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FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

1889.

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CONTENTS.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER.

	Page.
Introductory	3
Indian education	4
School employés	4
Boarding schools off from reservations	6
The outing system	6
The higher education of the Indians	8
Returning to the reservation	8
New school buildings	8
Industrial teachers	9
Number of schools, attendance of pupils, etc	9
Table 1. Number of schools, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of pupils, number of employés, and cost	9
Table 2. Training schools and schools especially appropriated for, capacity, attendance of pupils, cost, etc	10
Table 3. Enrollment and average attendance at schools from 1887 to 1889	10
Table 4. Number of schools and average attendance from 1882 to 1889.	11
Miscellaneous matters:	
Farmers	11
Physicians	12
Hospitals	13
Allotments of land in severalty	14
Lands for non-reservation Indians	18
Commissions	19
The Indian crimes act	24
Courts of Indian offenses	26
Indian police	27
Interpreters for Indians	28
Indian traders	30
Grazing upon Indian lands	30
Railroads	32
Depredation claims	42
Table 5. Number of depredation claims on hand and received since June 30, 1885	43
Table 6. Number of depredation claims disposed of since June 30, 1885.	43
Reduction in the number of agencies	46
Indian finances	49
Table 7. Appropriations for 1888–'89 and 1889–'90	49
Table 8. Unexpended balances of permanent funds available for 1888–'89 and 1889–'90	51
Table 9. Trust funds held at commencement of 1888–'89 and 1889–'90.	51

Page.

Miscellaneous matters—Continued.
Table 10. Money available and expenditures made during fiscal year ended June 30, 1889 51
Table 11. Total money available for fiscal year ended June 30, 1889... 52
Table 12. Trust funds of five civilized tribes 52
Table 13. Trust funds of other than five civilized tribes 53
Cash payments to Indians 53
Issues of subsistence to Indians 56
A census of Indians 59
Miscellaneous matters relating to special reservations and tribes:
California:
The Mission Indians 59
Round Valley Reservation 60
Colorado:
Agreement with Southern Utes 76
Florida:
Seminoles 77
Idaho:
Proposed removal of Lemhi Indians to Fort Hall Reservation 78
Indian Territory:
A United States court 78
Oklahoma 79
Disputed citizenship in Cherokee Nation 79
Freedmen, Delawares, and Shawnees in Cherokee Nation 80
Freedmen in Chickasaw Nation 81
Kansas and Nebraska:
Sale of Iowa and Sac and Fox Reservations 81
Nevada:
Old Camp McGarry military reservation 82
New Mexico:
San Juan River settlers, Navajo Reservation 83
Oregon:
Boundaries of the Warm Springs Reservation 83
Wisconsin:
Timber operations, La Pointe Agency 83
Timber operations, Green Bay Agency 88

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF COMMISSIONER.

A system of education for Indians:
General principles 93
High schools 97
Grammar Schools 100
Primary schools 103
Day schools 103
Teachers 105
School supervision 106
Cost of carrying out a system of Indian education 106
Table 1. Population and school population, 1889 106
Table 2. Present school accommodations 107
Table 3. Estimated cost of school accommodations 108
Table 4. Estimated cost of support of pupils, 1890–'91) 109
Table 5. Appropriations required for next year (1890–'91) 110
Table 6. Amount required to put and support all Indian children in Government schools next year 111
Table 7. Annual appropriations made by the Government since 1876 for support of Indian schools 112

ACCOMPANYING PAPERS.

	Page.
REPORTS OF AGENTS:	
Arizona:	
Colorado River, Henry George	115
Pima, Claude M. Johnson	119
San Carlos, Capt. John L. Bullis, U. S. A	121
California:	
Hoopa Valley, Capt. William E. Dougherty, U. S. A	123
Mission, Horatio N. Rust	124
Round Valley, C. H. Yates	126
Colorado:	
Southern Ute, Charles A. Bartholomew	127
Dakota:	
Cheyenne River, Charles E. McChesney	129
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé, W. W. Anderson	135
Devil's Lake, John W. Cramsie	140
Fort Berthold, Thos. H. B. Jones	146
J. J. Best, physician	151
C. L. Hall, missionary	309
Pine Ridge, H. D. Gallagher	151
C. G. Sterling, missionary	157
William M. Robertson, missionary	158
John Lutz, missionary	310
Rosebud, L. F. Spencer	158
Aaron B. Clark, missionary	161
J. M. Woodburn, jr., physician	162
Sisseton, William McKusick	163
Standing Rock, James McLaughlin	165
Yankton, Sam G. Leavy	170
John P. Williamson, missionary	173
Joseph W. Cook, missionary	173
Idaho:	
Fort Hall, P. Gallagher	174
W. W. Miller, physician	180
Lemhi, J. M. Needham	180
Nez Percé, Charles E. Monteith	182
Indian Territory:	
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Charles F. Ashley	183
H. B. Voth, missionary	312
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, W. D. Myers	187
Osage, L. J. Miles	192
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland, E. C. Osborne	193
Quapaw, J. V. Summers	197
Sac and Fox, Moses Neal	199
Union, Leo E. Bennett	201
Iowa:	
Sac and Fox, Enos Gheen	213
Kansas:	
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha, John Blair	216
Minnesota:	
White Earth, B. P. Shuler	220
Montana:	
Blackfeet, John B. Catlin	222
Crow, M. P. Wyman	223

Page.

REPORTS OF AGENTS—Continued.
Montana—Continued.
Flathead, Peter Ronan 227
Fort Belknap, Archer O. Simons 231
Fort Peck, D. O. Cowen 232
Tongue River, R. L. Upshaw 234
Gen. Miles to agent of Tongue River Agency 237
Nebraska:
Omaha and Winnebago, Jesse F. Warner 238
San t Charles Hill 240
John E. Smith, teacher 247
W. McKay Dougan, physician 247
W. J. Wicks, principal Hope school 247
A. L. Riggs, principal normal school 248
Nevada:
Nevada, S. S. Sears 249
Western Shoshone, John B. Scott 251
New Mexico:
Mescalero, Joseph F. Bennett 254
Navajo, C. E. Vandever 255
Moquis Pueblo, C. E. Vandever 261
Pueblo, W. P. McClure 262
New York:
New York, T. W. Jackson 265
North Carolina:
Eastern Cherokee, James Blythe 268
Oregon:
Grande Ronde, J. B. McClane 269
Klamath, Joseph Emery 270
Siletz, Beal Gaither 273
Umatilla, Lee Morehouse 275
Warm Springs, J. C. Luckey 277
Utah:
Uintah and Ouray, T. A. Byrnes 278
Washington:
Colville, Hal J. Cole 282
Neah Bay, W. S. Powell 285
Puyallup, consolidated, Edwin Eells 286
Tulalip, W. H. Talbott 288
S. Gascoigne, missionary 290
Yakama, Thomas Priestly 290
Report on Tumwater Fisheries, Thomas S. Lang, Deputy Special Indian Agent 295
Wisconsin:
Green Bay, Thomas Jennings 296
Robert G. Pike, missionary 300
E. A. Goodnough, missionary 301
Oderic Derenthal, missionary 301
La Pointe, M. A. Leahy 302
John Gafron, superintendent school 306
Chrysostom Verwyst, superintendent school 306
Wyoming:
Shoshone, Thomas M. Jones 307
REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS 313
Report special agent in Indian school service 342

Page

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF INDIAN SCHOOLS

Keams Cañon, Ariz., C. Baker 347
Yuma, Cal., Mary O'Neil 348
Grand Junction, Colo., George Wheeler 349
Fort Stevenson, Dak., George E. Gerowe 350
Fort Lapwai, Idaho, D. W. Eaves 354
Chilocco, Ind. T., George W. Scott 355
Genoa, Nebr., W. B. Backus 359
Albuquerque, N. Mex., William B. Creager 361
Chemawa, Oregon, William H. H. Beadle 363
Carlisle, Pa., Capt. R. H. Pratt, U. S. A 365
Hampton, Va., S. C. Armstrong 367

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Table giving statistics relating to all Indian schools 380
Table giving statistics relating to Contract schools 390
Table showing Indian school population provided for and unprovided for in Government school buildings 393
Chart showing per cent. of Indian school population unprovided for in Government school buildings 394
Table giving names, positions, salaries, etc., of employés in Indian schools 396
Indian legislation by the second session of the Fiftieth Congress 421
Tabular report of the condition of trust funds 468
Statement of receipts and disbursements on account of sales of Indian Lands since November 1, 1888 437
Tabular statement showing present liabilities of United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations 474
Opinion of Attorney General on questions arising under operations of the general allotment act 481
Table giving areas of Indian reservations and authority for their establishment 490
Table giving statistics as to population, intelligence, dress, dwellings, and subsistence of Indian tribes, also religious, vital, and criminal statistics 496
Table giving statistics as to area, cultivation, and allotment of Indian lands, crops raised, and stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor 516
Table giving medical statistics of Indian service 528
Addresses of members of Board of Indian Commissioners 547
Addresses of special Indian Agents 547
Addresses of secretaries of religious societies engaged in educational work among Indians 547
Addresses of Indian agents and superintendents of schools 548
Tables of proposals received and contracts awarded for supplies and transportation for the Indian service 551

Index 797
Map 819

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, October 1, 1889.

SIR: The fifty-eighth annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is respectfully submitted.

I entered upon the discharge of the duties of this office July 1, 1889. I have had no time as yet to familiarize myself fully with the details of office administration nor to make myself acquainted by personal observation with the practical workings of the Indian field-service. As soon as practicable, I hope to do both.

Unexpectedly called to this responsible position, I entered upon the discharge of its duties with a few simple, well-defined, and strongly-cherished convictions:

First.—The anomalous position heretofore occupied by the Indians in this country can not much longer be maintained. The reservation system belongs to a "vanishing state of things" and must soon cease to exist.

Second.—The logic of events demands the absorption of the Indians into our national life, not as Indians, but as American citizens.

Third.—As soon as a wise conservatism will warrant it, the relations of the Indians to the Government must rest solely upon the full recognition of their individuality. Each Indian must be treated as a man, be allowed a man's rights and privileges, and be held to the performance of a man's obligations. Each Indian is entitled to his proper share of the inherited wealth of the tribe, and to the protection of the courts in his "life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness." He is not entitled to be supported in idleness.

Fourth.—The Indians must conform to "the white man's ways," peaceably if they will, forcibly if they must. They must adjust themselves to their environment, and conform their mode of living substantially to our civilization. This civilization may not be the best possible, but it is the best the Indians can get. They can not escape it, and must either conform to it or be crushed by it.

Fifth.—The paramount duty of the hour is to prepare the rising generation of Indians for the new order of things thus forced upon them. A comprehensive system of education modeled after the American public-school system, but adapted to the special exigencies of the Indian youth, embracing all persons of school age, compulsory in its demands and uniformly administered, should be developed as rapidly as possible.

Sixth.—The tribal relations should be broken up, socialism destroyed, and the family and the autonomy of the individual substituted. The allotment of lands in severalty, the establishment of local courts and police, the development of a personal sense of independence, and the universal adoption of the English language are means to this end.

Seventh.—In the administration of Indian affairs there is need and opportunity for the exercise of the same qualities demanded in any other great administration—integrity, justice, patience, and good sense. Dishonesty, injustice, favoritism, and incompetency have no place here any more than elsewhere in the Government.

Eighth.—The chief thing to be considered in the administration of this office is the character of the men and women employed to carry out the designs of the Government. The best system may be perverted to bad ends by incompetent or dishonest persons employed to carry it into execution, while a very bad system may yield good results if wisely and honestly administered.

INDIAN EDUCATION.*

The Superintendent of Indian Schools, Daniel Dorchester, D. D., entered upon his duties on the 1st day of May, 1889, and is now engaged in a thorough inspection of the whole school service. By appointment of the Secretary of the Interior, Mrs. Dorchester has been engaged in special inspection of schools.

SCHOOL EMPLOYÉS.

Recognizing the truth of the adage that "as the teacher, so is the school," special pains have been taken to secure the best available talent in the school service. Believing that what is good enough for a white man is good enough for an Indian, the effort is being made to develop for the Indians a non-partisan, non-sectarian public-school system.

As indicative of the efforts put forth to secure good teachers, I submit a copy of a letter that is mailed to those who apply for positions in the school service:

Your application for appointment as teacher has been received. Inclosed please find blanks to be filled out and returned.

It is the purpose of the office to appoint no person as a teacher in the Indian school service who would not be able to secure a similar position in the best schools for white children in the community in which he resides. Indeed, the exigencies of Indian schools are such as to require a higher order of talent to secure success than is required in ordinary teaching.

* See also page 93 of this report.

Emphasis is laid upon the fact that those who are engaged in the Indian school service should be persons of maturity, of vigorous health, with some experience in teaching, and with special fitness for the work. Preference is expressed for those who have had a normal-school training. It is very undesirable that persons should enter the service who, by reason of ill health, age, or other infirmities, are unable to do full, vigorous work.

The blank which is to be filled out by the applicant calls for replies to the following questions:

1 Your Christian name and surname [in full]?

2 Date and place of your birth?

3 Your education? [Mention the kind of school at which you were educated; whether common school, high school, business college, academy, college, normal or other professional school.]

How old were you when you finally quitted school?

4 Are you a citizen of the United States?

If a naturalized citizen, when and where were you naturalized?

5 Of what State or Territory are you a legal resident?

How long have you been a legal resident thereof?

Of what town or city and county or parish are you a resident?

How long have you been a resident thereof?

Your present post-office address?

6 Are you married?

Of how many members does your family consist, and what are the ages of your children respectively?

What members of your family will be with you upon the reservation?

7 How long have you been engaged in teaching?

During what years were you so engaged? [Give dates.]

In what grades of schools were you so engaged?

What grade of license to teach, or teacher's certificate, have you held?

Give names of school officers by whom they were granted.

Give names and post-office addresses of two school-officials who have, at some time, had supervision of your schools, and visited them, to whom I may refer for information in regard to your moral character and your proficiency as a teacher. [If you have never taught you may omit the questions under "7," and instead give the information asked for under "8."]

8 Give names and post-office addresses of tw superintendents or principal teachers of the school or schools where you were last in attendance, to whom I may refer for information in regard to your moral character and your qualifications for teaching and managing an Indian school. [If you are a candidate for a position other than that of teacher, you may leave the blanks opposite "7," "8," and "9" unfilled.]

9 Have you been a subscriber for any educational journal?
If so, what?

What works on teaching have you read?

What subjects are you best qualified to teach?

10 In what places have you resided and what has been your occupation during *each* year for the past five years, and what wages have you received? [Give name and address of your employer or employers, if any, the length of your stay with each, and the reason for leaving their employ.]

11 What has been the state of your health during the past five years?

Are you now physically capable of a full discharge of the duties of the position to which you are seeking appointment?

Have you any defect of sight?

of hearing?

of speech?

of limb?

12 In what institution were you trained or by what experience have you fitted yourself specially for the position for which you are an applicant?

Give the name and address of two responsible persons who are thoroughly acquainted with your qualifications for the position for which you apply, to whom I may refer for further information.

13 Do you use intoxicating liquors as a beverage?

Do you hereby pledge yourself not to use intoxicating liquors as a beverage while you are upon an Indian reservation?

The application must be accompanied by two "statements" filled out by persons who know the applicant, in which replies are given to the following questions:

1 Are you over 25 years of age?

2 What is your legal residence? [Give city or town, county or parish, and State.]

How long have you lived there?

3 Are you well acquainted with the person named above?

4 How long have you known applicant?

5 Are you related to applicant?

What is the relationship?

6 Has applicant been in your employment?

How long was applicant employed by you?

When did applicant leave your employ and for what reason?

7 Would you yourself trust applicant with employment requiring undoubted honesty, and would you recommend him for such to your personal friends?

8 What do you know of applicant's education and qualifications in other respects for the position applied for?

9 What has been the condition of applicant's health since your acquaintance?

10 Does applicant now use or has applicant been in the habit of using intoxicating liquors?

11 Is applicant a person of good moral character?

What moral qualities does applicant possess?

12 Is applicant a person of good repute?

13 Does applicant possess such physical, mental, and moral qualities and have such habits as will in your opinion insure intelligent, faithful, and efficient performance of the duties of the position sought?

14 Are you aware of *any* circumstances tending to *disqualify* applicant for the position applied for?

15 Have you ever, in the performance of your official duty, visited the school taught and managed by applicant?

16 Please give me your estimate of qualifications and proficiency of applicant on the following points:

1. Ability and success in management and control of children.

2. Aptness to teach.

3. Personal appearance and manner, whether pleasing and attractive, or otherwise.

4. Disposition, force of character, dignity and self-control.

Special stress is laid upon the moral fitness of the candidates, and, though no religious test is applied, those are preferred who are able to exert a positive religious influence over their pupils.

BOARDING-SCHOOLS OFF FROM RESERVATIONS.

The system of boarding-schools off from reservations, now in successful operation, is slowly but surely accomplishing revolutionary and desirable results. Children from different tribes are brought together under influences where all tribal differences disappear. They learn to respect each other, and are prepared for association together as fellow-citizens. They hear and use only the English language, are removed from the contaminating influences of camp life, become accustomed to the usages of civilization, and are trained to habits of industry, thrift, and self-reliance.

THE "OUTING SYSTEM."

I quote from the American Citizen part of an article written by Mr. H. M. Jenkins, an intelligent and experienced observer of the practical workings of the system:

The plan of "placing out" the young men and young women from the Indian schools maintained by the Government has now been in operation for more than ten years, and has acquired, both as to the members so placed and as to the measure of success realized, proportions which can not be questioned. The Indian is capable of sustained, systematic labor. He is a good worker. He has traits of his own, but he has the general characteristics of mankind. Where he differs from the white man the points of difference are not all to his discredit or his disadvantage. The inheritance

he has of tradition and training includes many things which civilization itself demands and excludes some things which have attached themselves to civilization in spite of its protests.

It was a favorite idea of Captain Pratt, now superintendent of the Indian school at Carlisle, when, in the years from 1867 to 1875, he served on the frontier with his regiment, that the Indian would work, and that the way to teach him practically and easily was to place the young people among the farmers of the East. While in charge of the Indian prisoners in Florida from 1875 to 1878 Captain Pratt began the work, and in the two years succeeding he helped General Armstrong organize the placing-out system at the Hampton school, securing places for some of the pupils in western Massachusetts in the summer of 1878. Hampton continues the system, and has increased the number sent out. Last year it was about fifty. At Carlisle, however, the plan is more extensively followed. From that school sixteen were sent out in the summer of 1880, and, including that party, there have now been "outings," varying in length from a few weeks to a year or more, for 1,288 boys and 502 girls, counting in these figures the repetitions of those out more than once. This summer there were out at the beginning of July 245 boys and 107 girls, say, in round numbers 350. This is double the average of the ten years, and shows how favorably the system is regarded by the three parties concerned—the Indians themselves, the white families who employ them, and the authorities at Carlisle. The steady increase of the number put out comes about naturally. The pupils desire to go. "During the latter part of winter, and through spring and summer, until they are sent out," says a competent authority on the subject. "Captain Pratt is daily besought by the pupils to give them a chance to go out this year. The opportunity to earn their own way is popular." Last year the number sent out was 225 boys and 101 girls, so that this year shows the usual growth.

These young Indians have been placed in all the counties of southeastern Pennsylvania, and in others of the interior—Cumberland, Columbia, Luzerne, Juniata. Some have gone to New Jersey and Maryland, a few to Ohio and Massachusetts. A larger part of the boys, however, have been placed with the farmers of Bucks County, and many of the girls in Montgomery, Chester, and Delaware. (The two sexes are not sent to the same neighborhood, nor is it usual to place two of the same tribe in one family.) It is a common thing, therefore, to see, at this time, Indian lads and Indian young men at work in the fields of Bucks County, and to find Indian girls cooking and waiting on table in farm-houses of the counties adjoining. Here are the Aboriginal people returned! Here are Cheyennes, whose fathers of the same Algonquin blood as our tribes of the Delaware, kept faith with them centuries ago, and speaking a related dialect of the one language, held the same traditions and the same antipathies. But here, too, are a score of other tribes represented. In the family of the writer there have been, in three years, girls from the Cheyennes, Oneidas, Pueblos, and Pawnees. In neighboring families have been others from the Winnebagoes, Apaches, and Kiowas. And the list beyond these neighborhood examples is extensive.

I recently spent several days with Captain Pratt visiting the pupils from Carlisle Industrial School now scattered among the Pennsylvania farmers, and can fully indorse what Mr. Jenkins says above.

The system admits of large expansion and will be productive of the happiest results. These young Indians are brought into the most vital relationship with the highest type of American rural life. They acquire habits of neatness, industry, thrift, and self-reliance. They acquire a good working knowledge of English, and a practical acquaintance with all kinds of domestic and farm work. They associate with the farmer's children, eat at the same table, attend the same church and Sunday-school, and four months of each year attend the same day school. A

better scheme for converting them into intelligent, honest American citizens, self-respectful and self-helpful, could scarcely be devised.

THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE INDIANS.

Heretofore little has been attempted by the Government towards securing for the Indians anything more than a very rudimentary English and industrial training. The time generally supposed to be required to "educate" a non-English speaking Indian, fresh from the wilds of a reservation, and to fully equip him for life even amid the distressing surroundings of his barbarous home, has been three years. The absurdity of the idea is apparent to any intelligent man who will give ten minutes thought to it. It is no easier to educate an Indian than to educate a white man, and takes no less time. The increased difficulties that confront the young Indian just from school on returning to the reservation is a powerful argument for giving him a longer, more complete education even than is given to the average white child. Very few of the white boys from our grammar schools are prepared to cope with the difficulties of "getting on in the world" amidst the discouragements of reservation life.

RETURNING TO THE RESERVATION.

The young Indians should receive a thorough education to fit them for maintaining themselves, and then should be free to seek a home for themselves anywhere they please. There is no more reason for compelling self-reliant Indian boys and girls to return against their will to an Indian reservation than there is of forcibly sending white boys and girls thither. This whole reservation system is an abomination that should cease to exist.

Pupils that prefer to return to their people should be encouraged and helped until they are able to withstand the dreadful influences of camp life and to establish and maintain homes for themselves. But the policy of the Government should be to encourage the Indian pupils educated in the industrial schools to seek homes for themselves wherever they can find the best opportunities to earn an honest living.

NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Special efforts are being put forth to increase the number as well as the efficiency of Government schools, with a view of providing as soon as practicable proper school facilities for all Indian youth of school age not already provided for. This work will be pressed as far and as fast as the means and the force at the disposal of the Indian Office will allow.

During the last fiscal year new buildings were furnished boarding schools at the Fort Peck, Mescalero, Otoe, Puyallup, Santee and Warm Springs Agencies, and large additions were made to those at Devil's Lake and Omaha.

Two special appropriations of $25,000 each were made by Congress for the establishment of a training school at Pierre, Dak., and another in Ormsby County, Nev., upon tracts of land donated to the Gov-

ernment for that purpose. At Pierre a brick building to accommodate ninety pupils is now in course of erection. The site accepted for the Nevada school is 8 miles from Carson City. The new building, for which plans have been prepared and bids asked, will, with buildings already donated with the site, provide for ninety pupils. A building for a new training school at Santa Fé, N. Mex., is in course of erection, for which Congress, at its last session, appropriated $6,000 to supplement an appropriation of $25,000 made in 1885. It will accommodate one hundred and forty pupils.

Under special provision of the Indian appropriation bill for the current fiscal year, the Government has purchased for $10,000 the buildings and improvements at Keam's Cañon, Ariz. For two years past some of these buildings have been rented by the Government in order to furnish a school for the Moquis Pueblos. The location is admirable and the only suitable one which could be found for a school readily accessible to the Moquis. With some changes in the buildings seventy-five pupils can be provided for there.

Authority has been granted and in most cases work has already commenced on new buildings for the Pima, Navajo, Fort Hall, Yankton, and Blackfeet boarding schools and for large additions to the Wichita, Osage, Standing Rock, and Siletz school buildings.

INDUSTRIAL TEACHERS.

Those who are called upon to teach Indians various industries have a delicate and difficult task. Inquiries have been instituted with a view of finding men of good judgment, exemplary habits, a knowledge of tools, industrious, and capable of teaching the Indians to work.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS, ETC.

The following table shows the attendance at the various schools during the past year:

TABLE 1.—*Showing number, capacity, and cost of schools, number of employés and enrollment and average attendance of pupils during fiscal year ended June 30, 1889.*

Kind of school.	No.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	No. of employes.	Cost to Government.
Controlled directly by Indian Bureau:						
Boarding-schools	63	5,005	4,842	3,581	573	$524,262.03
Day-schools	77	3,083	2,863	1,744	104	58,630.78
Industrial training schools	7	1,760	1,955	1,631	219	286,182.71
Total Government schools	147	9,848	9,660	6,956	892	869,075.52
Conducted by private parties:						
Under contract with Indian Bureau:						
Boarding-schools*	59	5,686	4,038	3,213	547	299,993.18
Day-schools	26	1,486	1,307	662	43	16,138.79
Schools specially appropriated for by Congress	7	970	779	721	131	108,668.67
Total	92	8,142	6,124	4,596	721	424,800.64
Aggregate	239	17,990	15,784	11,552	1,617	1,293,876.16

* Four of these schools are conducted by religious societies which employ the teachers. Government assists these schools, without formal contract, by issuing rations and clothing to the pupils.

In the following table statistics in detail are given in regard to the seven training schools, and the seven other schools specially appropriated for mentioned above.

TABLE 2.—*Showing attendance, cost, etc., of training schools and of other schools specially appropriated for, during fiscal year ended June* 30, 1889.

Name of school.	Location.	Number pupils.	Rate per annum.	Capacity.	Number of employés.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Cost to Government.
Controlled directly by Indian Bureau:								
Albuquerque training	Albuquerque, N. Mex		$175	200	29	219	172	$30, 100. 00
Carlisle training	Carlisle, Pa		167	500	56	625	595	81, 000. 00
Chemawa training	Near Salem, Oregon		175	250	35	193	156	29, 257. 88
Chiloco training	Chilocco, Ind. T		175	200	28	203	155	28, 421. 82
Genoa training	Genoa, Nebr		175	200	27	191	160	36, 250. 00
Grand Junction training	Grand Junction, Colo		175	60	5	28	16	6, 793. 24
Haskell Institute	Lawrence, Kans		175	350	39	496	377	74, 359. 77
Total				1, 760	219	1, 955	1, 631	286, 182. 71
Specially appropriated for:								
Eastern Cherokee training	Swain, County, N. C	80	150	80	12	82	80	10, 000. 00
Hampton Institute	Hampton, Va	120	167	150	31	127	116	19, 372. 00
Lincoln Institution	Philadelphia, Pa	200	167	260	30	215	208	33, 400. 00
St. Benedict's Academy	St. Joseph, Minn	50	150	175	13	50	48	8, 271. 35
St. John's Institute	Collegeville, Minn	50	150	200	7	55	50	5, 105, 32
St. Ignatius Mission	Flathead, Mont	150	150	400	20	176	153	22, 500. 00
White's M. L. Institute	Wabash, Ind	60	167	80	18	74	66	10, 020. 00
Total		710		1, 345	131	779	721	108, 668. 67
Aggregate				3, 105	350	2, 734	2, 352	394, 851. 38

In the two following tables comparative statements are given as to the attendance at schools for a series of years.

TABLE 3.—*Showing enrollment and average attendance at Indian schools for the fiscal years* 1887, 1888 *and* 1889.

Kind of school.	Enrolled.			Average attendance.		
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Controlled directly by Indian Bureau:						
Boarding	6, 847	6, 998	6, 797	5, 276	6, 533	5, 212
Day	3, 115	3, 175	2, 863	1, 896	1, 929	1, 744
Total	9, 962	10, 173	9, 660	7, 172	8, 462	6, 956
Conducted by private parties:						
Boarding (under contract)*	2, 763	3, 234	4, 038	2, 258	2, 694	3, 213
Day (under contract)	1, 044	1, 293	1, 307	604	786	662
Specially appropriated for	564	512	779	486	478	721
Total	4, 371	5, 039	6, 124	3, 348	3, 958	4, 596
Aggregate	14, 333	15, 212	15, 784	10, 520	12, 420	11, 552

* Four of these schools are assisted by the Government, but not under formal contract. See note on previous page.

TABLE 4.—*Showing Indian school attendance from* 1882 *to* 1889, *both years inclusive.*

Year.	Boarding-schools.		Day-schools.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1882	71	2,755	54	1,311
1883	75	2,599	64	1,443
1884	86	4,358	76	1,757
1885	114	6,201	86	1,942
1886	115	7,260	99	2,370
1887	117	8,020	110	2,500
1888	126	8,705	107	2,715
1889	136	9,146	103	2,406

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

FARMERS.

In order to carry out fully the intention of Congress regarding the development of agriculture among the Indians, the following circular has been addressed to agents:

SIR: I wish to call your special attention to a paragraph in the act of Congress making appropriations for the Indian service for the current fiscal year in reference to the employment of farmers for the Indians, which reads:

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to employ practical farmers, in addition to agency farmers now employed, at wages not exceeding $75 per month, to superintend and direct farming among such Indians as are making effort for self-support, $50,000; and no person shall be employed as such farmer who has not been at least five years previous to such employment practically eagaged in the occupation of farming.

The evident purpose of Congress in making this appropriation, under the conditions attached, was to insure greater advance in farming among the Indians, not only by securing men who are successful farmers themselves, but who are able to incite a desire for farming among the Indians, and to teach and direct them in the work, and therefore I consider that the provisions of the act, although apparently limited to what are called "additional farmers," apply to all persons employed as farmers in the service, and not only to those to be appointed, but also to all now so employed, without regard to date of original appointment.

That I may know exactly the qualifications of each farmer at your agency, and in what respects he is or is not such an employé as the letter and the spirit of the act requires, and that I may be able to assure the honorable Secretary that all the provisions of said act are being strictly complied with, I desire you to furnish me with the following information:

(1) Give name of each *farmer* at your agency.

(2) Date of appointment and when he entered upon duty.

(3) Was he actually engaged for at least five years practically in the occupation of farming previous to his appointment?

(4) In what locality was he engaged in farming previous to his appointment?

(5) Has he a full knowledge of the proper use and care of modern agricultural implements and machinery?

(6) Does it appear by his selection of farm sites, seeds, time and manner of planting, cultivating, reaping, etc., that he thoroughly understands the peculiarities of the soil, seasons, etc., in your locality?

(7) Has he at all times since his appointment faithfully endeavored to discharge his duty by striving to interest the Indians in farm work; in the care of their crops, of stock and their increase, especially brood mares; in the care of their farming imple-

ments, both when in use and when not in use; and in that general good management husbandry, and foresight indispensable to successful farming?

(8) Is he married or single, and is his family with him at the agency?

(9) Admitting that he is an experienced farmer, having all the qualifications above referred to, is he of such a temperament as enables him to impart this knowledge readily to others, particularly Indians?

(10) Is he a man of good moral character, strictly temperate, and disposed to treat the Indians kindly, and with patience and consideration for their peculiarities, so that he has secured their confidence and respect?

(11) Cite some of the more prominent of the results of his work among the Indians, such as: Number of Indians he has induced to begin farming who had never farmed before, giving the names of the Indians who have so commenced and the number of acres now cultivated by each; increase of stock held by individual Indians, stating the number and description of that owned by each; the number, character, and present condition of the wagons, plows, and all other agricultural implements in the possession of each Indian farmer, stating whether any have failed to provide proper shelter for their stock in winter, and for their agricultural implements, wagons, etc., when not in use, and the reason for failure. Also give in general your opinion in regard to him personally and the manner in which he discharges his duties, making such recommendations as you may desire for the best interests of the service and the Indians, and as would, if carried out, result in a more strict compliance with the requirements and purposes of the act. In short, has he succeeded in establishing farming among his Indians on a paying basis, and if not, what is the cause of failure?

It is not the desire of this office to make any unnecessary changes in the force of farmers, nor to unnecessarily disturb those who are competent and faithful. On the other hand, the quality of the service rendered is a paramount consideration, and the good of the Indians must be regarded as outweighing any personal interests in favor of the farmers. With these considerations in view, I wish to know whether, in your opinion, the good of the service would be promoted essentially by any change. If so, state it frankly, and give your reasons for it.

PHYSICIANS.

The life of a physician on an Indian reservation with poor accommodations, small salary, and few of the modern appliances and help for the practice of his calling, is dreary enough to all except to him who realizes the noble part he may perform in helping to lift this people out of their superstitious regard for the grotesque rites of the "medicine men." There is opportunity for a large exercise of that self-sacrificing spirit which is characteristic of the medical profession.

The following paper is sent to all who apply for appointment:

SYNOPSIS OF QUALIFICATIONS AND DUTIES OF AGENCY PHYSICIANS.

To be eligible to the position of agency physician the applicant ought to have a good general education, must be a regular graduate of some reputable medical college, and be actually engaged in the practice of medicine. He must be between twenty-five and forty-five years of age, temperate, active, industrious, in sound health, and must possess a good personal and professional character. The application for appointment must be made upon blanks provided for the purpose, which will be furnished upon request. A copy of the applicant's diploma and of his license to practice medicine must be filed at the same time. Married men are preferred to those who are single.

Attending to private practice or other business outside of the agency is prohibited, as it leads to endless complaints and opens the door for neglect of official duties.

The physician must devote his entire time and professional skill to the Indians and agency employés.

He should at all times strive to overcome the evil influence of the native "medicine men," to abolish their superstitious rites and barbarous customs, to gain the respect and confidence of the Indians, and to extend his influence among them by kind treatment, exemplary habits, and prompt attention to the cases requiring medical assistance. He should be governed by the highest code of professional conduct.

The agency physician is required not only to attend to those who call upon him at his office, but also to visit the Indians at their homes, and, in addition to prescribing and administering needed medicines, to do his utmost to educate and instruct them in proper methods of living, and of caring for health.

He should exercise special care in regard to the sanitary condition of the agency and schools, and promptly report to the agent any condition, either of building or grounds, liable to cause sickness, in order that proper steps may be taken to remedy the evil.

The physician is required to make regular visits to the Indian schools, and during such visits he should give short talks to the pupils on the elementary principles of physiology and hygiene, explaining in a plain and simple manner the processes of digestion and the assimilation of food, the circulation of the blood, the functions of the skin, etc., by which they may understand the necessity for proper habits of eating and drinking, for cleanliness, ventilation, and other hygienic conditions. The correct manner of treating emergency cases, such as dangerous hemorrhage, syncope, prostration from heat, etc., should also be explained.

Classes should be formed composed of the most advanced and intelligent pupils, for special instruction by the physician in regard to nursing and caring for the sick, administering medicines, and preparing food for invalids, and any other points of like character on which it would be proper to give such pupils instruction.

A full statement of what the physician has done in the directions above noted should accompany his monthly reports.

Monthly reports must be made to this office upon blanks furnished for the purpose, showing the number of cases and the nature of the diseases treated, care being taken to note that all the footings are correctly made, that the reports are prepared in a neat, legible manner, that all the cases appearing as treated are properly accounted for, and that the cases remaining under treatment at the end of each month are properly carried forward to the report for the succeeding month. Indian sanitary statistics should be full, accurate, and absolutely reliable.

In connection with the monthly sanitary report the physician must, from time to time, note the progress which the Indians are making toward abandoning their medicine men and adopting rational methods of treating and nursing the sick. Special attention should be given to the matter of hospitals.

The agent, being a bonded officer, is responsible under his bond for all medical supplies at his agency, and the physician must exercise prudence and sound judgment in expending such supplies. At the end of each quarter a report of medical property must be made on the proper blanks and be handed to the agent to be forwarded with his accounts to this office.

Harmony is essential to the proper conduct of an agency, and the physician, though appointed directly by this office, must treat the agent with proper respect, promptly and cheerfully obeying all orders issued by him.

HOSPITALS.

There is an urgent need for the establishment of hospitals.

Many of the physicians are doing excellent service among the Indians under their care, and to a great extent are destroying the influence of the "medicine men," but they are continually hampered in their

efforts by the unhygienic surroundings of their patients, the lack of proper food, and the impossibility of devoting proper time and attention to each patient on account of the number of Indians and the extent of the reservations under their oversight. With incompetent nurses to care for the patients in absence of the physician, it is next to impossible to have any instructions, however simple, properly carried out.

Many of the difficulties encountered would be obviated if a hospital were constructed at each agency for the treatment of cases requiring the constant attention of the physician and the care of trained nurses. Small buildings suitable for the purpose could be erected at comparatively slight cost to begin with, and should the necessities of the service increase, the hospital facilities could be gradually enlarged to meet the requirements.

But few additional employés would be required in consequence of the establishment of such hospitals. For each hospital a steward, a matron, one or two nurses, with a cook, a laundress, and a servant would be sufficient. Intelligent Indians who have attended the various training schools can be found at nearly all the agencies and could be utilized for the positions mentioned, as they would be under the constant supervision and direction of the physician, and being accustomed to obey orders would in most cases follow his instructions. The salary list would be quite small considering the benefit that would be derived from such expenditure.

In this connection I believe it would result in great good to the Indians if instruction in the art of nursing were given in the Indian training schools, as it would impress upon the youth who attend those institutions the beneficial results obtained from the rational care of the sick as contrasted with the methods of the medicine men.

Wherever hospitals have been established they have, so far as I am informed, been fruitful of good results, and I am firmly convinced that by judicious management a small hospital at each of the agencies can be made an important factor in furthering the work of civilization among the Indians.

ALLOTMENTS OF LAND IN SEVERALTY.

Since the publication of the last annual report the work of making allotments on the Winnebago Reservation, in Nebraska, and the Grande Ronde reservation, in Oregon, under the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), has been completed by Special Agents Fletcher and Collins, respectively. The schedules of the allotments on the first named reservation will be transmitted to the Department as soon as the necessary clerical work can be completed. Before acting upon the allotments at Grande Ronde it will be necessary to await the receipt of the plats and field-notes of certain additional surveys made in the field.

Allotment work was continued on the Crow Reservation, in Montana, by Special Agent Howard, until the weather put a stop to further oper-

ations in the field. It has not been resumed owing to the need of additional surveys, a subject which was brought to the attention of the Department in reports from this office dated, respectively, April 2 and 17, 1889.

Special Agent Minthorn commenced work on the Warm Springs Reservation in Oregon, in November last, and continued the same until he was obliged to suspend it, owing to the fact that the disputed location of the northern boundary rendered it impossible to determine what lands could properly be selected by the Indians. This question has now been settled, and on the 26th of July last, Special Agent Minthorn was instructed to resume and complete the work of allotments. He reports, however, that owing to the absence of the Indians from the reservation, who are laboring for the whites and preparing food for winter, it will be impracticable to resume operations for the present.

Under date of April 23, 1889, Special Agent Porter was instructed to complete the allotments to the Absentee Shawnees and Citizen Pottawatomies in the Indian Territory, and he is now engaged in that work, without, however, any prospect of completing it this season.

April 27, 1889, Special Agent James G. Hatchitt was instructed to proceed to the Yankton Reservation, Dak., for the purpose of carrying forward the work commenced in 1887, by late Special Agent West. His reports indicate that the allotments are proceeding satisfactorily, and with a reasonable prospect of completion during the present year.

Under date of April 13, 1889, the President granted authority for making allotments on the Lapwai or Nez Percé Reservation in Idaho, revoking the authority for that purpose granted July 7, 1887. A new authority was regarded as necessary in view of the fact that the date of the order is the basis upon which the ages and status of allottees are determined. May 4, 1889, Special Agent Alice C. Fletcher was instructed to make the allotments on the said reservation in Idaho, and she is now engaged in the work.

April 13, 1889, the President granted authority for making allotments on the Devil's Lake Reservation, in Dakota, revoking that granted April 19, 1887. June 10, 1889, Special Agent Malachi Krebs was instructed to make the allotments, and soon after entered upon duty. These Indians had been for several years located on separate farms, and were represented as anxious to have their lands allotted, but upon Special Agent Krebs's arrival they most unexpectedly refused to make their selections. The principal ground of their opposition was that they would be subject to personal taxation, and that the treaty under which they hold their lands allows single persons on becoming of age a greater quantity of land than is allowed minors under the severalty act. Two councils were held, at which Special Agent Krebs and Agent Cramsie endeavored to remove their objections, but without material result. A few of the young men have expressed a desire to make their selections and will be encouraged to do so. No further steps have been taken, owing to the illness and death of Special Agent Krebs.

May 21, 1889, the President granted authority for making allotments on the Oneida Reservation in Wisconsin, the authority granted November 27, 1887, having been revoked March 2, 1889. June 18, 1889, Special Agent Dana C. Lamb was assigned to the duty of making the allotments. Work, however, has been temporarily suspended, owing to the difficulty of making a satisfactory division of the land. Many of these Indians have for years past been cultivating farms upon the reservation, but when they were located no regard was paid to the regular survey, the selections being laid out to suit the convenience of the Indians; consequently as many as seven persons have occupied and improved portions of the same eighty-acre tract. The matter is now receiving consideration with a view of adopting some plan for its proper adjustment.

May 8, 1889, Spencer Hartwig, who had been appointed a special agent under the act of February 8, 1887, was directed to make allotments to the United Peorias and Miamis, in the Indian Territory, under the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 1013), and when that work should be finished to complete the work of making allotments on other reservations belonging to the Quapaw Agency, which was commenced by Special Agent Howard in 1888.

During the year 1,341 patents have been issued to the Indians of the Lake Traverse Reservation in Dakota, which will be delivered at an early day. The allotment of lands on this reservation having been practically completed, recommendation was made June 21, 1889, that an officer or officers be designated to negotiate for the relinquishment of such portion of the surplus lands as the Indians might be willing to cede, and instructions for the guidance of such commission have been prepared and submitted for your approval.

The schedule of allotments made by late Special Agent Connelly on the Fond du Lac Reservation in Minnesota was submitted to the Department February 13, 1889, with the recommendation that they be not approved, for the reason that the lands are mainly valuable for timber and are not adapted to agricultural or grazing purposes. This office has not been advised of the action taken by the Department in the matter.

Forty-eight patents have been issued to members of the Bad River band, and thirteen to members of the Lac du Flambeau band of Chippewas of Lake Superior, under the treaty of September 30, 1854 (10 Stat., 1109), the allotments having been made by the agent prior to February 8, 1887.

The work of carrying out the provisions of the general allotment act appears, on the whole, to be progressing as satisfactorily and as rapidly as a due regard to the condition of the Indians will permit. In the practical application of the act, however, many perplexing questions are constantly arising. The Indians on some reservations claim that an equal division of all the land should be made, alleging that as each

individual owns an undivided interest in the whole this is but just and equitable. Others maintain that each individual without regard to age, including married women, should secure the same quantity of land, instead of the differing amounts provided for the various classes in the general allotment act. Still others claim that allotments of equal area should be made and in larger quantities than are provided for in that act, and this plan was adopted in the case of the Miamies, Peorias, and affiliated bands by the act of March 2, 1889. (25 Stat., 1013.)

In my opinion the first claim does not deserve much attention, especially as to reservations containing an area largely in excess of the amount necessary to fill the requirements of the general allotment act, and entirely beyond the actual needs of the Indians. The plan might be adopted on smaller reservations, where an equal division would not give each individual more than, say, 200 acres.

The second claim seems just and equitable, and if the general allotment act should be amended so as to give each person, without regard to age or condition, including married women, an equal quantity, say 160 acres, it would prove satisfactory to a large majority of the Indians, and would avoid many of the difficulties which now stand in the way of inducing them to take their lands in severalty. The act provides for the allotment of different quantities of land to heads of families, single adults, orphans, and minors, while married women are not entitled to any. The looseness of the marriage relation among many of the tribes often renders it difficult to determine the exact status of the women, and there is danger that many who are living as wives at the time allotments are made will be discarded and thus be landless, while their husbands, having the maximum quantity of land, will take as wives other women who have land. An Indian reservation is the common property of the tribe by which it is owned, or for whose use it is assigned. Each member has an equal right therein, and upon division should receive an equal share. It does not seem just to divide this common property so as to give one member four times as much as another, and also to deprive a considerable number of all share in it.

The allotment of an equal quantity of the tribal landed estate to each member of the tribes occupying or interested in the reservation would remove the principal inequalities of the general allotment act, so strongly complained of, and there would be less hesitation on the part of many of the tribes to the taking of land in severalty.

There are now seven special agents engaged in making allotments in severalty to the Indians, as provided by act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), as follows: Alice C. Fletcher, at Nez Percé Agency, Idaho; Spencer Hartwig, at Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory; Dana C. Lamb, Oneida Reservation, Wisconsin; Malachi Krebs,* Devil's Lake Agency, Dakota; N. S. Porter, Absentee Shawnees and Citizen Potta-

* The death of Special Agent Krebs was reported to this office on September 23d.

watomies, Indian Territory; J. H. Minthorne, Warm Springs Agency, Oregon; James G. Hatchit, Yankton Agency, Dakota.

Special Agent Edward Collins, having completed his duties at the Grande Ronde Agency in Oregon and submitted his final report, was relieved from duty July 13, 1889.

LANDS FOR NON-RESERVATION INDIANS.

During the year numerous cases have been reported where white men have forcibly dispossessed non-reservation Indians of lands long in their possession, and upon which they had made valuable improvements, cultivating the soil and supporting themselves without aid from the Government. In a recent report (April 30, 1889), United States Indian Agent Gwydir, of the Colville Agency, said:

> The whites are swarming into the Territory—Washington—and every piece of good land is being taken and the Indians are being driven off and gotten rid of by fair or foul means, for in many instances whites have taken forcible possession, driving the Indians whenever the poor Indian refused to be persuaded to leave the home where his forefathers have dwelt for generations.

He cited the case of one Indian, Pa-ock-a-tin, or Pierre, who, with his family, had resided upon a certain tract of land for seventy-seven years, upon which a white man appeared and, upon application, was allowed to enter the same under the homestead laws. This case was reported to the Department, with recommendation that the entry be canceled, and the Indian be allowed to make application to have the land allotted under the fourth section of the general allotment act.

Under date of April 9, 1889, this office received through the War Department a communication stating that two Indians, "Ska-miah Alotat" and "Yan Puss" claimed certain lands for a home, basing their rights upon occupancy of the same prior to the extension of the public survey thereover; that one Jensen and companion appeared upon the ground, both armed with guns, and ordered the Indians off, inclosed their lands and threatened them with death if they should again be found therein. The Indians, however, attempted a second time to plow their fields, when they were again driven away by the same parties, since which time they have made no further efforts in that direction.

These cases were reported to the Department, with recommendation that the proper United States district attorney be instructed to institute in the suitable court such proceedings as are necessary to reinstate the Indians in the possession of their lands. They are cited to show the efforts made by white men to dispossess Indians of land long claimed, occupied, and used by them, and the perils to which they are exposed in their endeavors to retain the homes where their forefathers dwelt, and which they have continued to cultivate and improve. Many cases of similar character have been reported to this office, and in every instance prompt action has been taken to secure to the Indians the possession of the lands which they occupy.

In this connection it is gratifying to note that there is a tendency on the part of many of the non-reservation Indians to secure title to their homes. This is due to some extent to the fact that the country is fast settling up by whites, and the Indian sees that he must make an effort to obtain a permanent title, or he will be dispossessed by the white man; but in many instances the Indian voluntarily seeks a home for himself and family.

COMMISSIONS AUTHORIZED BY ACTS OF LAST CONGRESS, ETC.

Pocatello townsite, Idaho.—The fourth section of an act of Congress approved September 1, 1888 (25 Stat., 452), provided for the appointment of three disinterested persons, two to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, and one by the Indians of the Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho, in open council, to appraise the lands on said Fort Hall Reservation ceded by the Fort Hall Indians to the United States for townsite purposes, and known as "Pocatello Townsite." February 23, 1889, the Secretary of the Interior designated Michael C. Connelly, of Petersburgh, Ill., and Lilbon L. Carlisle, of Wichita, Kans., as appraisers on the part of the United States. Mr. Walter P. Ramsey, farmer at Fort Hall Agency, having been designated by the Indians, in manner prescribed by said act, to act on their behalf, his selection was approved by the Secretary of the Interior April 26, 1889.

The instructions given to the appraisers were prepared in the General Land Office, and the copy thereof which was intended for the appraiser selected by the Indians was transmitted to this Office by the Secretary of the Interior February 28, 1889, and by this Office to Mr. Ramsey May 1, 1889.

The survey of this land into town lots, as required by the act, is now in progress, and no further steps looking to the appraisement can be taken until that survey is completed and approved.

Chippewa Indians.—By act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat., 642), Congress authorized and directed the appointment of three commissioners, one of whom should be a citizen of the State of Minnesota, to negotiate with all the different bands or tribes of Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota for a "complete cession and relinquishment in writing of all their title and interest in and to all the reservations of said Indians in the State of Minnesota, except the White Earth and Red Lake Reservations, and to all and so much of these reservations as in the judgment of said Commission is not required to make and fill the allotments required by this and existing acts," etc.

This commission was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior February 26, 1889, and is composed of Hon. Henry M. Rice, of St. Paul, Minn.; Rt. Rev. Martin Marty, of Sioux Falls, Dak., and Joseph B. Whiting, of Janesville, Wis. Instructions for the guidance of the commission were prepared in this Office, approved by the Secretary of the Interior May 24, 1889, and transmitted to Hon. Henry M. Rice May

31, 1889, and Messrs. Marty and Whiting, the other commissioners, were notified thereof. This commission is now engaged in the work for which it was appointed.

Negotiations with the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Indians in Kansas.—By section 3 of the Indian appropriation act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 1002), the sum of $5,000 was appropriated "to enable the President to negotiate with the Prairie band of Pottawatomies and the Kickapoo Indians for the sale of a portion of their lands in Kansas, and the allotment of the remainder in severalty; such agreements as may be made to be submitted by the President to Congress at the next session."

In pursuance of this provision, the President on April 26, 1889, appointed Benjamin J. Horton, of Lawrence, Kans.; A. D. Walker, of Horton, Kans., and H. J. Aten, of Hiawatha, Kans., commissioners to negotiate with said Indians for the purpose therein specified. Instructions for their guidance in the discharge of the duties before them, prepared in this office, and approved by the Department May 9, 1889, were duly transmitted.

A preliminary report received from said commissioners shows that the efforts so far made by them to effect the negotiations contemplated by the law under which they are appointed have not been successful. The Indians, it is said, are influenced against taking allotments by the condition, example, and persuasion of about 250 members of what is known as the citizen class of Pottawatomie Indians who some years ago took their lands in severalty, without restriction as to alienation, and received their portion of annuities, and are now without land or money, living on the charity of their friends on the reservation, where they have no rights. These pauper quasi-citizen Indians are entitled under existing laws to take allotments on the Pottawatomie Reservation in the Indian Territory, and for their own welfare, as well as for the good of the Indians among whom they are now living without present or future prospects for improvement of their condition, they should be removed to the Indian Territory, and be required to take allotments and work for self support. This may be necessary to secure the consent of the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Indians in Kansas to the measures contemplated in the law above referred to.

The question of making allotments under the provisions of the general allotment act to such of the members of these two tribes as desire them was submitted to the Department by this office on September 13, 1889.

Sioux in Dakota.—By section 29 of an act approved March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 899), "to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux Nation of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations, and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder, and for other purposes," it is provided—

That there is hereby appropriated, out of the money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be

necessary, which sum shall be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for procuring the assent of the Sioux Indians to this act provided in section 27.

The last clause of section 3 of the Indian appropriation act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 1002), reads as follows:

The President of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint three commissioners for the purpose of entering into negotiations and agreements with the Sioux Indians occupying the Great Sioux Reservation in Dakota for a full and complete cession and relinquishment to the United States of a portion of their reservation, and to divide the remainder into separate reservations, and such agreements, when made, to be by them submitted to the first session Fifty-first Congress for ratification, and to carry out this provision the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be found necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby appropriated, this amount to be immediately available: *Provided*, That the pay of such commissioners shall not exceed ten dollars per day, exclusive of traveling expenses.

Under this latter provision of law, Hon. Charles Foster, of Fostoria, Ohio, Hon. William Warner, of Kansas City, Mo., and Maj. Gen. George Crook, U. S. Army, were appointed by the President a commission to negotiate with the Sioux for the purpose therein provided.

The instructions for this commission were prepared in this Office, and, after they had been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, were transmitted to the said commission, which entered upon its duties in the latter part of May last.

The commissioners have been successful in negotiating an agreement whereby the Indians relinquish their title to a large portion of the great Sioux Reservation, but the report of the result of their labors has not been received in this office.

Cœur d'Aléne Reservation.—The fourth section of the Indian appropriation act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 1002), provides as follows:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to negotiate with the Cœur d'Aléne tribe of Indians for the purchase and release by said tribe of such portions of its reservation not agricultural, and valuable chiefly for minerals and timber, as such tribe shall consent to sell, on such terms and conditions as shall be considered just and equitable between the United States and said tribe of Indians, which purchase shall not be complete until ratified by Congress, and for the purpose of such negotiation the sum of two thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the action of the Secretary of the Interior hereunder to be reported to Congress at the earliest practicable time.

The Secretary, by letter of May 31, 1889, appointed Gen. Benjamin Simpson, of Selma, Ala.; Hon. John H. Shupe, of Oakland, Oreg., and Napoleon B. Humphrey, esq, of Albany, Oreg., a commission to conduct the negotiations with the Cœur d'Aléne Indians in accordance with the provisions of said act. Instructions were transmitted to the commission July 3, 1889.

Councils with the Indians were held in August last and as a result

of the negotiations an agreement was concluded on the 9th day of September following, whereby the Indians agreed to sell a considerable portion of their reservation (in the northern part), valuable chiefly for minerals and timber, and embracing by far the greater portion of the navigable waters of the reservation. The terms agreed upon are regarded by the commissioners as reasonable and just alike to the Indians and the Government.

The agreement and the report of the commission will be submitted to the Department at an early day for transmittal to Congress.

Indian Territory.—In accordance with the provisions of section 14 of the Indian appropriation act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 1005), Hon. Lucius Fairchild, Hon. J. F. Hartranft, and A. H. Wilson, esq., were appointed by the President a commission to "negotiate with the Cherokee Indians, and with all other Indians owning or claiming lands lying west of the ninety-sixth degree of longitude in the Indian Territory, for the cession to the United States of all their title, claim, or interest of every kind or character in and to said lands."

Upon the receipt of its instructions this commission proceeded to the Indian Territory, and in a letter of August 2, 1889, to Hon. J. B. Mayes, principal chief Cherokee Nation, submitted the proposition authorized by the act "that the said nation shall cede to the United States, in the manner and with the effect aforesaid, all the rights of said nation" in the lands of that nation lying west of the ninety-sixth degree of longitude in the Indian Territory, and known as the Cherokee Outlet "upon the same terms as to payment as is provided in the agreement made with the Creek Indians, of date January 19, 1889." The commission also tendered $1.25 per acre to the said nation for all the lands embraced in the said "Cherokee Outlet," the sums heretofore paid by the United States to be deducted from the total amount found to be due therefor at the rate aforesaid.

Mr. Mayes, by letter of August 12, 1889, replying to this proposition, declined to convene the Cherokee Council in special session, for the reason, as stated by him, that such action could not facilitate the matter, as he claims that the constitution of the Cherokee Nation will have to be amended before any proposition to sell any part of the Cherokee country can be entertained.

Copy of the correspondence between the commission and Mr. Mayes has been filed, and the said commission has suspended negotiations until such time as the Cherokee Council shall have convened in regular session, when negotiations will be resumed.

Red Pipestone Reservation in Minnesota.—The act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 1012), entitled "An act for the disposition of the agricultural lands embraced within the limits of the Pipestone Indian Reservation in Minnesota," directed the Secretary of the Interior to appoint three discreet persons, at least one of whom shall be a resident and freeholder in the State of Minnesota, to appraise the actual value of the

agricultural lands in said reservation (save and except the SW. ¼ of Sec. 1, in T. 106 N., of R. 46 W.); also to appraise the actual value of the strip of land 100 feet in width over and across said reservation occupied by the Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls and Northwestern Railway Company, as well as the damage done to other lands of said reservation by reason of the taking and occupying of said strip for railroad purposes; the appraisals to be made with a view to the entry and sale of such tracts as the Yankton Indians might consent to relinquish.

Messrs. S. H. Nichols, Robert Scarf, and T. C. Smallwood were appointed commissioners to make the required appraisement, and on May 11, 1889, they submitted their report, which was transmitted to the Department June 20, 1889.

Under the provisions of section 3 of said act Messrs. G. W. Parker, United States Special Indian Agent, Frank W. Rawles, and Samuel T. Leavy, United States Indian agent in charge of the Yankton Agency, were designated for the purpose of securing the consent of a majority of the male adults of the Yankton tribe of Dakota or Sioux Indians to the proposed sale of the lands and right of way. Under date of August 21, 1889, the commissioners submitted their report, from which it appears that the Indians determined not to assent to the provisions of the act for the sale of any portion of the reservation, except the right of way for the railroad.

This action is not a surprise to this office. The Red Pipestone Reservation was established under the eighth article of the treaty between the United States and the Yankton tribe of Sioux or Dakota Indians, concluded April 19, 1858 (11 Stat., 743), which provided that said—

> Yankton Indians shall be secured in the free and unrestricted use of the Red Pipestone quarry, or so much thereof as they have been accustomed to frequent and use for the purpose of procuring stone for pipes; and the United States hereby stipulates and agrees to cause to be surveyed and marked so much thereof as may be necessary and proper for that purpose, and retain the same and keep it open and free to the Indians to visit and procure stone for pipes so long as they shall desire.

The reservation (1 mile square) was surveyed in August, 1859. Subsequently in the survey of the townships in which it was included, the lines were extended across the reservation without respecting it. Through this error a patent was inadvertently issued to one August Clausen, May 15, 1874. Suit was subsequently brought in the United States circuit court to vacate said patent. The defendants demurred to the bill for want of equity; the demurrer was sustained and the bill dismissed at the June term, 1880. The suit was carried to the Supreme Court on appeal, and at the October term, 1884, the decree was reversed, with directions to overrule the demurrer, the defendants to have leave to answer. (111 U. S., 347.) The opinion, however, virtually covered the merits of the case and established the legal character of the reservation.

Other entries were made on the reservation but were canceled, and various applications have been rejected. In October, 1887, certain parties who had been residing upon the reservation, and had made improvements thereon, were removed with the aid of the military, under

authority granted by the Department March 3, 1887. The act of March 2, 1889, was passed in the interest of these persons, this office offering no objection to the proposed law, as the consent of the Indians, who were deemed fully competent to act for themselves, was required before any lands could be sold.

This quarry is an object of great veneration among the Yankton Indians, who have been accustomed to visit it for many years to obtain the red stone from which they manufacture pipes and other articles with much skill. They believe that the stone has great value for building purposes, and it is doubtful if they can ever be induced to part with this ancient possession.

Bitter Root Valley.—By an act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 871), the Secretary of the Interior, with the consent of the Indians severally interested, is authorized to cause to be appraised and sold in tracts not exceeding 160 acres, all the lands allotted and patented to certain Flathead Indians in Bitter Root Valley, Montana, and $500 is appropriated for carrying the provisions of that act into effect.

On September 24, 1889, General H. B. Carrington, of Hyde Park, Mass., was designated by the Secretary of the Interior to perform that service.

THE INDIAN CRIMES ACT.

Prior to March 3, 1885, there was no law of the United States under which an Indian committing offenses against the person or property of another Indian on an Indian reservation could be punished; no court having been given jurisdiction of such cases.

By the ninth section of the Indian appropriation act of that date (23 Stats., 385), Congress made provisions for the punishment of certain crimes by Indians, as follows:

> That immediately upon and after the date of the passage of this act all Indians committing against the person or property of another Indian or other person any of the following crimes, namely, murder, manslaughter, rape, assault with intent to kill, arson, burglary, and larceny within any Territory of the United States, and either within or without an Indian reservation, shall be subject therefor to the laws of such Territory relating to said crimes, and shall be tried therefor in the same courts and in the same manner, and shall be subject to the same penalties as are all other persons charged with the commission of said crimes, respectively; and the said courts are hereby given jurisdiction in all such cases, and all such Indians committing any of the above crimes against the person or property of another Indian or other person within the boundaries of any State of the United States, and within the limits of any Indian reservation, shall be subject to the same laws, tried in the same courts and in the same manner, and subject to the same penalties as are all other persons committing any of the above crimes within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States.

The case of the United States against Kagama and another, Indians of the Hoopa Valley Reservation, Cal., indicted under this law for murder committed upon the person of another Indian within the said reservation, was brought to the Supreme Court of the United States by a certificate of division of opinion between the circuit judge and the

district judge holding the circuit court of the United States for the district of California. The division of opinion was upon two questions (1) as to whether the provisions of the above-quoted section (making it a crime for one Indian to commit murder upon another Indian, upon an Indian reservation wholly within the limits of a State of the Union, and making such Indian "subject to the same laws," to be "tried in the same courts, and in the same manner, and subject to the same penalties as are other persons" committing the crime of murder "within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States,") is a constitutional and valid law of the United States; and (2) as to whether the courts of the United States have jurisdiction or authority to try and punish an Indian belonging to an Indian tribe for committing the crime of murder upon another Indian belonging to the same Indian tribe, both sustaining the usual tribal relations, said crime having been committed upon an Indian reservation, made and set apart for the use of the Indian tribe to which said Indians belong.

In disposing of this case the United States Supreme Court held that "the ninth section of the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1885, (23 Stats., 385), is valid and constitutional in both its branches, namely, that which gives jurisdiction to the courts of the Territories of the crimes named (murder, manslaughter, rape, assault with intent to kill, arson, burglary, and larceny), committed by Indians within the Territories, and that which gives jurisdiction in like cases to courts of the United States for the same crimes committed on an Indian reservation within a State of the Union." (118 U. S. R., 375.)

Since the Supreme Court rendered this decision several Indians have been tried by the United States courts and convicted of murder and other crimes named, committed upon an Indian reservation within a Territory, the courts holding that, were the crimes committed by a white man on an Indian reservation situated within the limits of a Territory, the United States court and not the Territorial courts would have jurisdiction over the offense, and that since the act provides that an Indian committing within a Territory and on an Indian reservation any of the crimes named in section 9 "shall be tried therefor in the same courts, and in the same manner, and shall be subject to the same penalties as are other persons charged with the commission of said crimes," the United States court has jurisdiction over these crimes committed by one Indian against the person or property of another Indian on an Indian reservation within a Territory.

Gon-shay-ee, an Apache Indian in Arizona, who, in accordance with that construction of the law, was tried in the United States court for that Territory, and condemned to death for the crime of murder, petitioned the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of habeas corpus, alleging that the court which tried him had not at the time the trial took place, and in the mode in which it was pursued, any jurisdiction of the case against him. In acting upon this petition the court held

that "The act of March 3, 1885 (23 Stats., 385), section 9, was enacted to transfer to Territorial courts established by the United States the jurisdiction to try the crimes described in it (including the crime of murder), under Territorial law, when sitting as, and exercising the functions of, a Territorial court; and not when sitting as, or exercising the functions of, a circuit or district court of the United States under Revised Statutes, section 1910." (130 U. S. R., 343; to like import, see Captain Jack, petitioner, *ibid.*, 353).

Owing to the indisposition on the part of the Territorial authorities to put the Territories to the expense of prosecuting Indian criminals, great difficulty has been experienced in bringing Indians who were guilty of crimes against other Indians, committed upon an Indian reservation, to trial, and many cases have been permitted to pass unnoticed. This difficulty is, however, now obviated by the provision of section 11 of the Indian appropriation act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 1004), whereby the costs of such trials in the Territorial courts are directed to be paid out of money appropriated for similar expenses in the trial of criminal cases in the courts of the United States.

Now that the question of jurisdiction under the act of 1885 is authoritatively and permanently settled, and the costs of the trials in the Territorial courts are assumed by the United States, it is thought that no further difficulty will be experienced in bringing Indian criminals to justice; and it is believed that by a judicious execution of the laws, in the imposition of punishment commensurate with the crime, Indians will be deterred from committing offenses against each other, and that in the future crime among them will be materially decreased.

COURTS OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

Since 1882, what is known as a "court of Indian offenses" has been established and maintained upon a number of Indian reservations. It has been a tentative and somewhat crude attempt to break up superstitious practices, brutalizing dances, plural marriages, and kindred evils, and to provide an Indian tribunal which, under the guidance of the agent, could take cognizance of crimes, misdemeanors, and disputes among Indians, and by which they could be taught to respect law and obtain some rudimentary knowledge of legal processes. Notwithstanding their imperfections and primitive character, these so-called courts have been of great benefit to the Indians and of material assistance to the agents.

Prior to the last fiscal year there was no fund for maintaining these courts, nor any law recognizing their existence, although this office had made repeated and urgent recommendations that provision be made for the pay of judges of the courts. The want of such a fund has often necessitated the appointment of incompetent persons as judges, the designation of police officers to act in that capacity, or the payment of the salaries of the court officials from funds derived from the collection

of fines imposed by them. Such anomalies have, of course, lessened the efficiency of the courts. The appropriation act of June 29, 1888, contains the following item:

> For compensation of judges of Indian courts, at such rate as may be fixed from time to time by the Secretary of the Interior, five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Under this legislation it is practicable to make important changes and improvements in the organization of the "courts of Indian offenses" and the methods adopted therein, and it is my purpose to revise the rules and regulations now in force regarding them.

In order to acquaint the Indians with the jury system, it should be applied in these courts in a manner conforming as nearly as possible to the law of the land on the subject, in all cases of sufficient importance which do not fall within the provisions of the ninth section of the act of March 3, 1885 (23 Stat., 385), and especially when a jury is demanded by either party. An appeal should lie to this office in all cases.

Each court should have a marshal, who should be an Indian, whose duties should be clearly defined, and who should have reasonable compensation for his time and services.

The judges of these courts should have increased compensation commensurate with the duties, responsibility, and dignity of their positions, and Congress should appropriate funds to pay the salaries of judges and other proper and necessary expenses.

The fines collected should be used for improvements on the reservations, such as repair of roads, building bridges, the maintenance of hospitals, etc.

No officer of the police force should be allowed to sit as a juryman, or to act in the capacity of a judge or marshal.

It will be my aim to establish these courts at agencies where none have yet been put in operation, and to increase the usefulness of those already established. To do this an increased appropriation will be necessary, and I have estimated for the sum of $25,000 for the ensuing fiscal year.

INDIAN POLICE.

For a number of years past provision has been made for the employment of Indians as policemen to suppress traffic with Indians in intoxicating liquors, to put down other forms of lawlessness, and to preserve order generally upon Indian reservations. The position is one requiring intelligence, discretion, and courage, and in the selection of policemen care has always been exercised to secure the best men possible. Owing to the meager compensation allowed this is no easy matter. A policeman whose entire time is taken up by his official duties can not support a family upon his salary, $8 a month, and this is the highest salary that up to this time has been paid police privates.

Section 5 of the general allotment act, approved February 8, 1887, (24 Stat., 390), contains, among other provisions, the following:

* * * Hereafter in the employment of Indian police or any other employés in the public service among any of the Indian tribes or bands affected by this act, and where Indians can perform the duties required, those Indians who have availed themselves of the provisions of this act and become citizens of the United States shall be preferred.

The Indians who have availed themselves of the provisions of the allotment act above referred to are usually the most energetic and progressive members of their tribes. To follow the requirements of section 5 and appoint them to positions where they would be compelled to devote themselves to the Government service, to the neglect of their families and farms, for the pittance of $8 to $10 per month, could but work hardship to such Indians and retard their advancement in agriculture and other civilized pursuits.

On the other hand, those who will not accept allotments in severalty, and who are willing to serve on the police force for the small compensation and the honor connected with the position, are in too many instances unfit for policemen. This fact was so fully recognized by the Osage Nation that, during the fiscal year 1889, their council voted an appropriation of $2,800 of their own funds to be expended in the employment of seven detectives, at a compensation of $400 per annum each.

In order to comply with the existing law, to secure the best possible service, and at the same time to avoid working injury to Indians who are striving to advance, I earnestly recommend that the compensation of Indian police for the fiscal year 1891 be fixed at the following rates per month: Captains, $25; lieutenants, $20; sergeants, $17, and privates, $13.

The number of police now authorized, viz, 70 officers and 700 privates, can not well be reduced without injury to the service, and I further recommend that the total number authorized remain unchanged, but that they be apportioned as follows: 30 captains, 40 lieutenants, 60 sergeants, and 640 privates.

INTERPRETERS FOR INDIANS.

Section 2089 of the United States Revised Statutes is as follows:

At the discretion of the President, all disbursements of moneys, whether for annuities or otherwise, to fulfill treaty stipulations with individual Indians or Indian tribes, shall be made in person by the superintendents of Indian affairs, where superintendencies exist, to all Indians or tribes within the limits of their respective superintendencies, in the presence of the local agents and interpreters, who shall witness the same, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.

Under the provisions of this section the Treasury Department prior to 1881 held that all payments to Indians must be witnessed by interpreters, whether such payments were cash annuities, or were made for transportation, or for supplies furnished, or for services performed, or

for any other purpose, and without regard to the amount paid. Agents found it difficult to have an interpreter always present to witness small payments, and in 1881, at the request of this office, the construction of the law was modified by the Treasury so as to allow the payment to an Indian, without its being witnessed by an interpreter, of a sum not exceeding $10, provided it was clearly shown that the presence of an interpreter could not be had without considerable difficulty and an unreasonable delay.

This ruling, even with its modifications, it has been difficult to apply, especially at agencies where the Indians are well advanced in civilization, and many speak and write English. Moreover, agents report that the salary allowed interpreters, $300 per annum, is so limited that men of even very moderate education will not accept the position; hence Indians but poorly qualified must often be employed as interpreters. Some of them though able to speak are unable to write English, and often can not even sign their names. Therefore among the accounts of agents are found vouchers which are signed by Indians but are witnessed by interpreters who sign by mark, the certificates of the interpreters being to the effect that they have thoroughly explained to the Indians the nature of the transaction represented by the vouchers and know that they fully understand the same, the purpose for which they signed their names, and the amounts receipted for! This, of course, is not the slightest protection either to the Indians or to the Government.

In the spring of 1888 an army officer who was acting as Indian agent called the attention of this office, in the following words, to the embarrassment which he experienced from this interpretation of the law:

* * * This requirement is manifestly made on the presumption that the Indians can not speak or learn to speak English. Now, all the working Indians here speak English, and for practical purposes they speak it and understand it quite as well as I do. * * * There is no sense in calling in an interpreter to interpret a transaction that is perfectly understood in English, and is witnessed, as all my payments are, by several people, and although I show in every case that the payees speak and understand English, the examiners have suspended all the vouchers on which I have made such payments unaccompanied by the certificate of an interpreter, which in all cases that I have seen is a purely perfunctory transaction, and should be abolished when the circumstances permit it.

The attention of the Treasury was again called to this matter by letter of April 3, 1888, and the Second Comptroller replied April 18, 1888, to the effect that in his opinion the President and Secretary of the Interior were authorized by law to direct the manner in which payments to Indians should be made. Under this ruling, and in view of the facts above set forth, I shall from time to time recommend the discontinuance of interpreters at agencies where the Indians have made sufficient progress in mastering the English language to warrant such action.

Meantime I trust that the efficiency of the interpreter service may

be generally improved by the employment of students returned from training schools, who will be competent for such duty.

INDIAN TRADERS.

No branch of the Indians' preparation for citizenship has perhaps received less attention than that which pertains to commerce. "Trading" has been monopolized by white men, and no systematic effort has been attempted to train the Indians to commercial habits.

With a view to ascertaining the present condition of the system of trading, the following instructions have been issued to special agents:

Hereafter when inspecting Indian agencies you will please give special attention to the subject of Indian traderships. You will carefully ascertain and report as to the general reputation of each trader for honesty, fair dealing with the Indians, and good influence among them. You will also report specifically as to the quality and sufficiency of the stock of goods kept by the trader; whether he deals in articles whose sale is injurious to the Indians; whether the prices charged are reasonable; whether the schedule of prices is displayed so that the Indians can be well informed thereof; whether the trader sells intoxicating liquor under any guise, or arms or fixed ammunition, or trades with the Indians for goods furnished them by the Government, or in any way violates the letter or spirit of sections 23, 31, and 33, relating to the above; whether his store is kept open on Sunday; whether it is used as a resort for loafers; whether gambling, demoralizing dances, or any other practice or amusements hurtful to the Indians are allowed upon the premises, and, in general, whether the trader and his employés are sober, respectable people whose conduct and example among the Indians will tend to elevate the Indians morally and socially instead of the reverse.

Inclosed please find copy of the "Laws and regulations relating to trade with Indian tribes," published by this Office, from which you will see what the Office expects from an Indian trader, and be able to judge and report to what extent, if any, a trader fails to meet the requirements.

GRAZING UPON INDIAN LANDS.

In the annual report of this Office for 1885, attention was invited to the perplexing status of the question of cattle-grazing upon Indian reservations existing under the opinion of the Attorney-General of July 21,1885, wherein it is held that Indians are not legally capable of leasing their reservation lands for grazing purposes, and that neither the Secretary of the Interior nor the President has authority to approve such leases except they be authorized to do so by special provisions of law. The urgent necessity for some legislation by Congress authorizing the grazing of Indian lands under proper restrictions was thoroughly emphasized in that report, and also in each succeeding annual report of this Office; but so far, Congress has not seen fit to enact the necessary legislation.

In order to overcome in a measure this difficulty, and to enable the Indians to receive some benefit from the spontaneous products of their lands, the Department has authorized several tribes to take a limited number of cattle to herd and graze upon the reservations at a stipu-

lated price to be paid by the owners of the cattle to the United States Indian agent for the benefit of the tribe.

The agreement submitted to and accepted by the Indians, and now in force upon several reservations, is substantially as follows:

(1) The general question of permitting cattle-grazing upon the unoccupied lands of the reservation to be submitted to the Indians for their consent or rejection.

(2) In the event of their consent, the agent to be authorized to permit a limited number of cattle to be grazed on the reservation conditionally, as follows:

(*a*) That such a permit be given only to actual settlers residing in the neighborhood of the reservation, and for their own cattle.

(*b*) That a fair and just compensation shall be paid to the agent by the owners of the cattle for the use and benefit of the Indians.

(*c*) That all moneys received for grazing shall be deposited by the agent in the Treasury of the United States, in accordance with the act of March 3, 1883 (22 Stat., 590), and thereafter to be used for the benefit of the respective tribes, as provided in the act of March 2, 1887 (24 Stat., 463).

(*d*) That no exclusive privilege of grazing lands be granted on the reservation, nor any act done looking to a lease or agreement for a lease of any particular portion of said lands.

(*e*) That all permits shall be for the grazing season only, and subject to revocation at any time by the Department.

(*f*) That no responsibility for the cattle shall in any way attach to the United States or any of its agents, nor shall any permit be given which shall retard or interfere with the agricultural or other industrial pursuits of the Indians, individually or collectively, nor shall the stock belonging to the Indians be deprived of ample pasturage. Neither shall the owners of cattle or sheep erect any improvements whatsoever on the reservation, nor use the lands for any other purpose than for the grazing of their own stock, under penalty of the immediate revocation of the permit.

(*g*) That subject to the above specified conditions, the whole matter shall be controlled by the agent, who shall see that good order prevails upon the reservation, and in case of any infraction or violation of said condition shall report the names of the offenders for the immediate revocation of their permit and the removal of their stock.

(*h*) That where herders may be needed to care for the stock, Indians shall be employed as far as practicable, and no white person be permitted to come upon the reservation except temporarily, at such times as in the judgment of the agent it may be necessary for him to look after the condition of his stock—the necessity for such visits and the circumstances attending them to be reported to this office.

Several Indian tribes have refused to take cattle under these conditions, for the alleged reason that the grazing money was not to be paid to

them directly, but was to be deposited in the Treasury by the agent, and afterwards expended for their benefit in a manner discretionary with the Secretary of the Interior.

The proper adjustment of this grazing question is one of the most urgent matters I have to present to the Department, and I desire to renew the recommendations made by this office upon the subject in the annual report of 1885 and in each succeeding report. There are vast areas of unoccupied land within many reservations upon which spontaneous crops of luxuriant grass annually grow up, and decay or are destroyed by fire, bringing but little substantial benefit to the soil and no financial return to the Indians. If Congress by suitable legislation would provide for the leasing of the unoccupied portions of these reservations, what is now wasted might be utilized and the proceeds therefrom might be applied to the amelioration of the condition of the Indians. It is earnestly hoped that Congress will provide the necessary legislation at the next session.

RAILROADS.

Since the date of the last annual report of this office, the following grants of right of way to railroads through Indian reservations have been made by Congress:

CROW RESERVATION, MONT.

Big Horn Southern Railroad.—By act of February 12, 1889 (25 Stats., 660 and page 428 of this report), the Big Horn Southern Railroad Company was granted the right of way through the Crow Reservation for the construction, operation, and maintenance of its railroad, telegraph, and telephone line, beginning at a point on the Northern Pacific Railroad, in the vicinity of the mouth of the Big Horn River, in Yellowstone County; thence by the most practicable route up said Big Horn River to or near the mouth of the Little Big Horn River; thence up said Little Big Horn River to or near the mouth of Owl Creek; thence up said Creek to and across the southern boundary line of said reservation.

The sixth section of the act provides "that said railroad company shall have the right to survey and locate its road immediately after the passage of this act." Under date of March 18, 1889, the Department authorized the railroad company to proceed with the survey, with the understanding that no work in the construction of the road should be begun or attempted upon the reservation until further orders from the Department. Five maps (in duplicate) of definite location, covering a distance of 89.8 miles, were filed in the Department, with letter dated September 12, 1889, and referred to this office September 18, 1889.

FOND DU LAC RESERVATION, MINN.

Duluth and Winnipeg Railway.—By act of October 17, 1888 (25 Stat., 558), the Duluth and Winnipeg Railway Company is granted the right

of way for the extension of its road through the Fond du Lac Reservation, in Minnesota.*

In apparent disregard of certain conditions imposed by the act the company began the building of its road on the reservation and took therefrom timber needed in construction. By direction of the Department (January 23, 1889), the Indian agent in charge of the reservation was instructed to prevent such trespass, and on the following day he reported by telegraph that the railroad company had ceased work. Subsequently Agent Leahy, who in the mean time had succeeded Agent Gregory, reported that about 20 miles of the road had been constructed in advance of the fulfillment of any of the several conditions imposed by the enabling act, and that the Indians desired to know what arrangements had been made by the railroad company to pay them for the right of way. On receipt of that report this office (on August 26, 1889) instructed the agent to prevent the railroad company from resuming the work of construction on the reservation until the pre-requisite conditions of the act were fully complied with. The attention of the president of the railway company was also called to the requirements of the enabling act, and he was given full instructions as to the proper course for him to pursue in order to secure the benefits of the grant.

On September 6, 1889, W. A. Barr, esq., attorney and secretary of said company, filed in the Department a map in duplicate, showing the definite location of the line of the road through said reservation, together with depot and station grounds made from actual survey, with request that upon approval of the same a council of the Indians be called to agree upon and fix the compensation to be paid for the right of way, etc. Said map having been referred to this office for report, it was returned to the Department September 13, 1889, with recommendation for its approval subject to the conditions imposed by the enabling act. Further recommendation was made in regard to obtaining the consent of the Indians to the amount of compensation they would accept from the railway company for the right of way, etc. On September 23 following the Department returned the map to this office approved, and transmitted an order from the President prescribing the manner for obtaining the required consent of the Indians, and on October 1 the agent at the La Pointe Agency was directed to convene a council of the Indians for that purpose agreeably with the President's order.

GREAT SIOUX RESERVATION, IN DAKOTA.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.—Dakota Central Railway.—The 16th section of the act of March 2, 1889, entitled "An act to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux Nation of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder, and for other purposes" (25 Stat., 888),

* This act was passed prior to the date of the last annual report, but information thereof had not, at that time, reached this office.

provides that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company and the Dakota Central Railroad Company shall have, respectively, the right to take and use prior to any white person and to any corporation, the right of way, etc., provided for in certain agreements heretofore made by said railroad companies, respectively, with the Sioux Indians, which agreements have been referred to in previous annual reports of this office. Sundry conditions are imposed, for the particulars of which reference is invited to the act itself which will be found on page 449 of this report. The agreements referred to may be found in Senate Ex. Doc. No. 20, Forty eighth Congress, first session, and House Ex. Doc. No. 11, Forty-eighth Congress, first session.

The act of March 2, 1889, can not take effect until Congress shall have ratified the agreement recently negotiated with the Sioux under section 3 of the Indian appropriation act, approved March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 980).

Forest City and Watertown Railroad Company.—The act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 852 and page 446 of this report), grants the right of way to the Forest City and Watertown Railroad Company through the Sioux Indian Reservation, in Dakota, beginning at a point on the west bank of the Missouri River in Dewey County, Dak., opposite Forest City, Potter County, said Territory, running thence by the most practicable route in a southwesterly course between the Cheyenne and Moreau Rivers to the city of Deadwood, Dak.

Authority was given the railroad company, April 11 last, to proceed with the survey of its line through the reservation, and at last accounts the survey was in progress. The maps have not yet been filed, nor has any action been taken to procure the required consent of the Indians.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Choctaw Coal and Railway Company.—By the act of February 13, 1889 (25 Stat., 669 and page 429 of this report), the first section of the act of February 18, 1889 (25 Stat., 25), granting the right of way to the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company through the Indian Territory, is amended to read as follows:

That the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Minnesota, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway and telegraph and telephone line through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point on the Red River (the southern boundary line) at the bluff known as Rocky Cliff, in the Indian Territory, and running thence by the most feasible and practicable route through the said Indian Territory to a point on the east boundary line immediately contiguous to the west boundary line of the State of Arkansas; also a branch line of railway to be constructed from the most suitable point on said main line for obtaining a feasible and practicable route in a westerly or northwesterly direction to the leased coal veins of said Choctaw Coal and Railway Company, in Tobucksey County, Choctaw Nation, and thence by the most feasible and practicable route to an intersection with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa

Fé Railway, at the most convenient point between Halifax Station and Ear Creek, otherwise known as the North Fork of the Canadian River, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turn-outs, branches, and sidings and extensions as said company may deem it in their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for.

Under date of July 5, 1889, Hon. T. C. Fletcher, attorney for said company, filed four separate maps (in duplicate) of definite location of said company's road; also a copy of the articles of incorporation and a list of the officers of the company, both duly certified by the secretary of the company.

On July 11, 1889, the Department approved map No. 1, being one of the four mentioned above, representing a section of 25 miles of the located line of said railroad from Sec. 33, T. 12 N., R. 3 W., to Sec. 4, T. 11 N., R. 2 E. Maps 2 and 3 were transmitted to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the action of that office, for the reason that that portion of the line covered by said maps (2 and 3) does not pass through any Indian lands. Map No. 4 was returned to Mr. Fletcher for correction.—(Department letter to this office of July 11, 1889.)

On August 31, 1889, the Department approved map No. 9, indicating a section of 25 miles from "near station place on Deer Creek" to "John Adams Prairie." Said map does not connect with maps previously filed (Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4), but covers a portion of the right of way 100 miles east of the section covered by map No. 4, returned for correction, as before stated. In filing this map (No. 9), the company's manager observes that the company "is constructing its lines from the crossings of its different railway connections east and west, in order that it may secure material for said construction at both ends of its line, and thus facilitate the rapid completion of the same," and that when map No. 4 shall have been corrected, and maps 5, 6, 7, and 8 filed, "there will be a continued and connected line."

Fort Smith, Paris and Dardanelle Railway.—The act of February 26, 1889 (25 Stat., 745, and page 435 of this report), grants the right of way to the Fort Smith, Paris and Dardanelle Railway Company to construct and operate a railroad, telegraph, and telephone line from Fort Smith, Ark., through the Indian Territory, to or near Baxter Springs, in the State of Kansas.

The same act repeals the act of July 6, 1886 (24 Stat., 124), authorizing the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory.

No maps of definite location have been filed by the Fort Smith, Paris and Dardanelle Railway Company under the above grant, although the company is authorized to survey and locate its line "immediately after the passage of this act."

RED PIPESTONE INDIAN RESERVATION IN MINNESOTA.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls and Northwestern Railway.—The act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 1012, and page 463 of this report), directs the

appraisement of the strip of land, 100 feet in width, now occupied by the Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls and Northwestern Railway Company, over and across the Red Pipestone Indian Reservation in the State of Minnesota, as well as the damage to the remainder of the lands of said reservation caused by such railroad occupation, and provides that said railroad company "shall be entitled to enter and purchase the aforesaid strip of land of the width aforesaid, now occupied by its road-bed, by paying the amount so assessed as the value thereof, together with the amount of damages assessed as aforesaid."

The third section of the act provides that the act shall take effect and be in force and authorize the entry and sale of said right of way so soon as, and not until, a majority of the adult male Indians of the Yankton tribe of Sioux Indians shall consent to the entry and sale of such right of way, etc.

The lands included in said right of way were appraised in May last by a commission appointed for that purpose at $1,060, and the damages resulting from the construction of the road at $680; total, $1,740.

Subsequently a commission was appointed to procure the required consent of the Indians. As already stated in another portion of this report, although the Indians declined to assent to certain other provisions of the act, they consented and agreed to the entry and sale of the tract embraced within the right of way.

WHITE EARTH AND LEECH LAKE RESERVATIONS, IN MINNESOTA.

Moorhead, Leech Lake, Duluth and Northern Railway.—The act of January 16, 1889 (25 Stat., 647, and page 425 of this report), grants to the Moorhead, Leech Lake, Duluth and Northern Railway Company the right of way through the White Earth Indian Reservation in the State of Minnesota. No steps appear to have been taken by the railroad company to secure the benefits of said act. No maps have been filed nor survey made.

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway.—The act of February 25, 1889 (25 Stat., 696, and page 435 of this report), grants to the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company the right of way through the White Earth Reservation. No steps appear to have been taken by said railway company to avail itself of the grant. No maps of definite location have been filed nor any survey made so far as is known to this office.

Duluth and Winnipeg Railway.—The act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 1010, and page 462 of this report), grants to the Duluth and Winnipeg Railway Company the right of way for the extension of its railroad through the Leech Lake and White Earth Indian Reservations in the State of Minnesota.

Thus far no steps appear to have been taken by the railroad company to avail itself of the benefits of said grant so far as it relates to the two reservations named. No maps of definite location have been filed nor

any survey made. See mention of this road under head of "Fond du Lac Reservation."

YANKTON RESERVATION IN DAKOTA.

Yankton and Missouri Valley Railway Company.—The act of February 23, 1889 (25 Stat., 684, and page 430 of this report), grants the right of way to the Yankton and Missouri Valley Railway Company through the Yankton Reservation in Dakota Territory. No steps have been taken by the railroad company to secure the benefits of said grant. No maps of definite location have been filed nor any survey made.

GRANTS REFERRED TO IN LAST ANNUAL REPORT.

Bad River Reserve, Wisconsin.—No settlement has been made with the Indians of this reservation for the right of way taken by the Duluth, Superior and Michigan Railway. The agent reports that while the Indians are anxious for a settlement they persist in their unreasonable demands regarding the measure of compensation to be paid to them.

Boise Fort Reserve and Red Lake Chippewa unceded lands, Minnesota.—The Duluth, Rainy Lake River and Southwestern Railway Company have made application for another council with the Indians of the Boise Fort Reservation, for the purpose of gaining their consent to the construction of its road through their reservation, under the provisions of the act of April 24, 1888 (25 Stat., 90). The Indians having, on August 2, 1888, refused to give their consent to the right of way, the department decided, June 7, 1889, that no steps for the further submission of the matter to the Indians should be taken.

Cœur d'Aléne Reserve, Idaho.—An agreement was entered into with the Cœur d'Aléne Indians, in January last, whereby they agreed to accept as compensation to the tribe for right of way granted to the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company (act May 30, 1888, 25 Stat., 180), the sum of $6,066.18, being at the rate of $6 per acre for the land included in the right of way. The one individual member of the tribe who was damaged by the construction of the road agreed to accept the sum of $295.50 in full for damages sustained by him by reason of the construction of the road through his improved tract. The Department approved said agreements January 19, 1889, and fixed the compensation as required by the right of way act in the sums above mentioned. The money was paid by the railroad company, and in pursuance of Department directions that the same should be distributed to the tribe per capita in cash, a check for the full amount was sent to Agent Cole, August 5, 1889—$6,066.18 to be distributed to the tribe, and $295.50 to be paid "Tu-tu" for individual damages.

Crow Reserve, Mont.—As reported in office letter of December 31, 1888, the Crow Indians, on December 12, 1888, in council assembled, refused to give their consent to the right of way through their reservation for the Billings, Clark's Fork and Cooke City Railroad, granted by

act of June 4, 1888 (25 Stat., 167). The third section of the act provides:

> That the President of the United States may, at his discretion, require that the consent of the Indians to said right of way shall be obtained by said railroad company, in such manner as he may prescribe, before any right under this act shall accrue to said company.

The President prescribed rules for obtaining such consent June 30, 1888. The subject was presented to the Indians agreeably with the President's order, and after having had ample time for deliberation they refused almost unanimously to give their consent to the right of way. This action on the part of the Indians renders the grant of no effect.

Fort Hall Reserve.—Amended maps and plats of the definite location of the right of way of the Utah and Northern Railway, act September 1, 1888 (25 Stat., 452), covering all the lands desired by said railway for right of way and for other railway purposes, were approved by the Department April 8, 1889, and the sum of $7,621.04 has been paid by the railway company for the right of way. Said sum is in full payment, at $8 per acre, for all the land taken by the railway company under the act aforesaid, except 149.94 acres taken in addition to the right of way within the town site of Pocatello, for which latter the railway company is required by the terms of the act to pay $8 per acre, and also to pay an additional sum equal to the average appraisal of each acre of town lots outside of the portion so taken. Appraisers have been appointed to make the required appraisement, and when their report shall have been received and approved the railway company will be required to make the additional payment.

Indian Territory.—Neither the Fort Smith and El Paso Railway Company, the Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company, nor the Paris, Choctaw and Little Rock Railway Company, appear to have taken any steps to avail themselves of the right of way granted to them, respectively, through the Indian Territory (25 Stat., 162, 140, 205).

Additional maps of the definite location of the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway, covering the fourth and fifth sections of 25 miles each of the main line, were approved by the Department on January 18 and January 21, 1889, respectively; maps of the first and fractional second sections of the branch line were also approved on the latter date. Nine plats of station grounds desired along the line, which were filed by the company, were returned for certain corrections, which were indicated in the letter of transmittal. On September 1, 1888, a draft for $4,148 was tendered by this company, and accepted as payment for right of way.

A map of definite location of the third section of 25 miles of the Dennison and Washita Railway was approved by the Department on January 21, 1889, and under date of August 17, last, the company was called upon to make full payment of arrears due for right of way upon the line already constructed, a check for $500 being the only payment

for right of way which has been made by the company to present date.

Maps of definite location of the second and third sections of 25 miles each of the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway, were approved by the Department on March 30 and April 24, 1889, respectively. The Cherokee Council having protested against the compensation of $50 per mile for right of way provided in the act, a board of referees was appointed, as therein provided, consisting of James N. Beacon, esq., of Smith Centre, Kans.; Samuel J. Crawford, esq., of Topeka, Kans., and George L. Douglas, esq., of Wichita, Kans. This board has not yet submitted its award.

It was stated in the last annual report that seventeen plats of station grounds of the Southern Kansas Railway (act July 4, 1884; 22 Stat., 73) were approved by the Department October 25, 1887. Another plat, that of the station grounds at Purcell, in the Chickasaw district, which was withheld for certain explanations in regard thereto by the railway company, was approved by the Department November 28, 1887.

On November 5, 1888, Messrs. Britton & Gray, attorneys for said railway company, filed in the Department a plat of the company's station grounds at Chilocco, on mile 1 of the main line of the road, which plat having been referred to this office was returned to the Department December 7, 1888, for the reason that the width of the strip selected for such station grounds, as shown upon the plat, was greater on the east side of the track than the right-of-way grant allows. In returning the plat this office recommended that it be returned to Messrs. Britton & Gray for proper correction. No corrected map has as yet been presented for approval and nothing has been heard of the matter since.

On January 9, 1889, the Department approved four plats of tracts selected for station grounds on the branch line of said Southern Kansas Railway Company, at Warren, on miles 8 and 9 of the first section; at Warwick, on miles 68 and 69 of the seventh section; at Gage, on miles 96 and 97 of the tenth section; at Goodwin, on miles 113 and 114 of the twelfth section.

On June 27, 1889, Messrs. Britton & Gray filed four additional plats showing grounds desired by the said Southern Kansas Railway Company for station purposes. Three of them, viz, "Orlando," on mile 65, "Seward," on mile 93, and "Verbeck," on mile 126, falling within the Oklahoma country, were returned to the Department by this office August 26, 1889, for reference to the General Land Office, the lands of the Oklahoma country being now within the jurisdiction of that office. The remaining plat, designated as "Perry" station, on mile 49 of the main line, in section 32, township 22 north, range 1 east, Indian meridian, was returned to the Department at the same time, with the recommendation that it be approved, subject to any right of individual Indians lawfully existing in or to the tract of ground so selected at the date of the

filing of the plat. The approval of said plat is withheld, awaiting certain information desired by the Department which the Indian agent at the Ponca, Pawnee, etc., agency has been called upon to furnish.

Lac du Flambeau Reservation, Wis.—The Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation, in Wisconsin, having assented to the provisions of the act of June 4, 1888 (25 Stat., 169), granting to the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway Company the right of way through their reservation, and having agreed to the amount of compensation they would accept for such right of way, the Department on May 3, 1889, fixed the amount of such compensation in the sum agreed upon by the Indians, viz, $1,638.54. The amount has been collected from the railway company and placed in the Treasury to the credit of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Nez Percé Reservation, Idaho.—There is nothing additional to report in regard to the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's right of way through the Nez Percé Reservation, in Idaho, act of July 28, 1888 (25 Stat., 349). As stated in the last annual report, authority was granted the company (August 10, 1888) to make preliminary surveys. No maps have been filed for approval nor steps taken to obtain the consent of the Indians to the right of way, which consent, by the terms of the act, is made a condition of the grant.

Puyallup Reservation, Wash.—The Indians of the Puyallup Reservation, in Washington Territory, refused to give their consent to the right of way for the Puyallup Valley Railway Company through said reservation, provided for in the act of July 24, 1888 (25 Stat., 350). The second section of the act requires—

> That the consent of the Indians to said right of way upon the said Puyallup Indian Reservation shall be obtained in such manner as the President of the United States may prescribe, before any right under this act shall accrue to said company.

The President by his order, dated February 2, 1889, prescribed the manner in which the required consent should be obtained, and the subject was presented to the Indians in open council by their agent, as directed by the President, on March 12 following. After deliberating upon the question for several days they decided to refuse their consent by a vote of seventy-three against to forty-one in favor of the proposition. The subject was fully reported to the Department in office letter of June 11, 1889. This action on the part of the Indians renders the right-of-way grant inoperative.

Siletz Reservation, Oregon.—No steps appear to have been taken by the Newport and King's Valley Railroad Company to avail itself of the grant of right of way through the Siletz Reservation, in Oregon, as provided in the act of July 24, 1888 (25 Stat., 347). No maps have been filed, no surveys made, nor has any action been taken to obtain the consent of the Indians as required by the act.

Uintah and Uncompahgre Reservation, Utah.—The Utah Midland

Railway Company has not as yet filed maps of the location of its line through the Uintah and Uncompahgre Reservation, in Utah, under its right of way grant, act of March 3, 1887 (24 Stat., 548), reference to which was made in the last two annual reports of this office. No information has been received as to whether the surveys have been completed.

Devil's Lake Reservation, Dak.—In the last annual report it was stated that a bill had been prepared in this office and was then pending in the Senate (No. 1228) granting the right of way to the Jamestown and Northern Railroad Company through the Devil's Lake Reservation, in Dakota, upon the terms and conditions named in an agreement made by that company with the Devil's Lake Sioux in 1883; that the road had been constructed and in operation since 1885, and that the Indians were urgent in their demands that the compensation provided for in said agreement should be paid to them. No final action has been taken by Congress in the matter, and the delay is causing much dissatisfaction among the Indians. It is to be hoped that the necessary legislation will be reached at an early day.

Lake Traverse Reservation, Dak.—No final action appears to have been taken by Congress upon the bill to ratify an agreement made in 1884 with the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux for right of way through the Lake Traverse Reserve, in Dakota, for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, to which reference was made in the last annual report. As has been before urged, it is very desirable that this agreement should be ratified.

Red Pipestone Reservation, Minn.—The bill (H. R. 10766) granting the right of way to the Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls and Northwestern Railway through the Red Pipestone Reservation, in Minnesota, to which reference was made in the last annual report of this office, did not become a law; but other legislation was substituted therefor, mention of which has already been made in another part of this report, and the action taken thereunder fully set forth.

Walker River Reservation, Nev.—No final action has been taken by Congress upon the bill submitted to that body for the fourth time to ratify a certain agreement with the Indians of the Walker River Reservation, in Nevada, for the right of way to the Carson and Colorado Railroad Company through said reservation, to which reference was made in the last annual report.

Yakima Reservation, Wash.—No final action has yet been taken by Congress upon the bill to accept and ratify an agreement made January 13, 1885, with the Indians of the Yakima Reservation, for the relinquishment of their title to so much of their reserve as is required for the use of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and to make the necessary appropriations for carrying the same into effect. This bill has twice been submitted to Congress, and, as was stated in the annual report of last year, the Indians are constantly urging a settlement under their agreement.

DEPREDATION CLAIMS.

A clause in the act of March 3, 1885 (23 Stat., page 376), "making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department * * * and for other purposes," appropriated $10,000 "for the investigation of certain Indian depredation claims," and provided that "in the expenditure of said sum the Secretary of the Interior should cause a complete list of all claims heretofore filed in the Interior Department * * * to be made and presented to Congress at its next regular session." The Secretary was further authorized by said act "to cause such additional investigation to be made and such further testimony to be taken as he might deem necessary to enable him to determine the kind and value of the property damaged or destroyed."

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the above act, a division was created in the Indian Bureau in 1885, known as the "Depredations Division," though it did not receive that designation officially until January 1, 1889. The number of office employés in this division has varied from two to six, and there are now four, viz, the chief clerk, two clerks or examiners, and a typewriter. For the purpose of causing "additional investigation to be made," special agents have been appointed and sent to the localities where the alleged depredations are said to have been committed, to take such additional testimony as is obtainable and report the claim to this office with their conclusions thereon. These special agents receive a compensation of $8 for every day actually employed, and their necessary expenses, exclusive of subsistence; the number employed at no time has exceeded six.

The construction placed upon the aforesaid act by the Indian Bureau, and concurred in by the Department of the Interior, precluded from investigation on their merits all claims barred by the following clause of the seventeenth section of the act of June 30, 1834 (4 Stat., 731):

> Unless such claim shall be presented within three years after the commission of the injury the same shall be barred.

Therefore such claims were reported to Congress as barred and not entitled to investigation. After a number of them had been so reported, a clause in the act of May 15, 1886 (24 Stat., 44), extended the scope of investigation by saying: "And the investigation and report shall include claims, if any, barred by statute, such fact to be stated in the report." This necessitated a return from Congress of all those claims which, without an investigation on their merits, had been reported as barred, and thus rendered useless much of the work which had been done up to that time.

The following tables show the number of claims on hand, received and disposed of since June 30, 1885.

TABLE 5.—*Showing number of depredation claims on hand and received since June* 30, 1885.

	No. of claims.	Amount involved.
On file June 30, 1885	3,939	$14,879,088
Filed during fiscal year ending June 30, 1886	168	674,939
Filed during fiscal year ending June 30, 1887	109	382,514
Filed during fiscal year ending June 30, 1888	769	1,907,685
Filed during fiscal year ending June 30, 1889	509	1,383,104
Total	5,494	19,227,330

TABLE 6.—*Showing number of depredation claims disposed of since June* 30, 1885.

	No. of claims.	Amount involved.	Amount recommended.
Paid or adjudicated so that they can not be further considered by this office	54	$218,190.10	
Reported to Congress January 1, 1887	305	1,066,021.97	$278,323.88
Reported to Congress January 1, 1888	399	984,433.66	336,728.42
Reported to Congress January 1, 1889	229	1,070,003.57	377,105.41
Total	987	3,338,649.10	992,157.71
Pending in Indian Office June 30, 1889	4,507	15,888,680.90	

In determining what claims were subject to investigation under the act of March 3, 1885, as amended by the act of May 15, 1886, the opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department was obtained, under date of August 23, 1886, which decides that all claims in favor of citizens of the United States (*i. e.*, those who were citizens at the date of the alleged depredation) for losses by Indians who were in treaty relations at the time of the loss, which were on file March 3, 1885, are subject to investigation, whether the same were filed within three years from the date of the injury complained of or not; also that all such claims for depredations committed since December 1, 1873, although filed since March 3, 1885, are also subject to investigation, for the reason that the three-year limitation clause of the seventeenth section of the act of June 30, 1834, which acted as a bar, was repealed when the Revised Statutes went into effect December 1, 1873, that clause not being included in the Revised Statutes (Sec. 2156).

The number of claims subject to investigation has been increased by a recent decision which fixes December 1, 1870, three years prior to the repeal of the limitation clause, instead of December 1, 1873, the date of the repeal, as the time subsequent to which depredation claims subject to examination may date.

Under these decisions, out of the 4,507 claims above noted as pending in this office, 2,333 claims, involving about $5,361,875, are subject to investigation, of which number 447, amounting to $1,745,398.47, were filed since March 5, 1885, but being for depredations committed since December 1, 1870, are not barred. This leaves 2,174 claims, involving a total amount of about $10,627,724.53, which from various causes can not be investigated under above acts. Of these, 800 claims, involving $5,145,965.48, are for various causes not in condition for present con-

sideration, but their defects are, in most instances, curable. Some are not supported by the proof required by the Department rules of July 13, 1872; a few are duplicate filings of the same claim; others do not charge any particular tribe with the depredation complained of, and hence the office can not determine their status; and in many others the records show that the papers have been sent to Congress, or to some Indian agent for submission to the Indians charged, or have been withdrawn by the claimants or their attorneys and never returned, so that there is no foundation upon which an investigation of them can be made. The remaining claims not subject to examination by this office, under the operations of the laws now in force, are as follows: 1,010 claims, amounting to $2,994,724.53, filed since March 3, 1885, but being for depredations committed prior to December 1, 1870, or more than three years prior to the repeal of the limitation clause of the act of June 30, 1834 (4 Stat., 731); 166, amounting to $915,216.15, being for depredations committed by Indians not in treaty relations with the United States; 179, amounting to $1,532,735.27, being claims of Indians against whites or other Indians; and 19, amounting to $37,083.10, being claims of persons not citizens of the United States at the dates of the alleged depredations.

A list of those claims which are supposed to have been sent from time to time to the various Indian agents has lately been prepared and a copy sent to each agency with a request that a search be made for the same, and, if found, that they be returned to this office. A letter has also been addressed to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and a copy sent to the Secretary of the Senate, asking a return from Congress of all such claims which have been sent to that body with reports from this office as may be subject to further investigation under the provisions of the act before referred to. It is expected that compliance with these requests will very consideraby increase the number of claims subject to investigation and report. It may also be said that it is now the policy of the office to notify claimants of any curable defects in their claims so as to give them an opportunity to make such amendments as may be necessary, under the law, to give them vitality. New claims, subject to investigation, are being filed every week, and old ones are being amended so as to come within the requirements—so that the work of the division is fast increasing. The filing, numbering, indexing, and acknowledging receipt of these claims, whether subject to investigation or not, requires considerable work and makes a heavy draft on the time of the small clerical force employed in this division. When the number and amount of the claims now awaiting investigation is observed, the necessity for increased force to do the work becomes apparent.

A commission was appointed under the provisions of the act of February 16, 1863, to investigate and adjudicate the claims of the people of Minnesota for damages sustained by reason of depredations of the Sisse-

ton, Wahpaton, Medawakanton, and Wakpakoota bands of Sioux Indians in 1862, payment to be made out of appropriations contained in that act. Such of these claims as were allowed and paid by the commission are now on file in the office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury, with the accounts of the disbursing officer of the commission. The remainder, 91 in number, were forwarded to the Department of the Interior, 79 of them labeled "Cases in which no proof was submitted, and they were therefore not acted upon," and 12 others, in which the commission reported "There was a hasty submission on insufficient testimony." From the Department they were forwarded to the Senate, March 14, 1868, in answer to a resolution of that body of March 3, 1868, and, without action thereon, were subsequently returned to the Department files. Afterwards, on the 17th September, 1888, they, together with the correspondence thereon, were transmitted to the Indian Bureau "for file and preservation in that office in connection with the records and papers relating to Indian depredation claims, in order that proper reply may be made to the frequent inquiries of claimants as to the condition of their claims."

The 12 cases referred to, however, were never received in this office. The honorable Secretary, in his letter transmitting the 79, states that the 12 were "informally borrowed by a clerk in the Depredations Division;" but as no record of such claims ever having been received in the Indian Office can be found, nor can the claims themselves be found after a most thorough search, the office is forced to conclude that the clerk who "informally borrowed" them never deposited them in the office. As the act providing for this commission also provided for paying such of the claims as the commission might find worthy, and as the 79 claims above referred to were rejected by that commission, they are considered as *res adjudicata*, so far as this office is concerned, and have not been considered as within the scope of the act of March 3, 1885, and hence have not been examined or placed on file in this office.

During the year ending June 30, 1889, 202 claims involving $881,107 have been reported upon by this office, and on these $300,660 have been recommended for allowance. During the same period there were filed 891 caims, subject to investigation, involving $242,316.90, and 420 claims not subject to present consideration, involving $1,140,788.10, from which it is seen that while 202 claims have been reported and disposed of, so far as this office is concerned, 89 have been added to the list, making a net gain of 113 claims disposed of during this year.

Prior to the passage of the act of March 3, 1885, the work of investigating and reporting on Indian depredation claims was performed in the "Civilization and Education" Division of the office, and, being only an incident of that division, it necessarily received less attention than it would have obtained in a separate division. After the organization of the Depredations Division claims of all kinds then on file were at once turned over to it, while the act just referred to provided for the

investigation of certain claims only, and the appropriation could not be lawfully used in investigating any others. Thus, when all sorts of claims not within the purview of the act were placed in this division, its work was materially increased, and its progress in investigating the class of claims provided for was much retarded thereby.

The appropriation of $10,000 for the investigation of certain claims created no new obligation, neither did it cancel any already existing, hence claims previously cognizable under the acts of June 30, 1834, February 28, 1859, and May 29, 1872, are still as much subject to investigation and report as they ever were, the only difference being that they can not receive present investigation, as the appropriation under which such work is performed does not provide therefor.

In addition to the embarrassments caused by having to handle so many claims not subject to investigation, there are other drawbacks to a rapid prosecution of the work in hand. Questions involving the right of a claim to present consideration can not, in many instances, be conclusively settled. In a large number of cases there is no reliable record of the date when each claim was filed, as the record of filing frequently has an earlier date than the oldest paper found on file in the case; nor has there been kept a complete list of the various Indian tribes holding treaty relations with the United States, especially of their subdivisions and local names, which occasions much difficulty in determining whether or not the particular Indians charged are bound by treaty. The appropriation for this service is so small, and the work is of such a diversified character, that rapid progress is not attainable with the force employed, the appropriation only warranting the employment of four clerks in the office and five special agents in the field.

The number of the special agents being limited by the appropriation, their territory is necessarily large, so that much of their time is taken up in traveling, and consequently, even with a high degree of rapidity and accuracy, progress commensurate with the importance of the work can not be made. As most of these claims are for losses sustained many years ago, and as the proof to support or impeach them becomes manifestly more difficult to obtain with the passage of time, justice to the claimants and the Government requires that whatever may be done, to be available, should be done while it is yet possible for testimony to be obtained. With the present limited facilities every effort possible is being made to expedite the work, and, with a better understanding of what is necessary on the part of the claimants and their attorneys as to the preparation of their claims, more satisfactory results may be expected.

REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF AGENCIES.

Consolidation of Mission Tule River (consolidated) Agency, with Hoopa Valley Agency.—Since 1877 the Hoopa Valley Agency in California has been managed by an officer of the Army, no provision having been made for the pay of an agent. In the last annual estimate made by this office,

Congress was requested to make an appropriation for this purpose. Instead of granting the request, Congress, in the act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department for the year ending June 30, 1890, directed that the Hoopa Valley Agency should be embraced within the Mission Tule River (consolidated) Agency, but made no provision for any increase of salary at the latter agency.

This change appears to be of doubtful expediency. Under the Hoopa Valley Agency are two reservations 30 miles apart; the Hoopa Valley reserve containing nearly 90,000 acres, the home of about 500 Indians, and the Klamath River reserve containing about 26,000 acres occupied by about 200 Indians. The Hoopa Valley Indians have become practically self-supporting and are making progress towards civilization. By their own labor they are provided with food, clothing, agricultural implements, stock, etc., and from the military post they have received assistance in transporting produce to market and bringing back supplies, and in obtaining opportunities for paid labor.

The Klamath River Indians depend in a great measure on fishing and lumbering, suffer much from trespassers on their fishing grounds, have easy access to intoxicants, and therefore need to be constantly within reach of an agent who has experience, energy, good sense, and some legal acquirements.

The duties resting on the agent of Mission Tule River (consolidated) Agency before this change would seem to have been sufficiently onerous without adding the care of another agency, for he already had three distinct and widely separated tribes and reservations under his supervision, viz: (1) The Mission Indians, who constitute the Mission Agency proper and number about 3,000. Their numerous reservations, aggregating about 162,000 acres, are all surrounded by white settlers, who have for years trespassed thereon and still continue to do so. An agent should be with them as much as possible in order to look after their rights. (2) The Tule River Indians, who number about 150. Their reservation, containing about 50,000 acres, is located some 150 miles north of the Mission Agency. They are under the immediate care of a farmer, and the agent can spare them but little of his time, which is unfortunate, since they need careful oversight because their reservation is not well adapted to agriculture, and they are obliged to earn a livelihood by working for the surrounding whites, where they are brought in contact with whisky and other demoralizing influences. (3) The Yuma Indians, who number about 975 persons. Their reservation of 50,000 acres is located about 125 miles south of the Mission Agency. They are naturally peaceable and easily managed, but there are no white employés allowed for them, and as the agent can not visit them often they are not improving.

The Hoopa Valley Agency is 900 miles distant from the Mission Agency, and the only practicable route thereto is from Colton to San

Francisco, 540 miles; thence by sea to Eureka, 230 miles; thence by ferry to Arcata, 12 miles; thence to north fork of Mad River, by rail, 10 miles; and thence to the agency, 30 miles, by horseback over a pack trail.

It will thus be seen that the agent of the agency, as now organized, will be required to travel long distances each time he visits the various reservations under his charge. Much of his time must necessarily be spent in travel, and the expense of the journeys will be considerable. Moreover he is to be held responsible under his bond for the property at the Hoopa Valley Agency, over which it will be impossible for him to have any personal supervision, and for this risk he is to receive no additional compensation.

The withdrawal of the army officer now in charge at Hoopa Valley will necessitate the appointment of some one to superintend affairs there in the absence of the regular agent, and a properly qualified person can not probably be obtained for less than $1,200 per annum. This will be an entirely new expenditure. In view of these facts Capt. Wm. E. Dougherty, who has been in charge of the Hoopa Valley agency for the past three years, has been allowed to remain nominally in charge there until the present time. I believe that the best interests of the Government and of the Indians would be promoted by a separation of Hoopa Valley Agency from Mission Tule River (consolidated) Agency.

Abolishment of Mackinac Agency.—No provision for the salary of an agent for the Mackinac Agency, Mich., having been made in the act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian service for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1889, the attention of the Department was called to that fact by the office, under date of May 9, 1889, and instructions requested.

On May 14, 1889, the Department directed that the agent of the Mackinac Agency be notified that on and after June 30, 1889, the agency would be discontinued. The agent, M. W. Stevens, was so informed under date of May 17, 1889, and instructed to close up all the affairs of the agency on the evening of June 30, 1889, forwarding to this office all the books, papers, and records, and depositing to the credit of the United States any balance of public funds remaining in his hands on that evening.

To relieve the agent from responsibility under his official bond for certain office furniture, school buildings, school books, medical supplies, etc., it was found necessary to sell the furniture at public sale, and to have all school books which had not been distributed to the schools returned to this office, and all which were in use and partially worn given to the children.

A physician was appointed for the L'Anse and Vieux Desert bands of Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior, formerly under the care of the Mackinac Agency, who was to receive a salary of $700 per annum, and have his headquarters near L'Anse, Mich. On recommendation of this office, he was designated as a special disbursing agent, and

required to file an official bond in the penal sum of $1,000. When this was effected, he was directed to receipt to Agent Stevens for the school buildings and medical property for which the latter was responsible, and in this way the affairs of the agency were finally closed.

The abolishing of this agency was not recommended by the Department, nor was this office consulted in the matter. The wisdom of such summary action may be questionable but it is not probable that any serious embarrassment to the service will result, or that the Indians now left to their own resources will suffer materially. They are fairly advanced in civilization, and should be allowed all the privileges of citizenship and the protection of State law; and the State should also make provision for the education of their children. At present they have no educational facilities, but they have been induced to send some of their children to Indian training schools, especially the school located at Carlisle, Pa.

INDIAN FINANCES.

Funds available during the fiscal years 1888–'89, *and* 1889–'90.—The following statement shows the amounts that were appropriated by Congress for the Indian service for the fiscal years 1888–'89 and 1889–'90:

TABLE 7.—*Showing appropriations for* 1888–'89 *and* 1889–'90.

Appropriations.	1888–'89.	1889–'90.	Increase.	Decrease.
Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes, permanent	$1,001,215.50	$1,428,654.90	$427,439.40	
Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes, annual	1,656,240.00	1,585,796.84		$70,443.16
Support of Indian tribes, gratuities	754,500.00	702,500.00		52,000.00
Support of Indian schools	1,352,765.00	1,379,568.13	26,803.13	
Incidental and contingent expenses	169,000.00	169,000.00		
Current expenses	877,420.00	818,331.50		59,088.50
	5,811,140.50	6,083,851.37	454,242.53	181,531.66
Net increase			272,710.87	

Under the head of "Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes, permanent" are such specified sums as are required to be appropriated annually under existing treaties, either for a certain number of years or for an indefinite period.

A number of treaties contain provisions for clothing, subsistence, agency and school employés, etc., to be furnished by the United States for a certain number of years, but such provisions do not state specifically the amount of money that must be appropriated. These amounts are annually approximately estimated by this office, and the sums so appropriated can be used only for expenditures incurred during the fiscal year for which the appropriations were made. The total sums so appropriated by Congress for the fiscal years 1888–'89 and 1889–'90

are to be found in above table (No. 7), under the head of "Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes, annual."

A number of tribes have no treaties; others have treaties, but the amounts due under these treaties are not sufficient for their support, and for such Congress annually appropriates certain sums as gratuities. The total sums appropriated for such purpose for the fiscal years 1888–'89 and 1889–'90 are to be found in above table, under the head of "Support of Indian tribes, gratuities."

For Indian education Congress annually appropriates certain sums in addition to those provided for under existing treaties. The total amounts of such appropriation for the fiscal years 1888–'89 and 1889–'90 are found in above table, under the head of "Support of Indian schools."

For contingent and incidental expenses of agents and their employés, for aid for certain tribes in Arizona, California, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington, etc., Congress annually appropriates certain sums, the totals of which for the fiscal years 1888–'89 and 1889–'90 are found in the above table, under the head of "Incidental and contingent expenses of Indian service."

For pay of agents, interpreters, Indian police, additional farmers, Indian inspectors, superintendent of schools, for the erection and repair of agency buildings, surveying and allotting land, advertising, telegraphing, transportation of Indian supplies, and for a number of other purposes, Congress annually appropriates certain sums. The total amounts appropriated for these purposes for the fiscal years 1888–'89 and 1889–'90 are found in the above table, under the head of "Current expenses."

The increase in appropriations for 1889–'90, as compared with 1888–'89, is explained as follows: The increase under the head of "Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes, permanent" is caused by appropriations made in favor of the Pottawatomie and Chickasaw Nations, for payment of old claims found due them. The Pottawatomie Indians, under the second clause of article 10 of their treaty of August 7, 1868, have had a claim against the United States since January 5, 1869, and an appropriation was made during the last session to pay them the principal, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from January 5, 1869, to June 30, 1889. The appropriation for the Chickasaw Nation was made to reimburse them for moneys improperly disbursed, as required by article 4, treaty of June 22, 1852.

In addition to the appropriations named in Table 7, there were available for expenditure, at the commencement of the fiscal years 1888–'89 and 1889–'90, the following unexpended balances of permanent Indian funds:

TABLE 8.—*Showing unexpended balances of permanent funds available for* 1888–'89 *and* 1889–'90.

Balances—	1888–'89.	1889–'90.	Increase.	Decrease.
Of funds appropriated, treaty stipulations of a permanent character	$414, 675. 50	$624, 658. 07	$209, 982. 57	.....
Of funds appropriated for erection of school buildings at various points	119, 620. 99	152, 209. 52	32, 588. 53	.....
Of appropriations for negotiating treaties with certain Indian tribes, surveying, and allotting Indian reservations, digging ditches, and proceeds of sales of Indian lands	428, 156. 11	319, 731. 02	.....	$108, 425. 09
Of Indian moneys, miscellaneous	104, 903. 87	132, 105. 68	27, 201. 81	.....
Total	1, 067, 356. 47	1, 228, 704. 29	269, 772. 91	108, 425, 09
Net increase			161, 347. 82	

The total amount of trust funds, in bonds or otherwise, held at the beginning of the fiscal years 1888–'89 and 1889–'90 were as follows:

TABLE 9.—*Showing trust funds held at commencement of* 1888–'89 *and* 1889–'90.

Trust funds.	1888–'89,	1889–'90.	Increase.
Principal	$17, 097, 463. 32	$20, 909, 556. 93	$3, 812, 093. 61
Accrued interest, annual	860, 355. 19	1, 041, 513. 80	181, 158. 61
Accrued interest, balances	656, 023. 44	803, 331. 81	147, 308. 37
Total	18, 613, 841. 95	22, 754, 402. 54	4, 140, 560. 59

The increase of over $4,000,000 arises from the sale of land by the Creeks, Seminoles, and Osages.

The following table gives the several funds which were available for Indian expenditures at the commencement of the past fiscal year and the amount which was expended during that year from each of said funds.

TABLE 10.—*Showing money available and expenditures made during fiscal year ended June* 30, 1889.

Sources.	On hand July 1, 1888.	Expended during year.
Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes, permanent	$1, 001, 215. 50	$376, 557. 43
Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes, annual	1, 656, 240. 00	1, 506, 240. 00
Support of Indian tribes, gratuities	754, 500. 00	733, 439. 90
Support of Indian schools	1, 352, 765. 00	1, 131, 270. 02
Incidental and contingent expenses, Indian service	169, 000. 00	158, 347. 42
Current expenses	877, 420. 00	772, 773. 79
Interest on trust funds	860, 355. 19	713, 046. 82
Total	6, 671, 495. 69	5, 391, 675. 38
Balances, permanent:		
Of funds appropriated under treaty stipulations of a permanent character	414, 675. 50	414, 675. 50
Of funds appropriated for erection of school buildings at various points.	119, 620. 99	37, 814. 89
Of appropriations for negotiating treaties with certain Indian tribes, surveying and allotting Indian reservations, digging ditches, and proceeds of lands	428, 156. 11	224, 879. 98
Of Indian moneys, miscellaneous	104, 903. 87	39, 993. 11
Of interest on trust funds	656, 023. 44	.....
Total	1, 723, 379. 91	717, 363. 48
Aggregate	8, 394, 875. 60	6, 109, 038. 86

By summarizing the 1889–'90 columns of Tables 7 and 8, and the last two items of that column in Table 9, the total amount of funds available for expenditures for the Indian service during the fiscal year 1889–'90 is ascertained.

TABLE 11.—*Showing total money available for fiscal year ending June* 30, 1890.

Sources.	Amount.
Appropriations	$6,083,851.37
Balances	1,228,704.29
Interest on trust funds	1,041,513.80
Interest, balances	803,331.81
Total	9,157,401.27

TRUST FUNDS OF THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Of the $20,909,556.93, principal, held in trust, as shown in the 1889–'90 column of Table 9, the sum of $7,984,132.76 belongs to the five civilized tribes, in the following proportions:

TABLE 12.—*Showing trust funds of the five civilized tribes.*

Tribes.	Amount of principal.	Annual interest.
Cherokees	$2,625,842.37	$137,469.33
Chickasaws	1,308,695.65	68,404.95
Choctaws	549,594.74	32,344.73
Creeks	2,000,000.00	100,000.00
Seminoles	1,500,000.00	75,000.00
Total	7,984,132.76	413,219.01

The interest on the principal of these funds is placed semi-annually, with the United States assistant treasurer at St. Louis, Mo., to the credit of the treasurer of each nation, and the expenditure of these funds is entirely under the control of the nation and its council. This office has no control whatever over these expenditures.

TRUST FUNDS OF OTHER TRIBES.

The balance of the before-named sum of $20,909,556.93, amounting to $12,925,424.17, belongs to a number of tribes, as stated below, and the interest thereon, at 4, 5, 6, and 7 per cent., as the case may be, is either paid to or expended for the benefit of the respective tribes.

TABLE 13.—*Showing trust funds of tribes other than the five civilized tribes.*

Tribes.	Principal.	Tribes.	Principal.
Chippewas and Christian Indians	$42,560.36	Pottawatomies	$184,094.57
Delawares	874,178.54	Sac and Fox of Missouri	21,659.12
Eastern Shawnees	9,079.12	Sac and Fox of Mississippi	55,058.21
Iowas	171,543.37	Santee Sioux	20,000.00
Kansas	27,174.41	Senecas	40,979.60
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws	58,362,58	Senecas, Tonawanda band	86,950.00
Kickapoos	130,736.79	Senecas and Shawnees	15,140.42
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert bands	20,000.00	Shawnees	1,985.65
Menomonees	153,039.38	Stockbridges	75,988.60
Osages	8,162,826.76	Shoshones and Bannocks	6,000.00
Omahas	191,766.77	Umatillas	59,461.64
Otoes and Missourias	412,116.39	Utes	1,750,000.00
Pawnees	284,721.89	Total	12,925,424.17
Poncas	70,000.00		

The balances of accrued trust-fund interest, as shown in table 9, amounting to $803,331.81, are applicable for such expenditures as from time to time may be found to be proper.

CASH PAYMENTS TO INDIANS.

Payments made to Indians per capita, of interest on funds held in trust by the Government for them, and of funds annually appropriated in fulfillment of treaty stipulations, have amounted to about $645,000 during the year.

In view of the advanced condition of the Omaha Indians in Nebraska, and to enable them to further improve their homesteads and to purchase cattle, agricultural implements, and other necessary articles, the payment of annuities due them was anticipated, at their earnest request. By act approved May 15, 1888 (25 Stat., 150), the last seven annual installments of $10,000 each, due them under fourth article of the treaty of March 16, 1854 (10 Stat., 1044), were appropriated and directed to be paid to them in two annual installments of $35,000 each, with the provision that the payment of the second installment should be made only to those who made wise use of the money obtained from the first payment. The act also provided that a special agent should make the payments, advise and direct the expenditure of the money by the Indians in such manner as would be conducive to their welfare, and make report thereon to the Secretary.

The special agent completed the payment of the first installment during third quarter, 1889. In his report, which shows how each head of a family and each single person expended his or her share of the payment, he states:

* * * From the report you will see that, on the whole, the tribe made most excellent use of their money; in fact, I think, much better than that number of white men would have made. * * * In traveling over the reservation I could see evidence of improvement on every hand; such as new houses, new agricultural implements, etc. From present indications a large portion of the Omahas will, in a few years, be, as some of them now are, prosperous farmers and stock raisers.

It is therefore probable that, as soon as the requirements of the act will permit, the second installment will be paid to the Omahas.

The annuity payments of $400 to the Pottawatomie Indians of Huron, under second article of the treaty of November 17, 1807 (7 Stat., 106), and of $1,100 to the Eel River Band of Miamis, under treaties with them of August 3, 1795, August 23, 1805, and September 30, 1809 (7 Stat., 51, 91, 114), have been made from year to year at an expense disproportionate to the sums disbursed, while the Indians could derive but slight benefit from the small amounts received per capita. Therefore, in the Indian appropriation act for the current fiscal year, Congress appropriated $22,000 for the Miamis, and $8,000 for the Pottawatomies, to pay in full all indebtedness of the Government to them under said treaties. The Department instructed this office that this money should be paid only to adults, and to guardians of minors and incompetents, appointed by a court having jurisdiction of their persons and property, and it directed that persons receiving and receipting for their own shares, and guardians acting for others, must be required to sign an agreement accepting said payments as a full discharge of all demands existing at that time, or that might hereafter exist, under and by virtue of any of the treaties above specified.

These instructions were strictly complied with and all the payments made, except the shares of three minor Miami children living in the Indian Territory over whom no court had probate jurisdiction. Their shares were consequently returned to the United States Treasury, to remain there until the children shall attain their majority, or until some other legal means shall be found by which the Government may secure a release from liability to them.

During the summer of 1888 the Western Miami and the Kaskaskia, Peoria, and Piankeshaw Indians petitioned Congress to give them part of certain funds and stocks which the Government held in trust for them, this special payment being needed to avert suffering during the winter threatened by reason of the failure of crops. In compliance with their wishes, by act approved October 2, 1888 (25 Stat., 528), $25,000 was provided for the Miamis and $40,000 for the Kaskaskias, Peorias, and Piankeshaws, to be paid to them per capita "under such regulations for the protection of minors as may be prescribed by the Secretary Interior."

The only plan for securing to minors the benefits of this money was believed to be the appointment, by a competent court, of properly provided guardians; but as there was no court having probate jurisdiction over the persons and property of minors in the Indian Territory, where these people are located, payment was delayed until more specific legislation could be had. The attention of Congress having been called to the matter, an act was passed and approved March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 993), which modified the act of October 2, 1888, by authorizing the shares of minor children to be paid to the parents, when said parents

are competent (such competency to be determined by the chiefs of the respective tribes and the Indian agent), and the shares of minor orphans to be paid to guardians appointed by the probate court in and for Cherokee County, Kans. Under this provision payment was made as quickly as practicable, but the unavoidable delay was severely felt by the Indians.

The Sac and Fox Indians, in Iowa, still express dissatisfaction with the pro rata division of their tribal funds between themselves and that branch of the tribe located in the Indian Territory, and especially with the decision which deprives them of any part of the provision made for the support of the tribal government and for pay of the chiefs. They have refused to receive their last annuity. At an early day an effort will be made to ascertain the true cause of their grievances.

Until recently Big Hawk's band of Wisconsin Winnebagoes have persistently refused to receive their shares, nearly $7,000, of the money provided by act of January 18, 1881 (21 Stat., 315), but they have notified the Office that they are now willing to accept it. A special agent, at present engaged in paying the whole tribe in Wisconsin their regular annuity for the last fiscal year, has been instructed to pay these back shares to Big Hawk's band, and money has been placed to his official credit for that purpose.

The largest regular annuity recently paid to any tribe is that paid to the Osages, which amounted to nearly $250,000 last year, or about $160 to each man, woman, and child. This, and their stock and farming interests, the latter in a great measure conducted by hired whites, make the Osages almost independent of labor, and as they are located where it is difficult to prevent them from procuring intoxicants or indulging their gambling propensities a very bad element is growing up amongst the younger members of the tribe, so that to many this money, with the idleness which it permits, is rather a harm than a benefit.

Indians as a class, however, are fast learning the proper use of money, and are generally as careful in its expenditure as are whites. The Office is steadily endeavoring to encourage and reward the deserving by purchasing from them, whenever practicable, oats, hay, and other grain and supplies for agency and school use, giving Indians the preference when such purchases are to be made; also by employing them as freighters, agency and school employés, police, etc. By this means they received last year, in small cash payments, sums which will aggregate very nearly as follows:

Regular Indian employés at agencies	$75,000
Irregular and miscellaneous employés	30,000
Interpreters	25,000
Policemen	75,000
Judges of "courts of Indian offenses"	5,000
Transportation of Indian supplies	85,000
Purchases of produce and for breaking land	65,000
Total	360,000

ISSUES OF SUBSISTENCE TO INDIANS.

In the issue of subsistence to Indians it is provided by section 4, of act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stats., 449):

> That hereafter, for the purpose of properly distributing the supplies appropriated for the Indian service, it is hereby made the duty of each agent in charge of Indians and having supplies to distribute, to make out, at the commencement of each fiscal year, rolls of the Indians entitled to supplies at the agency, with the names of the Indians, and of the heads of families or lodges, with the number in each family or lodge, and to give out supplies to the heads of families and not to the heads of tribes or bands, and not to give out supplies for a greater length of time than one week in advance.

This provision was modified by section 2, act of March 3, 1877 [19 Stat., 293], as follows:

> * * * *Provided, however,* That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may in his discretion issue supplies for a greater period than one week to such Indians as are peaceably located upon their reservations and engaged in agriculture.

Upon the enactment of these provisions of law this office at once took such steps as were necessary to effect, if possible, a faithful application of the regulations thus prescribed at all ration agencies. It has, however, been found impracticable in several cases, and believed to be unwise in others, to endeavor to enforce a strict compliance with these legal requirements, nor is it believed, in view of the changed condition of many of the Indians since the passage of said laws, that the purpose Congress had in view requires the general enforcement of so much of the regulations as forbids the issue of subsistence in quantities to chiefs and headmen of tribes if such issues are made upon rolls prepared at the commencement of each fiscal year showing the names of the Indians and the heads of families or lodges, with the number in each family or lodge entitled to supplies.

The facts and circumstances are such that at six of the largest agencies issues are still made to the chiefs or heads of bands, who receipt for the supplies in bulk, and afterward divide them among the heads of families. The accounting officers of the Treasury in the settlement of the accounts of agents who issue subsistence in quantities hesitate to allow them credit therefor, on the ground that such issues are made contrary to the regulations of the laws cited above.

This office, on May 23 last, submitted the matter to the Treasury Department, with the reasons and explanations showing why it is impracticable and also undesirable to strictly comply with the laws on the subject, with the hope that a liberal construction of the spirit of the law would permit such issues to be continued. Not that there was any desire on the part of this office to evade a strict compliance with law, but for the reason that the best interests of the service and the prosperity and advancement of the Indians seemed to demand that exception be made in some cases. That Department, however, after fully reviewing the correspondence and defining its duty in the premises, replied to the

effect that it must be governed by the literal requirements of the act, and although admitting the wisdom of the position taken by this office, added that—

* * * It now clearly appears to be the duty of this (the honorable Second Auditor's) office to insist either that the terms of the act be complied with or that the law be modified to suit the practical difficulties of the case. Doubtless on proper representation of the facts, Congress would invest the administrative department with authority to make necessary exceptions to the literal operation of the statute. * * *

With the views entertained therefore by this office in regard to this subject, there seems to be no recourse open but to require Indian agents to act in strict conformity with the requirements of the section in question, or have the law itself so amended as to relieve them from an embarrassing position.

In view of this decision and to enable the Department to lay the whole matter intelligently before Congress, if such action should be decided upon, the agents whose Indians are most affected by this ruling were called upon to report to this office whether it was practicable to apply the rule at their agencies, and the advantages or disadvantages that would most likely result from a persistent effort to enforce it. I give below the substance of three replies.

The agent of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, in the Indian Territory, says that his Indians are now located in colonies at different points on the reservation, from 12 to 75 miles from the agency headquarters where the commissary is, on small farms under instruction of practiced white farmers who reside with them, and that to compel these Indian farmers to come to the agency for rations would result in the abandonment of three-fourths of their farms and the camping of the Indians round the commissary as of old. To issue beef from the block to heads of families each week would require the services of at least twenty trained butchers and much more clerical help than is now needed. The Indians take good care of what is given to them, and all are well satisfied with the issue of their subsistence to the headmen of the tribe.

The agent of Uintah and Ouray Agency, Utah, says that to enforce the law at his agency would totally destroy the farming and industrial interests of his Indians, who are scattered on little farms all over the reservation, which contains over 4,000,000 acres. Some are 60 and some 70 miles from the agency headquarters. When coming to the agency their custom is to bring the whole family and to leave the farm deserted, so that whatever tends to keep them at home and at work is most beneficial and should be one of the main objects kept in view by the agent and the Department. The agent says that the enforcement of this section would be ruinous to the working Indians, and that this matter of issues of subsistence should, in justice to the Indians, be left to the discretion of the Department.

An Indian inspector in speaking of one colony of Indians at the Rosebud Agency, Dakota, says (and his remarks apply to all other

colonies or separate settlements of Indians in farming communities):

These people are industrious and are trying to do something for themselves. They are perfectly competent to take care of their rations, and should be allowed to draw for a long time in advance. It is impossible for them to work their crops in the summer or to take proper care of their stock in winter, if each family is required to go to the agency for its supplies.

The foregoing remarks apply with equal force to the Kiowa Agency, in the Indian Territory, and to the San Carlos Agency, in Arizona, so that I need not repeat, but will conclude with asking particular attention to what the agent of Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota (also a large agency), has to say:

In the matter of issuing rations to the Indians of this agency, it is impracticable to comply with the law as it now stands. Entire satisfaction is given by our present mode of issue, which distributes the rations as fair as could be done by any other plan.

Weekly issues to heads of families could be made practicable only by locating the Indians within a few miles of the commissary. The advantage of issuing to heads of bands is that one person can draw rations for the entire band just as well as if each head of family was present. For each head of family to visit the agency every week to procure his rations would in a majority of cases occupy two-thirds of his time traveling back and forth. * * *

At a time when the sole occupation of the Indian was to draw his rations and smoke his pipe, living as he did under the very shadow of the commissary, it made little difference. * * * Now, whatever may be the result, we are earnestly working for the Indians' advancement, and the first step is to get them scattered out on farms suitable for tilling. This has been successfully accomplished along the several creeks running through the reservation, but it was necessary to locate many of the better farmers as much as sixty miles from the agency. * * *

I trust we will be permitted to continue our present mode of issuing subsistence; without this nothing can be done. Should we now be compelled to issue in accordance with this act we will be forced back to the place of beginning.

I think it will be plain to those who read the foregoing that it is neither practicable nor desirable to apply the provisions of the act to any of the agencies referred to above; and further, that as Indians at other ration agencies become advanced, and more generally interested in farming, it will be good policy to gradually extend exemption from its requirements, until every ration agency is relieved.

Therefore, in order that agents who in good faith and by permission of this department have made issues of subsistence to chiefs and head men for their tribes or bands, instead of to heads of families, may be relieved from suspensions made to their accounts by the Treasury Department, and in order that the manner of making such issues may be adapted to the changing condition of the Indians, I respectfully repeat office suggestion of May 23, 1889, that Congress be requested to insert in the act making appropriations for the expenses of the Indian department for the next fiscal year, some such item as the following:

That section 4, act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, as amended by section two, act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, is hereby further amended by adding the following:

Provided further, That the Secretary of the Interior may at his discretion, by written order, approve issues of subsistence which have been made to heads of tribes or bands of Indians, instead of to heads of families, and that he may in future in like manner except any tribe or portion of a tribe from the operation of section four, act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, as amended by section two, of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, when in his judgment the farming and other interests of the Indians and of the service demand it.

A CENSUS OF INDIANS.

In previous reports of this Bureau attention has been called to the difficulty which the office has experienced in obtaining a reliable enumeration of Indians, except at agencies where the Indians receive regular issues of rations. With no provision for defraying the expense of taking a census, the returns can not be accurate as to a large number of the Indians upon reservations, and as to the number of Indians off reservations and not under the jurisdiction of agents, the office has no reliable data and can furnish only estimates made up from chance information.

It is extremely desirable that the census of 1890 should make a special enumeration of the Indians in the United States, both on and off reservations, and the officers and employés of the Indian Bureau will be ready to co-operate in this work so far as possible.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS RELATING TO SPECIAL RESERVATIONS AND TRIBES.

THE MISSION INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

For the last sixteen years the difficulties which surround these Indians, the uncertain tenure by which they hold their lands, and the unjust treatment to which they have been subjected, have received the careful consideration of this Office, and have been frequently alluded to in its annual reports. Various measures of relief have been devised and submitted to Congress without avail.

As far as practicable, under existing laws, intruders have been removed from their reservations, and their right to occupy lands in private grants has been maintained through the courts.

January 10, 1884, a draft of a bill for their relief was transmitted to the Department for submission to Congress, which bill (in its main features) was continuously before that body up to the close of the last Congress. It has been passed by the Senate three times, and as many times has failed to become a law by the non-action of the House of Representatives.

The principal feature of this bill was the authorization of the appointment of a commission of three disinterested persons, to arrange a just and satisfactory settlement of these Indians on reservations to be se-

cured to them by patent. Without such a commission it is impossible to make any satisfactory adjustment of their difficulties, or to determine the just rights of white settlers.

This bill, with such amendments as may be considered necessary in the light of later information, will be prepared for submission to Congress at the beginning of its next session.

ROUND VALLEY RESERVATION IN CALIFORNIA.

The state of affairs existing upon this reservation has been the subject of repeated comment in the annual reports of this Office for many years. The matter is of such grave importance, and the necessity for legislation is so great, that a complete history of the reservation and the efforts made to maintain the rights of the Government and the Indians is deemed essential,

Round Valley was first selected for Indian purposes by Superintendent Henley in 1856. In a letter addressed to him from this office, dated November 18, 1858, he was, by order of the Secretary of the Interior, directed to give public notice that the entire valley was set apart and reserved for Indian purposes. It has been claimed that Superintendent Henley did not make this order public, and that it was not proclaimed until 1860. On the 28th of January, 1859, however, Superintendent Henley transmitted to this office a remonstrance against the occupation of Round Valley for Indian purposes, signed by a number of settlers, dated January 18, 1859, in which they said:

> Now we learn that a proclamation has been made by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, by order of the Department, claiming the entire valley as an Indian reservation.

In a letter dated January 6, 1860, from this office to the General Land Office, reciting the facts in regard to the establishment of this reservation, it was stated that they were deemed sufficient to show that Round Valley had been duly set apart and recognized by the Department as an Indian reservation, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office was therefore requested to respect the same upon the books of that office, and to notify the local officers accordingly.

May 3, 1860, the surveyor-general of California, acting under instructions from the General Land Office, reported a survey of the boundaries of said reservation. In a communication dated June 21, 1860, the General Land Office inclosed to this office a plat of said survey, certified by the surveyor-general of California, May 4, 1860, showing the reservation to be situated partly in townships 22 and 23 north of ranges 12 and 13 west of the Mount Diablo meridian, and to comprise 25,030.8 acres.

On the 27th of October, 1863, an appraisement of the claims and improvements of settlers in the valley was reported by Superintendent Steele, the value of the same, including growing crops, being placed at $50,000, and of their stock at $25,000 additional.

By the act of Congress approved April 8, 1864 (13 Stat. L., 39), it was provided:

> That there shall be set apart by the President, and at his discretion, not exceeding four tracts of land within the limits of said State (California), to be retained by the United States for the purpose of Indian reservations.

It was also provided that if it was found impracticable to establish the reservations contemplated without embracing improvements made within their limits by white persons lawfully there, the Secretary of the Interior might contract for the purchase of such improvements, but that no money should be paid until the valuation had been approved by Congress and an appropriation made therefor. It was further provided that such reservations might include any reservations theretofore established, in which case the same might be enlarged by the President.

In a report dated January 1, 1867, Special Commissioner Stevens gave the names of twenty-six settlers in the valley who had 9,990 acres of land (an average of 384 acres each), and stated that there were also fifteen or twenty persons with a small cabin and inclosures, each claiming a quarter section.

October 7, 1869, report was made to the Department recommending that Superintendent McIntosh be instructed to report the reserve extended to the summits of the mountains surrounding the valley, an appraisement of the improvements of settlers within said valley, and also a contract with the settlers for purchase of their improvements, in order that the same might be submitted for the action of Congress as provided in the act of April 8, 1864. These recommendations were approved by the Department October 12, 1869, and Superintendent McIntosh was instructed accordingly on the 18th of the same month.

December 27, 1869, Superintendent McIntosh submitted his report, including an appraisement of the improvements of settlers in the valley, amounting in the aggregate to $109,555. In many cases settlement and improvements had been made long after the survey of the reservation in 1860, and in others settlers had purchased, after that time, improvements which had been made before. Some of the persons whose improvements were appraised had been officers and employés of the Indian Department at the time settlement was made or the improvements purchased. The contracts for the purchase of improvements were not made, among other reasons because Superintendent McIntosh was in doubt as to the rights of these parties.

March 4, 1870, this report was submitted to the Department with request for the direction of the Secretary in the premises, in order that the Superintendent might be properly instructed in the course he should pursue in making contracts for the improvements of settlers upon the reservation, and with recommendation that the President be requested to issue an executive order for the enlargement of the Round Valley Reservation. On the 30th of March the President issued the executive order requested, and on April 1, 1870, the papers were returned without remark upon the request for instruction as to the settlers.

There is no record to show that this appraisement was ever presented to Congress, or that any further action was taken thereon by the Department.

From the first establishment of this reservation, in 1856, the settlers then there, re-enforced by those who came in afterward—some of them Government employés and others allowed to settle by the agents in charge—protested against the occupation of the valley for Indian purposes, and used every effort to defeat the intentions of the Department in the premises.

In August, 1862, a party of twenty settlers surprised a band of Indians and murdered twenty-two of their number, of all ages and both sexes. The intended attack was known to the employés (Short & Sons, who afterwards became "settlers" on the reservation), who not only took no steps to prevent the massacre, but loaned their revolvers to the intending murderers. The excuse for this act of barbarity was that the Indians had killed some of the stock belonging to the settlers.

In November, 1862, a company of troops was posted on the reservation and the officer in command was instructed by General Wright to remove all persons then residing within its limits on the requisition of the supervisor in charge. November 14, 1862, Superintendent Hanson reported to this office that, as the season was advancing and he was not disposed to distress the settlers, he had given the supervisor instructions to permit them to remain in the valley until the weather was auspicious and they could have time to dispose of their produce and look for other homes, provided they would give assurances not to molest the Indians or Government property. Nothing further is known of this attempt to dispossess the settlers by force.

In his annual report for 1869, Superintendent Whiting referred to Round Valley as the most desirable location for an Indian reservation in the State, and said:

> The Government has about 5,000 acres only inclosed out of 25,000 reserved. The settlers have appropriated the other 20,000, besides much more in the foot-hills. Possessory claims on reservation lands are selling for nearly as much as if the settlers had the fee simple. Large herds of cattle and sheep are also driven into the valley and in the foot-hills by persons having no pretense of claim to the land. This stock, belonging to strangers, is consuming much of the pasturage needed for reservation animals.
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> The Indian agent and Government employés are wholly unable to prevent these encroachments. (Annual Report Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1869, p. 180.)

In his annual report for 1870 Superintendent McIntosh said:

> In my supplementary report made last year I expressed the opinion that all persons who moved within the area of Round Valley after public notice was given by the Government, through its proper agent, that it intended to hold the whole of Round Valley for Indian purposes, and forbidding any other persons from locating therein, were interlopers, and could make no just claim upon the Government for their improvements. I have not changed that opinion. It is for the Government to decide whether it will pay a premium to persons who deliberately violate its express orders. The importance of having the whole of Round Valley for an Indian reservation, free from

all outside influences, has been so many times represented to you by me during the past year that I forbear pressing the subject any further. (Annual Report Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1870, p. 76.)

In a report made in 1871, Hon. John V. Farwell said:

There are at present about one hundred settlers in the valley, all of them squatters, knowing when they came that it was set aside for Indian occupancy, but the fact that no survey has been made has emboldened some of them to take up claims inside the reservation fences, under the swamp-land act. I rode over these swamp-lands, and should consider them as valuable for cultivation as any in the valley. One large farm of 2,500 acres is claimed by a former superintendent, and I was informed that the work of fencing, etc., was all done by Indians. Timber claims and cattle ranges have been taken by these settlers upon the mountains until the reservation cattle have been driven from their accustomed places for feeding, and are shot at sight when found upon a range taken up by a white settler. On some of the timber claims thus made the claimants threaten to shoot any Indians sent there by the agent to get timber for fences or houses. (Annual Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1871, p. 155.)

In a report dated January 31, 1871, upon a bill for the restoration of a portion of the Round Valley Reservation, Commissioner Parker, after reciting the history of the reservation, said:

The effect of the bill, if it becomes a law, will be direct confliction with the policy of the Department, and if its provisions should be executed and the majority of this valley pass into the ownership and occupancy of whites, the usefulness of the remainder for Indian purposes would be virtually destroyed.

In office report dated October 17, 1871, it was recommended that the Attorney-General be requested to institute proceedings against all persons within Round Valley in all cases where he should be of the opinion that action for trespass could be maintained. November 6, 1871, certified copies of the papers relating to the case were transmitted to Superintendent Whiting for use of the district attorney, with a full statement of facts, with directions to render the district attorney all facilities in the prosecution of cases arising under instructions given him by the Attorney-General in pursuance of the foregoing recommendation.

In a report dated June 3, 1872, Superintendent Whiting reported that suit had been commenced against two of the trespassers, as test cases, but that on the 3d of April preceding, the district attorney had received a telegraphic dispatch and order from the Attorney-General to suspend proceedings against the settlers until further instructions. Superintendent Whiting remarked that he was not surprised at this action, as he knew that an assessment had been levied upon the settlers to raise funds with which to send an attorney to Washington, and said:

So long as the settlers maintain a paid lobby in Washington it will require vigilance on behalf of the Indian Department to prevent further mischief and to keep what little possession we have left in Round Valley.

He also suggested an enlargement of the reservation.

January 27, 1873, this office, in reporting upon "a bill to provide for the sale to actual settlers of the surplus lands of the Round Valley Indian Reservation," stated that it was not in possession of any important facts in addition to those set forth in office report of January 29, 1872. In that report Commissioner Walker had opposed any reduction of the reservation, deeming it essential for the best interests of the Indian service and for the maintenance of the integrity of the reservation that the boundaries as extended by the executive order of March 30, 1870, should be preserved. (See also another report of same date, House Ex. Doc. No. 224, Forty-second Congress, second session.)

On the 3d of March, 1873, Congress passed "An act to restore a part of the Round Valley Indian Reservation in California to the public lands, and for other purposes." (17 Stat., 633.) It does not appear that any report was ever made by this office in relation to this act. Certainly no favorable recommendation was made. The first section of the act provided:

> That all that portion of the Indian reservation in Round Valley, California, which lies south of the township line running east and west between townships twenty-two and twenty-three north, of ranges twelve and thirteen west of the Mount Diablo meridian, be, and the same is hereby, restored to the public lands of the United States, and the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the same to be surveyed and offered for sale in legal subdivisions, at not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre: *Provided*, That the improvements owned by persons on the lands hereby restored before the passage of this act shall be the sole property of such persons. * * * *And provided further*, That the proceeds of the sale of the lands hereby restored, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be used to pay the improvements and claims of settlers now residing within the limits of the new reservation created under this act, and for improvements of Indians on lands hereby restored to the public lands, after such improvements shall have been appraised and the appraisement approved as hereinafter provided.

The second section defined the southern, eastern, and western boundaries of the reservation, and provided for the appointment of three commissioners to establish the northern boundary. It also directed that these commissioners should make an appraisement of all improvements of white persons situated north of the southern boundary of the reservation as established under the act, and authorized the Secretary of the Interior to pay for these improvements out of the money reserved for the purpose by the first section of the act.

The third section directed the President to cause to be withdrawn from sale or entry all the land lying within the boundaries described by the second section and the northern boundary as fixed by the commission, when approved, and required all settlers within the limits of the reservation to remove therefrom as soon as they should be paid for, or tendered the amount of, the appraised value of their improvements.

Under this act Hons. J. P. C. Shanks, Charles Marsh, and B. R. Cowen were designated a commission to make the appraisements and to fix the northern boundary. On the 18th of November, 1873, the

commission submitted a report of their appraisements of the improvements, with their recommendation as to the establishment of the northern boundary of the reservation (see H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 118, Forty-third Congress, first session), which was approved by the Department August 4, 1874. The total value of the improvements as appraised was $32,669.78. On the 18th of May, 1875, an executive order was issued defining the reservation in accordance with the act of March 3, 1873,* and the report of the commission.

The effect of the action taken under the act of March 3, 1873, was to restore some 12,000 acres of valley land to the public domain and to add some 89,000 acres of mountain land to the reservation. The commissioners, in their report, estimated the lands restored to be worth some $54,400, and suggested an amendment to the act so as to authorize said lands to be appraised and offered for sale. A draft of a bill for this purpose was submitted to the Department January 27, 1874, but it did not become a law. The sum of $17,934.37 was realized from the sale of the restored lands, and the sum of $21,640 was paid in settlement of a portion of the claims of settlers within the new reservation.

In a letter dated February 27, 1875, Agent Burchard reported that news had just reached the valley that the Senate had defeated the proposed amendment to the act of 1873, whereupon the work of "land-jumping," previously commenced, was intensified, it being done within the lines of the new reservation as well as within the lines established by the McIntosh survey and order of 1870.

On the 17th of March, 1875, Agent Burchard was instructed to notify all white persons who had established themselves within the boundaries of the Round Valley Reserve as created by the act of 1873, since the date of that act, that they must leave the reservation within thirty days or measures would be taken by the Government for their ejection. As a result of this action, Agent Burchard took the bond of one party to remove his stock within twenty-four hours, and to comply with the rules and regulations of the reservation. He also notified several other persons that they must leave the reservation.

In a report dated April 30, 1875, Inspector Vandever referred to the reservation as follows:

> These claimants occupy and claim nearly all the land and pasture outside of the reservation fences to the exclusion of the Indians, and reservation cattle are allowed little or no participation in the range. Not one of these claimants but who located on the land he occupies with the full knowledge that he was within the reservation boundaries. * * *
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> This act (1873) was passed at the solicitation of and in the interest of the settlers,

* By executive order of July 26, 1876, the 640 acres embraced in the military reservation known as Camp Wright was reserved for the use and occupation of the Round Valley Indians, making the area of the reservation 102,118 acres. (The outboundaries were surveyed in December, 1876, and January, 1877, and the survey approved January 17, 1877.)

as a final compromise and settlement of their supposed rights and claims. * * The amount realized from the sale of lands south of the designated line is not sufficient to pay the whole appraisement of claims and improvements situated north of the line, and Congress at its last session failed to provide for the deficiency. In consequence of this failure many of the settlers seem to infer that Congress never will appropriate money to extinguish their claims, and they freely express the hope that the reservation may be ultimately abandoned and the land surveyed and opened to entry. * * * It is very important that this question should be settled with the least possible delay, as efforts will be made to defer or finally defeat the payment altogether, and thus retain possession of the land.

June 21, 1875, Agent Burchard was directed to make payment to the settlers in accordance with previous instructions without further delay, at the same time giving them notice that they must leave the reserve on or before the 31st day of October next, "and in case of their refusal to do so at that time you will call upon the military authority to assist you in removing them." July 2, 1875, Agent Burchard asked for authority to notify such parties as had been tendered the appraised value of their improvements to vacate or leave the reservation on or before the 30th day of September, 1875, and on July 17, 1875, he was authorized to issue such notices. On the 11th of September, 1875, he was again directed to carry out the instructions theretofore given.

September 25, 1875, Hon. A. C. Barstow, a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, was requested to visit the Round Valley Reservation to make a thorough investigation of the grounds upon which the settlers refused to accept compensation for their improvements, and to advise with Agent Burchard as to the best course to be pursued in securing their removal from the reservation, and to submit a full and complete statement in regard to the reserve, the claimants remaining upon it, and the character of their claims. He was also requested to have his report embrace such information as would enable the office to fully understand the state of affairs on the reserve and take intelligent action relative thereto, and, if he found that military force would be required, to confer with General Schofield upon the subject, in order that when the force should be requested by this Department the commander of the military division might have a full understanding of the subject.

October 27, 1875, he submitted his report, in which, after referring to the manner in which Commissioners Shanks, Owen, and Marsh had discharged their duties, he stated:

The case is so clear, the needs of the reservation so great, and delay from one cause and another so full of danger, that I recommend the ejectment by military force under the command of a wise and prudent officer.

On the same day the Commissioner of Indian Affairs requested that he be authorized to cause the removal from the reservation of all settlers who had received or been tendered the amount of the appraised value of their improvements, and that the Secretary of War be requested to give directions to the proper military officer to furnish such

force as might be necessary to enable the agent to effect such removal. On the next day, October 28, 1875, the Secretary granted authority, and made request of the War Department as recommended. On the same day Agent Burchard was informed of the action taken and instructed to carry the purpose of the Office into effect, and Inspector Vandever was also instructed to proceed to the Round Valley Reservation and render Agent Burchard all the co-operation in his power in accomplishing the object of his instructions.

Under date of November 20, 1875, Inspector Vandever forwarded to this Office an opinion of the United States district attorney for California to the effect that, in view of the act of March 3, 1873, the facts to justify a forcible removal must first be judicially ascertained, and that the inspector would not be justified in invoking the aid of the military in the first instance. November 22, 1875, Inspector Vandever, reerring to the opinion of the district attorney, said:

Three of the settlers—Thompson, Eberle, and Bowen—have accepted the tender, put the money in their pockets, and refuse to remove. Frank Asbel, Pierce Asbel, and Gibson refuse the tender and remain. The three last named, whose improvements are of little value, hold a range of many thousand acres, comprising the best pasture lands on the reservation. In utter disregard of law and equity, the six men above named defy the Government and retain possession. Their presence is undeniably detrimental to the peace and welfare of the Indians, and I recommend that specific orders be made, under section 2149 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, directing their removal. * * * A combination has been formed by a few unscrupulous men to dispossess the Indians of the Round Valley Reservation.

The act of March 3, 1873, was intended as a division of the old reservation between the settlers and the Indians. The combination took its part under that act, and now the men comprising it are endeavoring to filch the balance.

November 30, 1875, the matter was again presented to the Department as follows:

The Department and the Government is suffering great discredit at the present time for failure to insist upon keeping lands for the use of the Mission Indians in 1871. The sorrows of those Indians and the public disgrace attaching to their ill-treatment have arisen from the yielding to the demands of the white men who were determined to prevent them from securing permanent homes on the reservation set apart for them.

I trust no such record will be found hereafter relating to the Round Valley Reserve. The agent has been instructed, under date of October 28, to eject these settlers, but he is unable to do so without the aid of the military.

I respectfully request that steps be taken to secure positive directions through the War Department to act immediately on the request of Inspector Vandever or of Agent Burchard.

Under date of December 2, 1875, the Secretary replied that as the power to employ the military forces to remove the settlers from Round Valley appeared to be doubtful, legal proceedings should be taken for their removal by the civil authorities.

Thus ended the first attempt after the passage of the act of 1873 to remove the settlers by force.

December 7, 1875, Agent Burchard was instructed to confer with the district attorney with a view to instituting legal proceedings for eject-

ment of settlers. During the years 1876, 1877, and 1878 frequent reports were made by this office urging speedy action of the district attorney, and giving its views at length on the legal aspect of the cases against the settlers.

As far back as March, 1873, the United States had brought suit in the circuit court for the district of California against Fred. Bourne, administrator of C. H. Bourne and others, to recover possession of certain lands in the reservation claimed by these parties in part by purchase from the State of California, by which they were claimed as "swamp and overflowed lands."

On the 31st of May, 1880, the circuit court rendered judgment confirming Eberle, Thompson, and Bowen in the occupation and ownership of the "swamp lands" purchased of the State, and also confirming the right of Frank Asbill, Pierce Asbill, and E. S. Gibson to occupy large tracts of lands described by metes and bounds in the judgment of the court.

As to the last three persons, the court found as follows:

That as to defendants Gibson, Frank M. Asbill, and Pierce Asbill, who entered upon the lands possessed by them before said lands were included in said reservation, the act of Congress, entitled "An act to restore a part of the Round Valley Indian Reservation in California to the public lands, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1873, under which this proceeding is had, recognizes their rights, respectively, to retain possession of the lands in their several possessions, being the lands specifically described in their several answers, until an appraisement and payment, or tender to them, by the plaintiff, of appraised value of all their improvements, and as the commissioners refused to examine or to appraise the larger part of their several improvements, and no payment or tender of the appraised value was made therefor, the conditions prescribed by said act, precedent to the right of said plaintiff to take or recover possession of said lands for the purposes of said act, have not been performed by plaintiff, and the plaintiff is not yet entitled, under said act, to recover of said defendants the possession of said lands so described in the respective answers of said last-named defendants.

Gibson's improvements had been appraised at $1,000. The court found that he had other improvements to the value of $1,100. Gibson occupied from 10,000 to 12,000 acres of land, the possession of which was awarded him by the court, and, with his partners, he now occupies some 28,000 acres. As to the failure of the commission to appraise all his improvements, Commissioner Barstow, in his report of October 27, 1875, says:

E. S. Gibson, who is occupying 10,000 to 12,000 acres of mountain land for a sheep ranch, complains that the commissioners did not allow him for eight cabins used by his herders, which are scattered over this large tract.

The commissioners wisely refused to allow for improvements made upon more land than a settler would have a right to pre-empt when opened by survey.

Gibson was formerly an employé of the Indian Department. His name does not appear in the appraisement made by General McIntosh, but the improvements of Henley Brothers, his present partners, sons of Superintendent Henley, who settled in 1857, were appraised at $11,000.

Pierce Asbill's improvements were appraised at $580. The court found that he had other improvements valued at $725. The note-book of the commissioners contains the following entry relative to the case:

His house, barn, etc., are south of the township line, and therefore not appraised.

Inspector Vandever says:

Pierce Asbill lives south of the line, and the law provides that only those *residing* north of the line shall be allowed for improvements.

Frank Asbill's improvements were appraised at $304.78. The court found that he had other improvements valued at $1,000. The Asbills now occupy 8,500 acres. They settled in the reservation some years after it was set aside.

As to the "swamp lands," it may be remarked that by the act of May 14, 1862, the legislature of the State of California granted all lands belonging to the State and within any reservation to the United States. (State Statutes, 1850 to 1864, page 617.) Certificates of purchase were not issued to the defendants until after the passage of said act, and the State, by the subsequent act of April 27, 1863, section 19 (*ibid.*, 613), provided that in case any of the lands sold by the State proved to be within the boundaries of a grant or otherwise not the property of the State, the holder or assignee of the certificate of purchase or patent should be entitled to receive in exchange therefor a certificate from the register of the State land office that such amount had been paid, which certificate should be received in payment for any other lands of the same class.

June 24, 1880, report was made recommending that the Attorney-General be requested to instruct the proper district attorney to move for a new trial in these cases, and, if necessary, to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. Appeal was subsequently taken to the Supreme Court, which appeal was dismissed, on the authority of the Attorney-General, on the 8th of January, 1884. This Office was wholly ignorant of this contemplated action.

Subsequently the State applied to have the lands certified to her, and this office, in report dated February 26, 1884, suggested whether the Department would not be justified in instructing the General Land Office not to certify these lands to the State, leaving the question to be further tested by mandamus, should the State desire to avail herself of that remedy. The list was, however, shortly afterwards certified as requested.

Thus ended the first attempt to dispossess the settlers in Round Valley by proceedings in the courts.

Subsequently this office repeatedly asked for an appropriation to pay the balance of the claims of settlers for improvements, but without favorable result.

In the summer of 1884 a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs visited the reservation to investigate the "present and past management of said reservation, and of all abuses of the rights and interests of the Indians thereon." During the last week of the ses-

sion, February 27, 1885, the committee submitted its report (Senate Report No. 1522, Forty-eighth Congress, second session).

The committee found, what had been well known to and repeatedly reported by this Office for ten years, that some 97,000 acres of the 102,000 in the reservation were occupied by trespassers, and that 44,000 sheep and 1,600 head of horses, cattle, and hogs were grazed upon the reservation by these men. They also stated that the Government for the last twelve or thirteen years had been obliged to pay during that time for the support of the few Indians upon the reservation the sum of $241,975.93, an average of $20,165 per year, while the reservation contained land well calculated for the support of many more Indians than were to be found in the State of California. Their report also said that the act of 1873—

> Provided for all such improvements as then existed upon the land put there by men who went there as settlers, and these should be paid for; but it furnishes no ground for the claim of other persons but those who were then the owners of improvements upon the land and their erecting new improvements or maintaining any possession of the land whatever while waiting for the United States to pay the original settlers for the improvements they then had. In the opinion of the committee, all persons except those who had actually erected improvements upon this land prior to that act are trespassers, and that those persons who were then occupants and have never been tendered the appraised value of their improvements can at most claim the occupancy of but 160 acres while waiting for the payment provided for in the act.

This has been the opinion of this Office since 1873, but unfortunately the courts of the United States have held a different opinion and decided that one person might occupy 10,000 acres of land until a few corrals, shocks, and cabins had been appraised and paid for. In conclusion, the committee said:

> The present condition of things ought not longer to continue. If these occupants have any claim upon the Government growing out of the failure on its part to comply with the statute of 1873 it is quite time the matter was considered and every claim of that kind satisfied.

[This Office had been trying to have this done for ten years, but Congress had turned a deaf ear to its appeals.]

> The committee are of the opinion that the earliest measures should be taken to reduce the boundaries of this reservation to the present want of the Indians. * * * A few thousand acres of valley land, with perhaps a small portion of upland for grazing purposes, is all that can be utilized for their benefit. To these needs the limits of the reservation should be reduced, and all Indians capable of taking care of themselves should be put upon a sufficient amount of this valley land, each in severalty, and in quantity sufficient for his support. * * *
>
> The committee think that a commission should be appointed to appraise this land, in quantities of not more than 640 acres, and that it should thereafter be sold at auction to the highest bidder above said appraisal, and the proceeds, after defraying the expenses of the sale and reduction, should be held by the United States in trust for these Indians, or such other Indians as justice and equity may require. The necessity of making some such disposition as this of the reservation is very pressing, and a longer continuance of the present state of things is a waste of large resources, and is suffering the Indians to drift away into useless as well as spasmodic efforts to sustain themselves, while the Government property is going to decay.

The committee submitted no measure to enable the Department to carry out its suggestions.

Under date of December 16, 1885, Commissioner Atkins submitted for presentation to Congress the draught of a bill, embodying in the main the suggestions contained in the committee's report, accompanied by a full statement of the facts and the necessity for legislation upon the subject. (See House Ex. Doc. No. 21, Forty-ninth Congress, first session.) The bill passed the Senate, but failed in the House of Representatives.

After the final adjournment of the Forty-ninth Congress it was determined to make one more effort to secure to the Round Valley Indians some portion at least of the 96,000 acres in the possession of white men, although but little hope appears to have been entertained that anything would be accomplished. Accordingly, on the 2d of April, 1887, recommendation was made that authority be granted for the removal from the reservation of all parties found to be unlawfully thereon, and for the employment of the necessary military force. Authority was granted, and on the 25th of May, 1887, the agent was instructed to notify all parties unlawfully upon the reservation to remove therefrom, with all of their stock and personal effects, on or before the 1st day of August 1887, and that in the event of their failure to remove their ejectment would be effected by a sufficient military force. From this order there were excepted the persons and lands covered by the judgment of the United States circuit court rendered May 31, 1880; all persons occupying land the title to which had passed out of the United States, as shown by an abstract furnished by the General Land Office; and parties who had improvements within the reservation on the 3d of March, 1873, to whom payment or tender of payment had not been made. All of these parties were to be confined to the lands actually covered by the exception, and the latter class were to be confined to 160 acres each.

September 30, 1887, Agent Yates telegraphed that he was proceeding to eject settlers by military force as directed, when he was served with an order to show cause before the superior court of Sonoma County why he should not be restrained. October 1, 1887, report was made recommending that the matter be referred to the Attorney-General, with request that the district attorney be instructed by telegraph to represent the interests of the United States in the case, and to use all proper efforts to defeat the contemplated injunction. This request was complied with by the Department of Justice, which Department upon request of the Department of the Interior, had previously directed the institution of proceedings against parties upon Round Valley under section 2117, Revised Statutes.

October 27, 1887, General Howard telegraphed the War Department asking for instructions and stating that Captain Shaw's company of artillery had been sent to evict trespassers on Round Valley; that an injunc-

tion had been served on him which he had refused to obey, and that when he refused to surrender, an attachment was issued for him. October 28, 1887, the Secretary of War informed the Department of the Interior that the commanding general had been instructed to desist from declining to obey the writ until the question of jurisdiction should be determined by the Federal courts. October 29, 1887, the Secretary of War inclosed a telegram from General Howard, inquiring whether he should leave Captain Shaw to be arrested and imprisoned at the call of the trespassers, who have no rights whatever, in obedience to the orders of the local courts, and also asking that he and Captain Shaw be sustained. The Secretary of War requested advice as to what action was then needed to be taken by his Department.

November 4, 1887, report was made by this Office upon the foregoing facts, in which the following conclusion was reached:

> In the present aspect of the case, I do not see that any further action on the part of this Department is practicable, at least until the injunction has been dissolved, and I therefore have the honor to recommend that copies of the papers be submitted to the Attorney-General, with the request that they be forwarded to the district attorney, with instructions to use every possible legal remedy to oust these parties and correct the extraordinary and disgraceful state of affairs at Round Valley, which has so long been a reproach upon all who are responsible for its continuance.

November 19, 1887, the Secretary of War transmitted a telegram from General Howard, stating that injunctions against Captain Shaw and himself had been transferred to the United States circuit court, and suggesting that as there was likely to be long delay before a decision would be had, the troops be withdrawn until next spring. November 29, 1887, report was made that in view of the fact that the matter was pending in the United States courts, and that the agent had been instructed by the district attorney to stay all proceedings, it was not seen how the military could accomplish any good by remaining on the reservation.

Thus ended the second attempt to regain possession of the reservation by military force.

The second attempt through the courts seems likely to result in a similar failure, if it has not already done so.

In a report dated October 7, 1887, District Attorney Carey referred to the injunction proceedings, and said:

> It is simply disgraceful that the condition of affairs at that reservation has not been broken up and stopped long ago. The authority of the Government is defied, and the rights of the Indians absolutely ignored.
>
> It is true there are complications about the matter, and legal impediments in the way of ejecting some of the trespassers, perhaps a number of them, and were they bona fide settlers who settled for the purpose, and with the view of purchasing the lands under the public land laws of the United States, it would be quite another matter; but the fact is, and well known and understood to be, that they had no other purpose in view than to usurp dominion over large tracts of public domain with the object of grazing their stock, and to maintain their dominion build a corral or cabin here and there.
>
> The attempt of the act of March 3, 1873, to extend the boundaries of this reser-

vation has been absolutely defeated by the course of these intruders, and I am informed not only resulted in the trespassers continuing in possession, but they infringe upon the limits of the old reservation and commit frequent depredations by way of killing the stock belonging to the reservation, and branding and virtually stealing the larger per cent. of the increase from the reservation cattle.

Later, in a report dated November 15, 1887, District Attorney Carey stated that he had had the several cases removed from the local courts to the United States circuit court, and said:

I am fearful of the result of the cases in the circuit court, owing to the decision of that court in the case of the United States *vs.* Charles H. Eberle, which was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States and affirmed.

The case of Handy and Johnson will not come within the rule of the decision of the cases above cited, because whatever rights they may have were acquired as purchasers subsequent to the act of Congress passed March 3, 1873; but as to the other plaintiffs, I am informed that they were settlers upon and had improved public lands brought within the reservation by the provisions of said act of Congress prior to the passage of that act. Should the decisions of the court be adverse to the Government in this effort of eviction, there is but one clear way out of the difficulty, and it ought to be speedily resorted to, and that is to make the necessary appropriation, have the improvements appraised and the appraised value tendered therefor, as required by the provisions of the act hereinbefore cited.

The present condition of affairs, and that have existed so long, is a farce, and ought not to be tolerated longer.

Previous to the foregoing correspondence relative to the injunction proceedings, General O. O. Howard had, on the 14th of September, 1887, forwarded through the War Department a report on "the extraordinary and disgraceful state of affairs at the Round Valley Reservation," in which he reviewed the history of the reservation, the legislation in regard to it, the decisions of the courts, and the rights of the parties, and said:

These defendants and others, some of them without even the flimsy pretext of an assigned pre-emption or homestead claim, hold the whole, or about 100,000 acres of grazing land. Certainly the court did not so intend, neither did the Supreme Court mean to aid and abet this iniquity. Feeble efforts have been made from time to time to restrict and expel these trespassers, but they have always resulted in a complete failure, and why? One of the chief claimants, himself not an original settler, but one by purchase (his interest was acquired by inheritance), is an ex-member of Congress, and wealthy, and he has to aid him shrewder counsel than the friends of the Indians have had.

Except three persons, none of the occupants actually reside upon the reservation.

Most of the intruders have grown rich, arrogant, and insolent in their high-handed encroachments upon the land set apart for the exclusive use and benefit of the Indians. Congressional legislation looking towards a settlement has been defeated in committee. They want no settlement so long as they can have matters remain as they are, and why should they when such quasi-legal occupancy is vastly more remunerative than actual ownership? They graze annually some 30,000 head of sheep upon the reservation, besides several thousand head of horses, cattle, and hogs. Their grazing land is stocked with all the animals it will maintain.

The agency cattle are driven off and the agency herder forbidden to "work" his cattle on their (?) ranges. The Government calves are boldly stolen and branded. One man has brazenly boasted to my aid-de-camp that he has stolen twelve calves a month from the agency, and this for years; and yet he is one of the smallest operators. * * * It is openly boasted that they have stolen the Government calves

raised and fattened upon the reservation, and sold them to the Government to supply the Indians with beef. * * *

The iniquity perpetrated on this reservation is so glaring, so public, that it is demoralizing in its effects upon a larger community. It is imputed first to Congress, second to the courts, third to the Interior Department. * * *

I recommend new legislation, and that in it some other method be taken to compensate claimants and intruders than by continuing them and their herds within the boundaries of the reservation.

This report was corroborative of statements made in a letter from C. H. Eberle, dated September 18, 1887. As already stated, Mr. Eberle was one of the original settlers who obtained title to certain swamp lands and was paid for his improvements. He is not wholly free from the odium attaching to the early settlers in the valley, and for that reason his testimony is the more valuable. He is no longer an occupant of lands within the reservation. He referred to certain parties who, under a technicality of law, are, and for years to come may be, permitted, to enjoy a valuable franchise or monopoly, and to amass wealth, with entire exemption from taxation on money invested, simply because they have not been paid for a few paltry improvements scattered over a wide range of territory, and said:

The action of the Government is looked forward to with a great deal of interest, in regard to this whole matter. The Indian reservation in Round Valley has since its establishment been under the control of a corrupt ring of speculators, who have grown fabulously rich on the spoils. The Indian agents have been virtually owned by these men. * * * The plan of these parties has worked well thus far. They obtained title to the valley lands by the thousands of acres for a mere song. They have used nearly all of the reservation for fifteen years without a dollar's rent, and when a favorable opportunity offers, the last act of a well-matured plan will be consummated by getting an act passed by Congress similar to the act of March 3, 1873, curtailing the reservation to a few hundred acres, restoring the balance to the public domain, with the provision that occupants be permitted to enter 640 acres each as grazing lands at a nominal sum and, as before, secure title to all of their vast possessions by fraudulent entries through the dummies in their employ.

In the name of justice, in the name of thousands of worthy citizens who own no land, I emphatically and earnestly protest against the continuance of this gigantic monopoly of the Indian reservation by these parties. * * *

The action of President Cleveland and his cabinet in regard to the wrongful occupation of the public domain and the Indian reservation is a guaranty that such abuses will be no longer tolerated, and that all wrongs will be righted when properly understood.

December 14, 1887, this Office made to the Department a full report of this matter, substantially as herein set out. In conclusion the commissioner said:

I submit that a careful examination of the foregoing record will convince any disinterested person that this office, since the passage of the act of 1873 at least, has omitted no opportunity and left no means untried to rid the reservation of all white settlers not having absolute right and title therein.

The courts, however, have interfered, and by surprising decisions have thwarted any attempts that gave promise of success.

Congress has failed to respond to repeated calls for necessary legislation, and the War Department has apparently been thwarted by county courts and sheriffs.

This report was accompanied by the draft of a bill which had been presented to the Forty-ninth Congress. In submitting this bill to Congress, the President said:

> The documents thus submitted exhibit extensive and entirely unjustifiable encroachments upon lands set apart for Indian occupancy, and disclose a disregard of Indian rights so long continued, that the Government can not further temporize without positive dishonor.
>
> Efforts to dislodge trespassers upon these lands have in some cases been resisted upon the ground that certain moneys due from the Government for improvements have not been paid. So far as this claim is well founded, the sum necessary to extinguish the same should be at once appropriated and paid. In other cases the position of these intruders is one of simple and bare-faced wrong-doing, plainly questioning the inclination of the Government to protect its dependent Indian wards, and its ability to maintain itself in the guaranty of such protection.
>
> These intruders should forthwith feel the weight of the Government's power. I earnestly commend the situation and the wrongs of the Indians occupying the reservation named to the early attention of the Congress, and ask for the bill herewith transmitted careful and prompt consideration.

As stated in the last annual report, the bill passed the Senate June 25, 1888. It however failed to receive consideration in the House of Representatives.

No further action has been taken in the matter and no information received concerning the status of the suits referred to; but from District Attorney Carey's report of November 15, 1887, it would seem that even the slow process of the courts will grant little if any relief.

The legislation of 1873 was most unfortunate, in that it permitted occupants of the reservation, whether with or without legal or equitable rights, to remain until their improvements had been appraised and paid for. Under the decisions of the courts these occupants had the right to determine whether their improvements had all been appraised, and the tender made must be kept good until the case had been determined in court, which, under the Government system of accounting, is impracticable.

The agent reports that already the trespassers have gathered new courage and are preparing to attack the reservation to its full extent, which will necessitate the feeding of all the agency herd and horses through the winter or allowing them to starve. As he had only about one-tenth enough feed, it is probable that the latter result will ensue.

The temptation to these men to continue the occupation and to others to follow their example is great. Enough money to build a cabin and buy a branding-iron appears to be all the capital necessary to enable an occupant of the reservation to become wealthy. It is for the interests of these men to defeat all legislation looking to the payment of their paltry improvements, originally valued at some $32,000, of which sum $21,000 has been paid, while the occupancy of the reservation is estimated by an intelligent witness before the Senate committee to be worth $34,125 per annum.

Whatever may be the result of the suits now pending, it is clear that the occupants of the lands covered by the former judgment of the court can not be dispossessed until they have been paid for all of their improvements, and that any successful attempt to eject the occupants of other lands will result in the first parties increasing their holdings and themselves occupying all the reservation.

Under conditions at present existing, nothing further can be done to restore the Indians to their possessions, and unless something is done by the next Congress it seems probable that the struggle to secure the Indians the land set apart for their use in 1856, and which has continued for over thirty years without any material result, will end in total failure.

The bill will be again prepared for submission to Congress at its next session, and although the history of the attempts heretofore made to secure legislation is full of discouragement, I trust that some action may be taken to enable the Department to remove in some degree the stigma resting upon the Government on account of its failure to properly protect and defend its helpless and hapless wards. Without further legislation nothing will be accomplished, and the present "extraordinary and disgraceful state of affairs" will be continued for another generation.

AGREEMENT WITH THE SOUTHERN UTES IN COLORADO.

The fourth section of the act of May 1, 1881 (25 Stat., 133), provides as follows:

> The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to appoint a commission, consisting of three persons, with authority to negotiate with the band of Ute Indians of southern Colorado for such modification of their treaty and other rights, and such exchange of their reservation, as may be deemed desirable by said Indians and the Secretary of the Interior; and said commission is also authorized, if the result of such negotiations shall make it necessary, to negotiate with any other tribes of Indians for such portion of their reservation as may be necessary for said band of Ute Indians of southern Colorado if said Indians shall determine to remove from their present location; the report of said commission to be made to and subject to ratification by Congress before taking effect; and for this purpose the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, which shall be immediately available.

Under this authority a commission, composed of Hon. J. M. Smith, of Wisconsin, R. B. Weaver, esq., of Arkansas, and Rev. Thos. S. Childs, of the District of Columbia, was appointed to negotiate with the Southern Utes. As the result of their labors an agreement was concluded on the 13th day of November, 1888, whereby said Indians cede to the United States all their right, title, and interest, in and to the Southern Ute Reservation, in the State of Colorado, and any lands elsewhere owned or claimed by them, and agree to remove to a reservation in the southeast corner of Utah described in the agreement as follows:

> Commencing on the north bank of the San Juan River where said river crosses the line between Colorado and Utah; thence running north on said line 75 miles; thence

running due west to the Colorado River; thence running southwesterly along the east bank of the Colorado River to the San Juan River where it empties into the Colorado River; thence running easterly along the north bank of the San Juan River to the place of beginning.

For and in consideration of the cession of their reservation in Colorado, and the relinquishment of any claims they may have to lands elsewhere, and their promise to remove to the new reservation provided for them in Utah, the United States is to pay the Indians (art. 3) $50,000 in ten annual installments of $5,000 each, the same to be divided per capita among them without regard to age or sex. The Government also agrees (art. 4) to give them $20,000 worth of sheep as soon as they take up their residence on the new reservation, the sheep to be distributed per capita. Five of the chiefs are to receive a small money annuity, amounting altogether to $2,000 (art. 5). Provision is also made for the establishment of an agency on the new reservation (art. 6). Permission is given the Indians to hunt on the unoccupied lands in and around the La Sal Mountains (art. 7). The provisions of existing treaties not inconsistent with the agreement are to remain in force (art. 9). Settlers who have not acquired rights binding upon the Government are to be removed from the new reservation (art. 10), and the improvements belonging to Indians on their present reservation in Colorado are to be sold for the benefit of the individual owners.

The agreement is signed by two hundred and fifty-three male Indians, being more than three-fourths of all the male Indians eighteen years of age and upwards belonging to the reservation. Besides these, the chiefs signed for twenty-four others represented to be of adult age and desiring to sign.

The agreement, report of the commission, and journal of its proceedings, and the proceedings of the several councils held with the Indians were transmitted to the Senate by the Department January 11, 1889, together with a draft of a bill to ratify said agreement, prepared in this office, all of which may be found printed in Senate Ex. Doc. No. 67, Fiftieth Congress, second session. The bill was introduced in the Senate, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported back with amendments, debated, amended, and passed the Senate February 25, 1889 (Cong. Record, Vol. 62, p. 2455).

In the House the bill was read a first and second time and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs February 28, 1889 (Cong. Record, No. 64, p. 2576), but failed to receive further action.

SEMINOLES IN FLORIDA.

Miss Lily Pierpont, who was appointed a special agent November 16, 1888, to make further attempt to find lands for the Seminoles in Florida, and to settle them thereon, was unable to accomplish anything of importance, and early in July tendered her resignation by request.

Mr. Benjamin Schultz, of Punta Rosa, Fla., has been appointed by the Department to the same position, but it is not believed that anything of value can be accomplished for these people without the legislation authorizing negotiations for the purchase of lands which was requested in office report of March 30.

THE PROPOSED REMOVAL OF THE LEMHI INDIANS TO THE FORT HALL RESERVATION, IDAHO.

Under date of March 22, 1889, this office submitted to the Department the recommendation that a United States Indian inspector be sent to the Lemhi Agency, in Idaho, to negotiate with those Indians for the surrender of their reservation, and their consequent removal to the Fort Hall Reservation, as provided in the act of Congress approved February 23, 1889 (25 Stat., 637). Inspector F. C. Armstrong was sent to conduct the necessary negotiations, and in his report thereon, dated May 2, 1889, he states that after a careful presentation of the matter to the Indian council, not a single vote was cast in favor of the proposed removal.

It is to be regretted that these Indians would not consent to the contemplated action, as it would, in the opinion of this office, be greatly to their interest to leave the small and barren reservation at Lemhi and remove to the Fort Hall Reservation, where they could secure good homes and avail themselves of the benefits of the educational and other advantages provided for the Indians at that point.

As the act for the removal of these Indians takes effect only when approved by the President, after satisfactory evidence shall have been presented to him that the agreement therein set forth has been accepted by a majority of the adult male Indians upon the Lemhi Reservation, I am of the opinion that further negotiations should be had in the matter, and that the question should again be fully explained to them, in order that their consent may, if possible, be obtained.

A UNITED STATES COURT IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

A long-felt want in the Indian Territory was provided for when by an act of Congress, March 1, 1889 (25 Stat., 783), a United States district court was established at Muskogee, with an exclusive original criminal jurisdiction over all offenses against the laws of the United States committed within the Indian Territory (as defined by the act) not punishable by death or by imprisonment at hard labor, and with a civil jurisdiction over all causes of action arising between citizens of the United States, or of any State or Territory, where the amount in controversy is $100 or more.

It is confidently hoped that this court will be the means of disposing of many complicated and embarrassing questions that have been the source of much trouble and annoyance to this office and to the Department.

For full text of the act establishing this court, see page 442 of this report.

OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY.

Since the date of the last annual report, the Secretary of the Interior, by and under the direction of the President, under authority of section three of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1885 (23 Stat., 384), entered into an agreement with the delegates of the Creek Nation on January 19, 1888, for a complete cession and relinquishment by the said Creek Nation to the United States of all their rights, title, and interest in and to the "entire western half of the domain of the said Nation lying west of the division line established by the treaty of 1866," subject to the ratification by the national council of the said Creek Nation and by the Congress of the United States; the consideration being $2,280,857.10. The said agreement was ratified by the Creek council by an act approved January 31, 1889, and by Congress by an act approved March 1, 1889 (25 Stat., 757).

By section 12 of the Indian appropriation act, approved March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 1004), the sum of $1,912.02 was appropriated to pay the Seminole Nation of Indians in full for all right, title, interest, and claim which the said nation had in and to certain lands ceded by article 3 of the Seminole treaty of 1866 (14 Stat., 755), upon the condition that the said Indians should make a complete release and conveyance to the United States of all their said right, title, interest, and claim in and to the said lands. In pursuance of this provision of law, the Seminole Nation, by its duly authorized delegates, executed a release and conveyance, bearing date March 16, 1889, of the land in question, which was duly approved and delivered as required by the act.

The lands thus released and conveyed, with those ceded by the Creeks as above described, form what is known as the "Oklahoma country."

In accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the said Indian appropriation act the President, by a proclamation dated March 23, 1889, declared that the said Oklahoma lands would be, at and after the hour of noon on the twenty-second day of April following, open to settlement under the terms of and subject to all the conditions, limitations, and restrictions contained in the said act and the laws of the United States applicable thereto.

The Oklahoma country having thus become a part of the public domain, and having been opened to public settlement, the jurisdiction of the Indian Office over it has ceased, and it is now under the control of the General Land Office.

DISPUTED CITIZENSHIP IN THE CHEROKEE NATION, INDIAN TERRITORY.

In the last annual report of this office the belief was expressed that the plan provided by the Department in the determination of the Kesterson case, might be executed without friction, and the question of

alleged intrusions in the Cherokee Nation by certain persons claiming citizenship therein would thus be satisfactorily disposed of.

In this case the Department determined (1) that it would accept the decision of the Cherokee authorities against claimants as fixing their status as intruders in that nation, to be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of article 27 of the treaty of 1866 (14 Stat., 806); but (2) that those claimants who entered the Cherokee Nation in good faith, believing they had right there by blood, must be dealt with as intruders, in the light of the facts in each particular case, and reasonable time and opportunity must be given each one (in view of all the circumstances of residence and labor there) to dispose of or remove his property; and (3) that there exists no right in the Cherokee authorities to exercise jurisdiction over the person or property of those claimants who are, by the action of said authorities, declared to be intruders, and that the Department can alone effect the removal of such intruders.

It has appeared from complaints received in this office that many of such claimants, who have been notified to dispose of their improvements in the Cherokee Nation and remove therefrom, have attempted to comply with said notification, but have been unable to do so for the reason that the Cherokees, who alone can be purchasers, have been disposed to take advantage of the unfortunate circumstances which necessitated a forced sale and have refused to pay a fair consideration for the improvements. Therefore none of this class of claimants have been removed, and under date of March 11, 1889, the Union Indian agent was directed by telegraph to take no steps looking to the removal of any of them until further orders from this office.

Notwithstanding that the position taken by this Department on the subject is known to the authorities of the Cherokee Nation, many cases have been called to the attention of this office wherein the said authorties have attempted to force the removal of some of these claimants, without giving them a fair compensation for their property, by selling their improvements at auction under the laws of the Cherokee Nation.

In a report of June 7, 1889, my predecessor submitted to the Department a full history of this question, the manner in which it arose, and the position taken thereon by this office and the Department.

I trust that some means may be adopted for an early settlement of this long-standing and vexed question which will be just and also satisfactory alike to the claimants and to the Cherokee people.

FREEDMEN, DELAWARES, AND SHAWNEES IN THE CHEROKEE NATION, INDIAN TERRITORY.

By an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1883 (22 Stat., 624), the sum of $300,000 was appropriated to be paid into the treasury of the Cherokee Nation, in the Indian Territory, out of the funds due under appraisement of Cherokee lands west of the Arkansas River, the said sum to be expended as the Cherokee legislature should direct.

Under this authority the Cherokee legislature enacted that this amount should be disbursed per capita to such citizens of the said nation as were Cherokees by blood, thus excluding from any participation therein the freedmen, Delaware, and Shawnee members of said nation In order to secure to the said freedmen, Delawares, and Shawnees a per capita payment equal in amount to that received by the Cherokees by blood, an additional sum of $75,000 was appropriated from the same funds by the act of Congress approved October 19, 1888 (25 Stat., 609), and in order to enable the Secretary of the Interior to determine who of the said freedmen, Delawares, and Shawnees are entitled to share in the said payment, an additional sum of $5,000 was appropriated by the act of Congress approved March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 994).

Under the authority conferred in the latter act, Mr. John W. Wallace, of Colorado, was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to prepare a roll containing the names of all persons whose right to share in the said appropriation is admitted by the Cherokee Nation, to be known as the "Roll of Admitted Claimants," and also a roll containing the names of such as claim the right to share in the said money, whose claims are contested by the Cherokee Nation, to be known as the "Roll of Contested Claimants." In connection with the latter roll he is directed to take testimony and report to the Department relative to the claim of each person so enrolled.

Mr. Wallace is now on duty in the Indian Territory, under his appointment.

FREEDMEN IN THE CHICKASAW NATION, INDIAN TERRITORY.

Reference was made in the last Annual Report to a draught of a bill for the relief of the freedmen in the Chickasaw Nation, which was submitted to Congress by the Department May 9, 1888. (Senate Ex. Doc. 166, Fiftieth Congress, second session.) The bill provided for the removal of such of said freedmen as should consent thereto from the Chickasaw Nation to lands ceded to the United States in 1866 by the Creeks and Seminoles, known as the "Oklahoma Country."

This bill did not become a law, and by the cession of said lands to the United States and their appropriation for homestead purposes, the relief contemplated has become impracticable.

As the unfortunate condition of these people still exists, the subject will be further considered, with the view of maturing some other plan for their relief.

SALE OF IOWA AND SAC AND FOX RESERVATIONS IN KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

As the survey of the Iowa Reservation, although made in the field, has not been approved by the General Land Office, no further steps toward the allotment, appraisement, and sale of the lands have been taken since the date of the last annual report. It is hoped that the sur-

vey of this reservation, which contains about two-thirds of a township, may be completed in time to enable this office to carry out the provisions of the act of March 3, 1885 (23 Stat., 351), and January 26, 1887 (24 Stat., 367), during the spring of 1890.

Special Agent Gordon was instructed, July 19, 1889, to again present to the Sac and Fox of the Missouri Indians the said acts for their final acceptance or rejection. September 9, 1889, he submitted his report, from which it appears that at a full council of the Indians the proposition to sell their lands under the provisions of said acts of March 3, 1885, and January 26, 1887, was unanimously rejected. They also refused to take allotments in severalty under the provisions of said acts.

Special Agent Gordon expresses the opinion that these Indians could be induced to take allotments in severalty if they could be assured that their lands could be equally divided between the men, women, and children. They do not regard the general allotment act as fair or equitable, as it makes no provision for married women, and discriminates between a person eighteen years of age and one but a month or two younger. They regard an equal division of the lands among all the members of the tribe as the only just plan.

OLD CAMP M'GARRY MILITARY RESERVATION, NEVADA.

The attention of this office was invited by the surveyor-general of Nevada to the fact that certain Indians are located upon sections 19, 20, 29, and 30, T. 42 N., R. 26 E., Mount Diablo meridian, that State; that they have occupied and cultivated these lands for some fifteen years; and that they now desire to secure the same as homes for themselves and families.

Upon inquiry at the General Land Office, this office ascertained that these lands are embraced within the old Camp McGarry military reservation; that they have been surveyed, and that the survey has been regularly approved and accepted by the General Land Office; that the said military reservation was relinquished by the War Department March 25, 1871, and that provision was made for its disposal under the act of Congress approved February 24, 1871 (16 Stat., 430); but that no action as yet has been taken in the matter of appraisement of the lands in question, to the end that they may be disposed of under that act, and one of July 5, 1884 (23 Stat., 103), for the reason that as there are no Government improvements of value thereon the lands appear to be of no more value than ordinary lands in that vicinity; and that recommendation has been made for the necessary legislation, by which the lands may be disposed of under the homestead and pre-emption laws, and a saving thereby be effected to the Treasury of the expenses of appraisement and advertising under existing laws.

In view of the fact that the Indians referred to have long occupied and cultivated these lands, and to the end that they may secure title thereto as permanent homes, legislation should be had authorizing the

allotment of the lands in severalty to the Indians, under the fourth section of the general allotment act, approved February 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388).

I shall take occasion to make a special report on this subject.

SAN JUAN RIVER SETTLERS—NAVAJO RESERVATION, NEW MEXICO.

A clause in the Indian appropriation act approved June 29, 1889 (25 Stat., 231), provides as follows:

> The sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay the settlers who, in good faith, made settlement in township twenty-nine north, ranges fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen west of the New Mexico principal meridian, in the Territory of New Mexico, prior to May first, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, for their improvements and for damages sustained by reason of the inclusion of said townships within the Navajo Reservation by Executive order of April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and such settlers may make other homestead, pre-emption, and timber-culture entries as if they had never made settlements within said townships.

By direction of the Department an investigation of the claims of settlers under this law was made by a special agent of this Bureau (George W. Gordon) in May last. His report and findings, with one exception, were approved by the Department September 2, 1889, and the fund will be distributed to claimants accordingly.

BOUNDARIES OF THE WARM SPRINGS RESERVATION, OREGON.

The question of the disputed location of the northern boundary of this reservation, to which reference was made in the last annual report, was finally determined by the Department, July 19, 1889, by the adoption of the line as surveyed by John A. McQuinn in 1887, this being the line insisted upon by the Indians as being in accordance with the provisions of their treaty.

Directions have been given for the survey of the western boundary of the reservation.

TIMBER OPERATIONS ON RESERVATIONS IN WISCONSIN.

La Pointe Agency.—As indicated in the last annual report, full instructions were given Agent Gregory, October 29, 1888, regarding the sale of pine timber on the reservations under his charge, said instructions containing the following clause:

> It must be distinctly understood that no operations can be commenced until you are notified that the contract has been approved by this office, and that no contracts should be made for the sale of timber upon tracts where the allotments have not been approved by the President.

He had previously (October 22, 1888) been instructed by telegraph as follows:

> Forward to-day all contracts between Indians and contractors for cutting timber that are on file in your office or under your control, and which have not been ap-

proved by this office. You may permit cutting under all contracts that have been heretofore submitted and approved in due form, and which have not been fully performed; but you must permit no timber to be cut under any contract that has not been thus submitted and approved.

On the same day Agent Gregory telegraphed those having such contracts as follows:

You can go on and complete your last winter contracts.

December 3, 1888, the Department modified the then existing regulations regarding the sale of pine timber, and a form of renewal of incompleted contracts was prepared and forwarded to Agent Gregory December 5, 1888, as indicated in the last annual report. December 8, 1888, a form of new contract for the sale of pine timber was prepared and forwarded to Agent Gregory, he being again instructed as follows:

Permit *no operations to be commenced* on any tract until you receive notice of the approval of a contract covering the same.

Soon thereafter complaint was made to this office on behalf of the Fond du Lac Indians that Patrick Hynes and Andrew Gowan, having contracts executed the previous season, but unapproved by this office, which contracts it was alleged had been obtained by fraud, were then making preparations to enter upon their lands and carry away their timber without their consent. Subsequently, repeated instructions were given Agent Gregory to prevent the cutting of timber, particularly on the Fond du Lac Reservation, and on allotments not approved by the President.

January 26, 1889, late Commissioner Oberly made a full report upon the subject to the Department, in which he stated that—

No contracts for cutting on any of the reservations of the La Pointe Agency have been approved by this office (with the exception of seven, the approval of which has not been made known either to the parties or Agent Gregory), so that any cutting of timber on these reservations is without authority of this office and the Department, which both the agent and the contractors seem to have entirely ignored.

He recommended the reference of the matter to the Department of Justice, with the request that the proper district attorney be instructed to commence proceedings against all parties who had violated the statutes, and that the opinion of the Attorney-General be requested as to the legal means that might be used to protect the interests of the allottees whose timber had been cut without their consent. In conclusion, he called attention to the many hardships and the probable financial ruin, that might be entailed upon those parties who had been cutting under the impression that they had the right to do so under Agent Gregory's authority, and suggested that he be authorized to ascertain the contractors who had been cutting under these circumstances and to relieve them of the effects of Agent Gregory's failure in his duty, by permitting them to continue to cut under their contracts, and to remove the timber which had been already cut under such contracts.

January 29, 1889, late Secretary Vilas expressed the opinion that

operations which had been begun in fulfillment of contracts upon approved allotments, should be permitted to be resumed, subject to the approval of the contracts thereafter, with such modifications as to price as might be found necessary.

Subsequently (February 14, 1889), the Department authorized an investigation by Special Timber Agent W. A. Roberts, and Mr. J. F. Allen of this office, into the fairness and reasonableness of the prices stipulated in the contracts, and as to whether any timber had been cut upon lands not allotted to Indians, or where allotments had not been approved; and, if so, the amount cut on each tract, the persons by whom the cutting was done, the reasons or excuses for the trespassing, etc.

This investigation was duly made, and as a result thereof some 211 contracts for the sale of pine timber on the Lac Court d'Oreilles, Bad River, and Lac du Flambeau Reservations were approved by my immediate predecessor in April last. Full settlement has been made under these contracts, of which the following is a detailed statement.

TABLE 14.—*Showing quantity of timber cut in* 1888–'89 *on reservations attached to the La Pointe Agency, Wis., under approved contracts, etc.*

Reservations.	No. of feet.	Contract price.	One-half cost scaling.	Amount paid Indians, net.	Advances made Indians in cash and merchandise.	Cash paid to Indians in settlement.
Bad River	21,458,058	$37,506.71	$1,391.27	$36,115.44	$13,298.25	$22,817.19
Lac du Flambeau	24,115,360	48,932.05	1,198.19	47,733.86	19,593.12	28,140.74
Lac Court d'Oreilles	25,183,025	60,692.63	738.29	59,954.34	24,201.26	35,753.08
	70,756,443	147,131.39	3,327.75	143,803.64	57,092.63	86,711.01

The average net price per 1,000 feet was $2.03, against $2.25 received the preceding year. The falling off in price was due to fact that the quality of much of the timber was inferior, and also that it was taken from lands that had been cut over several times previously.

Some 13,000,000 feet of pine timber was cut on the Fond du Lac Reservation by Messrs. Hynes and Gowan, for all of which they had contracts for the season of 1887–'88, which had been approved by the agent but not by this Office. Said contracts had expired by limitation, and with two or three exceptions were not renewed by the Indians for the season of 1888–'89. In many cases, however, advances were made which they accepted. With ten exceptions, the allotments from which this timber was cut had neither been approved by the President, nor by this Office.

March 19, 1889, Special Agent R. S. Gardner was directed to take charge of the La Pointe Agency, and on the next day instructions were given him looking to the protection of the interests of the Government and the Indians in the matter of the timber upon reservations.

April 8, 1889, he reported that suit had been commenced in the United States circuit court for the district of Minnesota against Patrick

Hynes for 6,145,839 feet of timber, valued at $43,020.87; that the defendant intended to give bond and retain the property, to await the result of litigation, and that this action of replevin would be tried at the June, 1889, term of the circuit court. He also reported that some 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 feet of timber cut by Hynes and Gowan was skidded in the woods, concerning which no action had been taken.

May 25, 1889, report was made to the Department upon a proposition for compromise submitted by W. A. Rust, esq., in behalf of Mr. Hynes, by which he agreed to pay $2 or $2.50 per thousand for the timber cut, which proposition, as stated by the Attorney-General, under date of June 15, 1889, has been referred to the Solicitor of the Treasury for his proper action. I have no later information upon the subject.

On the Bad River Reservation no timber was cut except under duly approved contracts.

On the Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation 1,767,070 feet, valued at $2,798.51, was cut from patented lands, contracts for which were not submitted to this Office. The sum of $2,050.02 was paid to the patentees, and $951.29 is still due. Five million six hundred and twenty-five thousand five hundred and seventy feet, valued at $13,715.19, was also cut on unallotted lands, which lands, however, had been selected by the Indians, and their selections recorded in the farmer's books. No contracts for this timber were submitted to this Office. The sum of $5,947.96 has been paid to the Indians who selected the lands, and the sum of $7,804.33 remains unpaid. The amounts unpaid on these two items were tendered by the contractors or trespassers to Special Agent Gardner, who declined to receive them.

Special report was made upon the subject July 3, 1889, and a supplemental report August 19, 1889. The question as to whether payment shall be accepted for this timber so cut, or whether the parties shall be proceeded against as trespassers, is now pending before the Department.

Report was made by Special Agent Gardner, June 15, 1889, regarding operations on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation, from which it appears that a few cases of trespass occurred, for which settlement has not been made in full. Special report will be made in this matter as soon as the decision of the Department on the Lac Court d'Oreilles cases is communicated to this office.

Under the date of July 24, 1889, Agent Leahy, of the La Pointe Agency, transmitted to this office a petition from the chiefs and principal men of the Bad River Indians, asking permission to sell their pine timber, and also a petition of applicants for eighty-acre allotments, praying that their applications be granted. Agent Leahy made the following statements in reference to these requests:

> Heretofore contracts for the sale of timber have been executed, advances made by the contractors to the Indians, and logging operations actually begun before either the allotment or contract had received the approval of the Indian office.

From the experience of last winter the loggers and jobbers have learned that this course will no longer be permitted by the Indian department. Desirous of avoiding the complications growing out of the irregular methods pursued heretofore in the prosecution of lumbering enterprises on the Indian reservations, the contractors will have nothing to do with Indian contracts for the sale of logs or stumpage until all the prerequisites of the Indian office have been fulfilled.

Heretofore the Indian has obtained at this season of the year, a large share of his subsistence from the contractors, in the way of advances on contracts for the sale of timber to be cut and hauled during the coming fall and winter. The contractors, apprehensive of the future, will make no more advances to the Indian unless his contract has been ratified by the Indian office.

Logging operations begin in this region in September, and in order to enter upon the work with a reasonable prospect of success, the necessary arrangements for the winter's operations should not be postponed beyond the 15th of September. All contracts for the sale of Indian timber should be approved prior to this date; those approved later will not be available for next winter's work.

The Indian is proverbially improvident, thinking only of the present and paying little heed to the morrow. Those residing on reservations on which logging enterprises have been carried on for a number of years, have lived abundantly, even sumptuously, on the proceeds of pine timber sold and the liberal wages paid to them in the logging camps. Many of the Indians, their money spent and advances by the contractors refused, find themselves destitute, and their families suffering for the bare necessaries of life. Under this pressure they find their way to this office, and with an eloquence that would grace a higher forum they urge upon the agent the necessity of having allotments made and contracts approved in season for next winter's operations; they say that if the cutting and sale of timber on the reservations be suspended they will have nothing to do next winter, and many of them must suffer for food and clothing; that several of them have secured, at great expense, horses and oxen to work in the woods during the winter, and that they will not be able to feed these animals unless they are engaged in the work of lumbering; that in the absence of the work these animals will be sold at a fraction of their cost, their value depending chiefly upon the work of hauling the product of the forest to the landings, whence they are shipped by rail and water to distant parts. I have no reason to doubt the correctness of these statements. It is clear that unless these Indians are able to obtain employment during the coming winter as they have been accustomed for several years, many of them must be supported by the Government or they will perish for want of food.

Special report was made upon the subject August 13, 1889, with which the following draft of rules and regulations was submitted:

(1) Any Indian holding a patent for land, or whose allotment has been approved by the President, may sell the pine timber on such land, and any responsible contractor may purchase the same, the price per 1,000 feet to be mutually agreed upon to be satisfactory to the United States Indian agent and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and to be paid in cash.

(2) All contracts must be properly executed, and, accompanied by a good and sufficient bond with two or more approved sureties, be filed with the Indian agent in time for their receipt in the Indian Office on or before September 15, 1889.

(3) No operations of any kind will be allowed as to any tract until the contractor is notified that the contract for the sale of timber on such tract has been approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

(4) Any cutting of timber on lands not covered by approved contracts will be regarded as willful trespass, and the offender prosecuted under section 5388 of the Revised Statutes.

(5) In the final settlement under the contracts, no allowance will be made for ad-

vances to any Indian, unless such advances are made with the written approval of the farmer in charge of the reservation to which the Indian belongs.

(6) In case the amount due any Indian at the close of the logging season exceeds the sum of $300, the contractor will be required to pay the amount so due to the United States Indian agent for deposit in some national bank to the credit of the Indian to whom it is due, with condition that the money is to be drawn out only upon check signed by such Indian, and countersigned by the United States Indian agent, unless special exception be made by the Indian Office.

(7) All contracts must be in form as prescribed by the Indian Office, and all provisions thereof, including that which requires the employment of Indian labor on equal terms, whenever suitable, will be strictly enforced.

(8) Approval of any contract will be subject to the foregoing rules and regulations.

These rules and regulations are designed to meet the views of the Senate Committee on Indian Traders, as expressed in the following resolution adopted August 10, 1888:

That no further sales from pine timber from allotted lands should be allowed until after rules and regulations specifically and accurately defining and prescribing the terms and conditions of such sales, and adequately protecting the Indians both during the making and the performance of the contracts, and in the disposition of the money received from such contracts, have been adopted by the Secretary of the Interior and publicly promulgated.

In the event of the approval of these rules and regulations by the Department, it is not expected that any very extensive operations will be conducted during the coming season, as but little timber is left on the allotted lands.

The question of the disposition of the timber on the unallotted lands of these reservations, as well as the disposition of the lands themselves, is an important question that should be considered during the coming session of Congress, with a view to such legislation as may be required to secure the greatest benefit to the Indians.

The correspondence on file and of record in this office upon the subject of timber operations at the La Pointe Agency, from their commencement in 1882 to February 9, 1889, will be found in the report of the Senate Committee on Indian Traders. [Senate Report No. 2710, Fiftieth Congress, second session.]

Green Bay Agency.—At the time the last annual report of this Office was submitted to the Department the honorable Secretary had refused to allow Indians to market dead and down timber from reservations the title to which is in the United States, basing his action on an opinion of the Attorney-General that such logging was not authorized by existing law. In that report it was stated that the necessary steps would be taken at an early day to bring the matter to the attention of Congress, so that legal authority might be obtained for the marketing of this grade of timber from all Indian reservations established by law.

Therefore, under the date of January 7, 1889, a full report was made by this office to the Department explaining the circumstances of the Menomonees, their past logging operations, the excellent use they had hitherto made of the proceeds, their dependence on the sale of

this class of timber for remunerative labor, the perishable nature of this property, and the great and irreparable injury they would suffer by being denied the right to continue this work. It was also explained that several other tribes would suffer in a similar manner if this right was denied to them, and earnest recommendation was made that the whole subject be laid before Congress with the hope that early and favorable action would be taken.

Upon the urgent representations made by the Secretary in his annual report, and in compliance with this request, Congress passed the following act, which was approved February 16, 1889 (25 Stat., 673):

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States may from year to year, in his discretion, under such regulations as he may prescribe, authorize the Indians residing on reservations or allotments the fee of which remains in the United States to fell, cut, remove, sell, or otherwise dispose of dead timber standing or fallen on such reservation or allotment for the sole benefit of such Indian or Indians. But whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that such timber has been killed, girdled, or otherwise injured for the purpose of its sale under this act, then in that case such authority shall not be granted.

In pursuance of the provisions of this act, the office, under date of February 23, 1889, recommended to the Department that the President be requested to grant the Menomonees the privilege of marketing their dead timber, and explained that the Indians had never been accused of burning, girdling, or otherwise injuring the timber on their reservations for the purpose of disposing of it as dead timber, and that there was no reason to believe that they would do so, as they know that green timber is much more valuable than dead timber, and they believe that at no very distant day they will reap the benefit of the sale of all the timber which they own; and that, moreover, if such bad faith on their part was feared, it could be effectually prevented by prescribing suitable regulations under which alone they would be allowed to engage in logging.

In compliance with this recommendation, the President, under date of March 2 and 8, 1889, granted the necessary authority for the Menomonees to market their dead and down timber under the following regulations, viz.:

(1) That each Menomonee who engaged in the work of preparing the dead and down timber on their reservation during the current year, provide his own logging outfit and supplies.

(2) No one to be allowed to log who has children of school age not attending school a reasonable length of time each year, unless, in the opinion of their agent, some good reason exists in special cases, which are sufficient to exempt particular persons from this requirement; otherwise, every Indian on the reservation not well employed, should be permitted and encouraged to engage in the work, and no favoritism shall be shown by the agent in his management of the business.

(3) A reliable and otherwise properly qualified white man to be detailed, if any such can be spared from the agency employé force, or if no regular agency employé is available, then to be appointed by authority of the Department and to be paid a reasonable salary from the proceeds of the logs, for such time as services may be actually necessary, whose duty it will be to go into the woods with the loggers, and su-

perintend and direct their labors, to the end that no green or growing timber may be cut, and that no live trees are damaged in any manner, so as to cause them to die, that they may be marketed under the provisions of the act in question.

(4) One-half of the cost of scaling to be paid for by the loggers and one-half by the purchaser of the logs.

(5) The logs shall be cut and banked or otherwise made ready for sale at such place or places and in such manner as the agent shall direct, and shall be sold at auction to the highest bidder in such lots as shall be most expedient, and under the personal direction of the agent, for cash, after at least two weeks' notice by publication in newspapers at the place where the usual markets for logs exist, and where best calculated to give notice; also by such other means as shall give greatest publicity.

(6) No sale of the logs to be valid, until approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

(7) Ten per cent. of the gross proceeds derived from the sale of the logs to go to the stumpage or poor fund of the tribe, from which the old, sick, and otherwise helpless are supported and their hospital maintained.

(8) All expenses, such as advertising, telegraphing, one-half of the cost of scaling, and ten per cent. of the gross proceeds of the sale, for the stumpage or poor fund, to be first deducted, and the net proceeds remaining, to be divided and paid by the agent to the individuals or companies of the tribe in exact proportion to the scale of the logs banked by each.

Unfortunately this authority was received too late in the season for any logging to be done thereunder; but the Menomonees were not altogether idle during the winter, for, under the decisions of the courts on the subject, they are entitled to clear land on their reservation for purposes of cultivation. They accordingly turned their attention to that work, and when spring opened they had on the banks of the Oconto and Wolf Rivers over eighteen million feet ready for sale.

As this had been growing timber when cut, the manner of its sale was not necessarily governed by the regulations prescribed by the President in regard to dead and down timber. Therefore, believing that better prices and a more satisfactory sale could be secured by advertising for sealed bids to be accompanied by certified checks of $500 each, this mode of sale was adopted, very fair prices were obtained, and the Indians were well pleased with the result.

The season's work netted the Indians more than $138,000, after all expenses had been paid, and after 10 per centum of the gross proceeds (over $15,000) had been deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of their stumpage or poor fund.

At the outset very clear and imperative instructions were given the agent to see that the law was not evaded, and that not an acre should be thus cleared without a bona fide intention of cultivating the same. But fears were entertained by this office that more of this timber had been cut than was actually necessary to clear land for cultivation, and therefore a special Indian agent was directed to proceed to the reservation and to make a careful and thorough investigation.

He reported in substance that after having spent several days in going over the ground from house to house, he was much surprised at the amount of work done, the progress made in farming, and the other evidences of

civilization which were directly traceable to the permission granted the Indians to sell their surplus timber; that their best land, indeed almost all that is fit for cultivation, is still, or has been until very lately, covered with timber; that they had cleared in good faith about 600 acres, which was all being cultivated, some promising a good crop for this season, the balance being cleared from brush, etc., and prepared as fast as possible for seeding this fall; and he expressed the hope that the Indians would be allowed to continue this work until they should have cleared of timber as much of this arable land as they can cultivate.

All reports agree that the Indians make fully as good use of the proceeds of their logs as would any white community. After paying for their supplies they expend the greater part of what is left in the purchase of wagons, harness, stock, seeds, and agricultural implements, and in the repair, improvement, and erection of dwelling-houses.

In compliance with their request, the President, under date of September 20, 1889, authorized the Menomonees to bank, for sale, dead and down timber during the coming season.

The Oneida Indians, who are under the care of the same agency as the Menomonees, have asked to be allowed to market dead and down timber from their reservation this winter, but the agent advises against it for several reasons, the principal reason being that it might complicate the work now in progress of allotting to them their land in severalty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT ON INDIAN EDUCATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, December 1, 1889.

SIR: I respectfully submit herewith a supplement to the foregoing report, in which I have outlined a plan for Indian education. When the regular annual report of this office was submitted, I had not at hand the data necessary for formulating such a plan and hence could not present it at that time. This plan, of course, is subject to modifications, as experience may show them to be desirable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

A SYSTEM OF EDUCATION FOR INDIANS.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

The American Indians, not including the so-called Indians of Alaska, are supposed to number about 250,000, and to have a school population (six to sixteen years) of perhaps 50,000. If we exclude the five civilized tribes which provide for the education of their own children and the New York Indians, who are provided for by that State, the number of Indians of school age to be educated by the Government does not exceed 36,000, of whom 15,000 were enrolled in schools last year, leaving but 21,000 to be provided with school privileges.

These people are separated into numerous tribes, and differ very widely in their language, religion, native characteristics, and modes of life. Some are very ignorant and degraded, living an indolent and brutish sort of life, while others have attained to a high degree of civ-

ilization, scarcely inferior to that of their white neighbors. Any generalizations regarding these people must, therefore, be considered as applicable to any particular tribe with such modifications as its peculiar place in the scale of civilization warrants. It is certainly true, however, that as a mass the Indians are far below the whites of this country in their general intelligence and mode of living. They enjoy very few of the comforts, and almost none of the luxuries, which are the pride and boast of their more fortunate neighbors.

When we speak of the education of the Indians, we mean that comprehensive system of training and instruction which will convert them into American citizens, put within their reach the blessings which the rest of us enjoy, and enable them to compete successfully with the white man on his own ground and with his own methods. Education is to be the medium through which the rising generation of Indians are to be brought into fraternal and harmonious relationship with their white fellow-citizens, and with them enjoy the sweets of refined homes, the delight of social intercourse, the emoluments of commerce and trade, the advantages of travel, together with the pleasures that come from iterature, science, and philosophy, and the solace and stimulus afforded by a true religion.

That such a great revolution for these people is possible is becoming more and more evident to those who have watched with an intelligent interest the work which, notwithstanding all its hindrances and discouragements, has been accomplished for them during the last few years. It is no longer doubtful that, under a wise system of education, carefully administered, the condition of this whole people can be radically improved in a single generation.

Under the peculiar relations which the Indians sustain to the Government of the United States, the responsibility for their education rests primarily and almost wholly upon the nation. This grave responsibility, which has now been practically assumed by the Government, must be borne by it alone. It can not safely or honorably either shirk it or delegate it to any other party. The task is not by any means an herculean one. The entire Indian school population is less than that of Rhode Island. The Government of the United States, now one of the richest on the face of the earth, with an overflowing Treasury, has at its command unlimited means, and can undertake and complete this work without feeling it to be in any degree a burden. Although very imperfect in its details, and needing to be modified and improved in many particulars, the present system of schools is capable, under wise direction, of accomplishing all that can be desired.

In order that the Government shall be able to secure the best results in the education of the Indians, certain things are desirable, indeed, I might say necessary, viz:

First. Ample provision should be made at an early day for the accommodation of the entire mass of Indian school children and youth.

To resist successfully and overcome the tremendous downward pressure of inherited prejudice and the stubborn conservatism of centuries, nothing less than universal education should be attempted.

Second. Whatever steps are necessary should be taken to place these children under proper educational influences. If, under any circumstances, compulsory education is justifiable, it certainly is in this case. Education, in the broad sense in which it is here used, is the Indians only salvation. With it they will become honorable, useful, happy citizens of a great republic, sharing on equal terms in all its blessings. Without it they are doomed either to destruction or to hopeless degradation.

Third. The work of Indian education should be completely systematized. The camp schools, agency boarding schools, and the great industrial schools should be related to each other so as to form a connected and complete whole. So far as possible there should be a uniform course of study, similar methods of instruction, the same textbooks, and a carefully organized and well-understood system of industrial training.

Fourth. The system should be conformed, so far as practicable, to the common-school system now universally adopted in all the States. It should be non-partisan, non-sectarian. The teachers and employés should be appointed only after the most rigid scrutiny into their qualifications for their work. They should have a stable tenure of office, being removed only for cause. They should receive for their service wages corresponding to those paid for similar service in the public schools. They should be carefully inspected and supervised by a sufficient number of properly qualified superintendents.

Fifth. While, for the present, special stress should be laid upon that kind of industrial training which will fit the Indians to earn an honest living in the various occupations which may be open to them, ample provision should also be made for that general literary culture which the experience of the white race has shown to be the very essence of education. Especial attention should be directed toward giving them a ready command of the English language. To this end, only English should be allowed to be spoken, and only English-speaking teachers should be employed in schools supported wholly or in part by the Government.

Sixth. The scheme should make ample provision for the higher education of the few who are endowed with special capacity or ambition, and are destined to leadership. There is an imperative necessity for this, if the Indians are to be assimilated into the national life.

Seventh. That which is fundamental in all this is the recognition of the complete manhood of the Indians, their individuality, their right to be recognized as citizens of the United States, with the same rights and privileges which we accord to any other class of people. They should be free to make for themselves homes wherever they will. The reservation system is an anachronism which has no place in our modern

civilization. The Indian youth should be instructed in their rights, privileges, and duties as American citizens; should be taught to love the American flag; should be imbued with a genuine patriotism, and made to feel that the United States, and not some paltry reservation, is their home. Those charged with their education should constantly strive to awaken in them a sense of independence, self-reliance, and self-respect.

Eighth. Those educated in the large industrial boarding-schools should not be returned to the camps against their will, but should be not only allowed, but encouraged to choose their own vocations, and contend for the prizes of life wherever the opportunities are most favorable. Education should seek the disintegration of the tribes, and not their segregation. They should be educated, not as Indians, but as Americans. In short, the public school should do for them what it is so successfully doing for all the other races in this country, assimilate them.

Ninth. The work of education should begin with them while they are young and susceptible, and should continue until habits of industry and love of learning have taken the place of indolence and indifference. One of the chief defects which have heretofore characterized the efforts made for their education has been the failure to carry them far enough, so that they might compete successfully with the white youth, who have enjoyed the far greater advantages of our own system of education. Higher education is even more essential to them than it is for white children.

Tenth. Special pains should be taken to bring together in the large boarding-schools members of as many different tribes as possible, in order to destroy the tribal antagonism and to generate in them a feeling of common brotherhood and mutual respect. Wherever practicable, they should be admitted on terms of equality into the public schools, where, by daily contact with white children, they may learn to respect them and become respected in turn. Indeed, it is reasonable to expect that at no distant day, when the Indians shall have all taken up their lands in severalty and have become American citizens, there will cease to be any necessity for Indian schools maintained by the Government. The Indians, where it is impracticable for them to unite with their white neighbors, will maintain their own schools.

Eleventh. Co-education of the sexes is the surest and perhaps only way in which the Indian women can be lifted out of that position of servility and degradation which most of them now occupy, on to a plane where their husbands and the men generally will treat them with the same gallantry and respect which is accorded to their more favored white sisters.

Twelfth. The happy results already achieved at Carlisle, Hampton, and elsewhere, by the so-called "outing system," which consists in placing Indian pupils in white familes where they are taught the ordi-

nary routine of housekeeping, farming, etc., and are brought into intimate relationship with the highest type of American rural life, suggests the wisdom of a large extension of the system. By this means they acquire habits of industry, a practical acquaintance with civilized life, a sense of independence, enthusiasm for home, and the practical ability to earn their own living. This system has in it the "promise and the potency" of their complete emancipation.

Thirteenth. Of course, it is to be understood that, in addition to all of the work here outlined as belonging to the Government for the education and civilization of the Indians, there will be requisite the influence of the home, the Sabbath-school, the church, and religious institutions of learning. There will be urgent need of consecrated missionary work and liberal expenditure of money on the part of individuals and religious organizations in behalf of these people. Christian schools and colleges have already been established for them by missionary zeal, and others will doubtless follow. But just as the work of the public schools is supplemented in the States by Christian agencies, so will the work of Indian education by the Government be supplemented by the same agencies. There need be no conflict and no unseemly rivalry. The Indians, like any other class of citizens, will be free to patronize those schools which they believe to be best adapted to their purpose.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

There are at present three general classes or kinds of Government schools—the so-called industrial training school, the reservation boarding-school, and the camp or day school. There is for these schools no established course of study, no order of exercises. The teachers do as the Israelites did in the days of the judges—"each one that which seems right in his own eyes." The schools sustain no necessary relation to each other. There is no system of promotion or of transfer from one school to another One of the most obvious needs of the hour is to mark out clearly the work of the schools and to bring the different grades into organic relationship.

Assuming that the Government should furnish to the Indian children, who look directly to it for preparation for citizenship, an education equivalent to that provided by the several States for the children under their care, the problem is greatly simplified. The high school is now almost universally recognized as an essential part of the common-school system. There are in operation in the United States about 1,200 of them, with an enrollment of 120,000. These "people's colleges" are found everywhere, in cities, towns, villages, and country places from Maine to Oregon. Colorado and other new States rival Massachusetts and other New England communities in the munificence of their provision for

high-school education of their youth. A high-school education at public expense is now offered to the great mass of youth of every race and condition except the Indian. The foreigner has the same privilege as those "native and to the manor born." The poor man's child has an equal chance with the children of the rich. Even the negroes of the South have free entrance to these beneficent institutions. The Government, for its own protection and for the sake of its own honor, should offer to the Indian boys and girls a fair opportunity to equip themselves as well for citizenship and the struggle for life that citizenship brings, as the average boys and girls of the other races with whom they must compete.

What then should an Indian high school be? The answer is at hand. An Indian high school should be substantially what any other high school should be. It should aim to do four things:

First. The chief thing in all education is the development of character, the formation of manhood and womanhood. To this end the whole course of training should be fairly saturated with moral ideas, fear of God, and respect for the rights of others; love of truth and fidelity to duty; personal purity, philanthropy, and patriotism. Self-respect and independence are cardinal virtues, and are indispensable for the enjoyment of the privileges of freedom and the discharge of the duties of American citizenship. The Indian high schools should be schools for the calling into exercise of those noble traits of character which are common to humanity and are shared by the red children of the forest and plain as well as by the children of the white man.

Second. Another great aim of the high school is to put the student into right relations with the age in which he lives. Every intelligent human being needs to have command of his own powers, to be able to observe, read, think, act. He has use for an acquaintance with the elements of natural science, history, literature, mathematics, civics, and a fair mastery of his own language, such as comes from rhetoric, logic, and prolonged practice in English composition.

The Indian needs, especially, that liberalizing influence of the high school which breaks the shackles of his tribal provincialism, brings him into sympathetic relationship with all that is good in society and in history, and awakens aspirations after a full participation in the best fruits of modern civilization.

The high school should lift the Indian students on to so high a plane of thought and aspiration as to render the life of the camp intolerable to them. If they return to the reservations, it should be to carve out for themselves a home, and to lead their friends and neighbors to a better mode of living. Their training should be so thorough, and their characters so formed, that they will not be dragged down by the heathenish life of the camp. The Indian high school rightly conducted will be a gateway out from the desolation of the reservation into assimilation with our national life. It should awaken the aspiration for a home

among civilized people, and offer such an equipment as will make the desire prophetic of fulfillment.

Third. The high school, which standing at the apex of the common-school system and offering all that the mass of youth of any class can receive, offers to the few ambitious and aspiring a preparation for university culture. The high school, even in some of the newer States, prepares for college those who have special aptitudes and lofty ambition.

Several Indian boys have already pursued a college course and others are in course of preparation. There is an urgent need among them for a class of leaders of thought, lawyers, physicians, preachers, teachers, editors, statesmen, and men of letters. Very few Indian boys and girls, perhaps, will desire a college education, but those few will be of immense advantage to their fellows. There is in the Indian the same diversity of endowment and the same high order of talent that the other races possess, and it waits only the touch of culture and the favoring opportunity for exercise to manifest itself. Properly educated, the Indians will constitute a valuable and worthy element in our cosmopolitan nationality. The Indian high school should offer an opportunity for the few to rise to any station for which nature has endowed them, and should remove the reproach of injustice in withholding from the Indian what is so freely offered to all others.

Fourth. Owing to the peculiar surroundings of the mass of Indian children, they are homeless and are ignorant of those simplest arts that make home possible. Accordingly the Indian high school must be a boarding and industrial school, where the students can be trained in the homely duties and become inured to that toil which is the basis of health, happiness, and prosperity. It should give especial prominence, as is now done in the best industrial schools for white youth, to instruction in the structure, care, and use of machinery. Without machinery the Indians will be hopeless and helpless in the industrial competition of modern life.

The pupils should also be initiated into the laws of the great natural forces, heat, electricity, etc., in their application to the arts and appliances of civilized life.

The course of study should extend over a period of five years, in order that there may be time for the industrial work, and opportunity for a review of the common branches, arithmetic, grammar, and geography Special stress should be laid upon thoroughness of work, so that the students may not be at a disadvantage when thrown into competition with students of like grade in similar schools for other children.

The plant for each institution should include necessary buildings for dormitories, school-rooms, laboratories, shops, hospital, gymnasium, etc., with needed apparatus and library, and an ample quantity of good farming land, with the necessary buildings, stock, and machinery.

The schools should be located in the midst of a farming community, remote from reservations, and in the vicinity of railroads and some thriving village or city. The students would thus be free from the great downpull of the camp, and be able to mingle with the civilized people that surround them, and to participate in their civilization.

The teachers should be selected with special reference to their adaptation to the work, should receive a compensation equivalent to that paid for like service in white schools of same grade, and should have a stable tenure of office.

The number of these schools that will be ultimately required can not be determined accurately without more experience. The number of pupils who can be profitably educated in high schools is not large, but is growing larger year by year. It may be best for the present to develop a high-school department in say three schools. Those at Carlisle, Pa., Lawrence, Kans., and Chemawa (near Salem), Oregon, can readily do so. Indeed, high-school classes have already been formed and are now at work. In the future the schools at Genoa, Nebr., and Grand Junction, Colo., can be added to the others, making a group of five high schools, admirably located to supply the needs of the great body of Indians. Their graduates will supply a body of trained men and women competent for leadership.

The cost of maintaining these schools will depend upon the number of pupils provided for. One hundred and seventy-five dollars per capita, the sum now paid at several places, will probably be ample. For the year ending June 30, 1889, the sum of $80,000 was appropriated for Carlisle, and $85,000 for Haskell Institute. It would be easy to carry into successful operation the plan here outlined by an annual outlay of $100,000 for each school, which is a very small advance over the present appropriation.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

As the large mass of Indian youth who are to be educated will never get beyond the grammar grade, special pains should be taken to make these schools as efficient as possible. The studies should be such as are ordinarily pursued in similar white schools, with such modifications as experience may suggest.

Among the points that may properly receive special attention are the following:

(1) The schools should be organized and conducted in such a way as to accustom the pupils to systematic habits. The periods of rising and retiring, the hours for meals, times for study, recitation, work and play should all be fixed and adhered to with great punctiliousness. The irregularities of camp life, which is the type of all tribal life, should give way to the methodical regularity of daily routine.

(2) The routine of the school should tend to develop habits of self

directed toil, either with brain or hand, in profitable labor or useful study. The pupils must be taught the marvelous secret of diligence The consciousness of power springing from the experience of "bringing things to pass" by their own efforts is often the beginning of a new career of earnest endeavor and worthy attainment. When the Indian children shall have acquired a taste for study and a love for work the day of their redemption will be at hand.

During the grammar period of say five years, from ten to fifteen, much can be accomplished in giving to the girls a fair knowledge of and practical experience in all common household duties, such as cooking, sewing, laundry work, etc., and the boys may acquire an acquaintance with farming, gardening, care of stock, etc. Much can be done to familiarize them with the use of tools, and they can learn something of the practical work of trades, such as tailoring, shoe-making, etc. Labor should cease to be repulsive, and come to be regarded as honorable and attractive. The homely virtue of economy should be emphasized. Pupils should be taught to make the most of everything, and to save whatever can be of use. Waste is wicked. The farm should be made to yield all that it is capable of producing, and the children should be instructed and employed in the care of poultry, bees, etc., and in utilizing to the utmost whatever is supplied by the benevolence of the Government or furnished by the bounties of nature.

(3) All the appointments and employments of the school should be such as to render the children familiar with the forms and usages of civilized life. Personal cleanliness, care of health, politeness, and a spirit of mutual helpfulness should be inculcated. School-rooms should be supplied with pictures of civilized life, so that all their associations will be agreeable and attractive. The games and sports should be such as white children engage in, and the pupils should be rendered familiar with the songs and music that make our home life so dear. It is during this period particularly that it will be possible to inculcate in the minds of pupils of both sexes that mutual respect that lies at the base of a happy home life, and of social purity. Much can be done to fix the current of their thoughts in right channels by having them memorize choice maxims and literary gems, in which inspiring thoughts and noble sentiments are embodied.

(4) It is of prime importance that a fervent patriotism should be awakened in their minds. The stars and stripes should be a familiar object in every Indian school, national hymns should be sung, and patriotic selections be read and recited. They should be taught to look upon America as their home and upon the United States Government as their friend and benefactor. They should be made familiar with the lives of great and good men and women in American history, and be taught to feel a pride in all their great achievements. They should hear little or nothing of the "wrongs of the Indians," and of the injustice of the white race. If their unhappy history is alluded to it should be to

contrast it with the better future that is within their grasp. The new era that has come to the red men through the munificent scheme of education, devised for and offered to them, should be the means of awakening loyalty to the Government, gratitude to the nation, and hopefulness for themselves.

Everything should be done to arouse the feeling that they are Americans having common rights and privileges with their fellows. It is more profitable to instruct them as to their duties and obligations, than as to their wrongs. One of the prime elements in their education should be a knowledge of the Constitution and Government under which they live. The meaning of elections, the significance of the ballot, the rule of the majority, trial by jury—all should be explained to them in a familiar way.

(5) A simple system of wage-earning, accompanied by a plan of savings, with debit and credit scrupulously kept, will go far towards teaching the true value of money, and the formation of habits of thrift, which are the beginnings of prosperity and wealth. Every pupil should know something of the ordinary forms of business, and be familiar with all the common standards of weights and measures.

(6) No pains should be spared to teach them that their future must depend chiefly upon their own exertions, character, and endeavors. They will be entitled to what they earn. In the sweat of their faces must they eat bread. They must stand or fall as men and women, not as Indians. Society will recognize in them whatever is good and true, and they have no right to ask for more. If they persist in remaining savages the world will treat them as such, and justly so. Their only hope of good treatment is in deserving it. They must win their way in life just as other people do, by hard work, virtuous conduct, and thrift. Nothing can save them from the necessity of toil, and they should be inured to it as at the same time a stern condition of success in life's struggle, and as one of life's privileges that brings with it its own reward.

(7) All this will be of little worth without a higher order of moral training. The whole atmosphere of the school should be of the highest character. Precept and example should combine to mold their characters into right conformity to the highest attainable standards. The school itself should be an illustration of the superiority of the Christian civilization.

The plant required for a grammar school should include suitable dormitories, school buildings, and shops, and a farm with all needed appointments.

The cost of maintaining it will be approximately $175 per capita per annum.

The final number and location of these schools can be ascertained only after a more thorough inspection of the whole field. At present the schools at Chilocco, in the Indian Territory; Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Grand Junction, Colo.; and Genoa, Nebr., might be organized as gram-

mar schools. The completion of the buildings now in course of erection at Pierre, S. Dak.; Carson, Nev.; and Santa Fé, N. Mex.; will add three more to the list. It will doubtless be possible at no distant day to organize grammar school departments in not less than twenty-five schools.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The foundation work of Indian education must be in the primary schools. They must to a large degree supply, so far as practicable, the lack of home training. Among the special points to be considered in connection with them, are:

(1) Children should be taken at as early an age as possible, before camp life has made an indelible stamp upon them. The earlier they can be brought under the beneficent influences of a home school, the more certain will the current of their young lives set in the right direction.

(2) This will necessitate locating these schools not too far away from the parents, so that they can occasionally visit their little children, and more frequently hear from them and know of their welfare and happiness.

(3) The instruction should be largely oral and objective, and in the highest degree simplified. Those who teach should be from among those who have paid special attention to kindergarten culture and primary methods of instruction. Music should have prominence, and the most tireless attention should be given to training in manners and morals. No pains should be spared to insure accuracy and fluency in the use of idiomatic English.

(4) The care of the children should correspond more to that given in a "Children's Home" than to that of an ordinary school. The games and employments must be adapted to the needs of little children.

The final number and location of these schools can not yet be fixed. Probably fifty will meet the demands of the near future. Many of the reservation boarding schools now in operation can be converted into primary schools.

DAY SCHOOLS.*

The circle of Government schools will be completed by the establishment of a sufficient number of day schools to accommodate all whom it is not practicable to educate in boarding schools.

It is believed that by providing a home for a white family, in connection with the day school, each such school would become an impressive

* Since these paragraphs on day schools were written, I have been gratified to learn that the plan thus outlined substantially agrees with that set forth by the late Superintendent of Indian Schools, J. M. Haworth, in his annual report, dated September 25, 1883, from which the following is an extract:

"The semi-boarding and industrial school referred to was recommended in my report of October last, and is repeated here with renewed recommendations for its

object lesson to the Indians of the white man's mode of living. The man might give instruction in farming, gardening, etc., the woman in cooking, and other domestic matters, while a regular teacher could perform the usual school-room duties.

Pupils from these schools could be promoted and transferred to the higher institutions.

These day schools and reservation boarding schools are an absolutely necessary condition of the successful work which is to be done in the grammar and high schools not on reservations. They will help to educate the older Indians and will tend so to alter the environment and to improve the public sentiment that when pupils return from boarding schools, as many will and must, they will find sympathy and support in their civilized aspirations and efforts.

The scheme thus outlined of high, grammar, primary, and day school work is necessarily subject to such modifications and adaptations as the varying circumstances of the Indian school service demand. The main point insisted upon is the need of formulating a system and of putting it at once into operation, so that every officer and employé may have before him an ideal of endeavor, and so that there may be the most economical use of the means devoted to Indian education.

A beginning has already been made, and a few years of intelligent work will reduce to successful practice what now is presented in theory.

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adoption at some of the agencies where best adapted. It should consist of a four-room building, providing for home comforts for a man and wife and a teacher, also a school-room accommodating 50 children. A midday meal should be provided for the school by regular details of girls, under the direction of the matron, who should also visit the homes of the Indians living in that neighborhood, and instruct the women in household duties. The man should have charge of the outside work, including farming and the care of stock, in which he should instruct the boys of the school; he should also give instruction to the Indians of the neighborhood in the same branches; the teacher to have charge of the children during school hours.

"It is estimated that the cost of the building, utilizing such Indian help as can be done to advantage, will not average over $2,000, and the cost of conducting the school, including the pay of three persons and necessary provision for a midday meal, will not exceed $3,500. Of course this provision at agencies where rations are issued can be taken from the regular supplies without much additional cost. This plan it is believed will take the place of additional boarding-schools at agencies where the present facilities are much too small to accommodate the school population. Twenty new buildings of this character are recommended for construction, to be divided among the Sioux, Navajo, Kiowa and Comanche, Cheyenne and Arapaho, Mexican Kickapoo, Ute and Crow Indians."

TEACHERS.

Teaching in Indian schools is particularly arduous. In all boarding schools the employés are necessarily on duty for a much greater length of time for each day, and for more days, than is required of teachers in the common schools of the country. The training of Indian pupils devolves almost wholly upon the teachers, whose work is not supplemented and reinforced by the family, the church, and society. The difficulty of teaching pupils whose native language is so strange as that spoken by the major portion of Indian pupils adds largely to the work.

In reservation schools the teacher is far removed from the comforts of home and the pleasures of society, and is largely deprived of association with congenial companions. The furnishings of the teachers' quarters and the school buildings are primitive, and the table frugal, unless it is made expensive. The schools are often located at a great distance from the teacher's home, involving a long and expensive journey. The surroundings are not restful.

To compensate for these disadvantages, the Government, in order to command good talent, ought to offer a fair compensation, never less than that paid by the surrounding communities for similar service, and should afford opportunity for promotion, and offer a reasonably fixed tenure of office.

The positions should be opened to all applicants on equal terms, and should be awarded on the basis of merit. Special stress should be laid upon:

(1) Good health. The privations of the lonely life and the peculiar difficulties of the work will necessarily make a heavy draft upon the teacher's vital energies.

(2) None but those of the most excellent moral character and of good repute should be sent as teachers to those who will be more influenced by the example of their teachers than by their instruction.

(3) Faith in the Indian's capacity for education and an enthusiasm for his improvement are needful for the highest success in teaching.

(4) An acquaintance with the best modern methods of instruction and familiarity with the practical workings of the best public schools, will be of immense advantage in a work beset with so many difficulties.

(5) A mastery of idiomatic English is particularly essential to those who have the difficult task of breaking up the use of Indian dialects and the substitution therefor of the English language.

(6) Teachers should be selected for special grades of work. Some are specially fitted to excel in primary work, while others are better adapted to the work of higher grades.

(7) A quality greatly to be desired is the power of adapting oneself to new and trying surroundings, and of bearing with fortitude the hardships and discouragements incident to the service.

SCHOOL SUPERVISION.

There is at present one Superintendent of Indian Schools, charged with the duty of visiting them and reporting on their condition. A glance at any map of the United States showing the location of the Indians, reveals at once the physical impossibility of any adequate supervision by one man.

The Superintendent should have at least five principal assistants, school experts, who, under his direction, shall give their entire time to the supervision of schools in their respective fields.

Some such plan as that herein set forth seems absolutely necessary for the preparation of the rising generation of Indian youth for absorption into our national life. Enough has been already accomplished to show that the scheme is entirely feasible. The Government has ample means at its disposal. The treaty and trust funds held for the Indians would meet no inconsiderable part of the necessary outlay.

The same care devoted to the training of young Indians for citizenship now bestowed upon educating officers for the Army and Navy would accomplish results equally striking.

The same liberality and care on the part of the Government for the proper education of its wards that is shown by the several States in maintaining a system of public schools would be followed by like results.

Nothing less than this is worthy of this great nation of 60,000,000 people. Such a plan successfully inaugurated would mark the beginning of a century of honor.

COST OF CARRYING OUT A SYSTEM OF INDIAN EDUCATION.

In attempting to carry into execution the plan already outlined for the education of all accessible Indian youth of school age, it is desirable to know, approximately at least, what the annual and the ultimate cost will be. Accordingly, in a series of tables herewith submitted, the attempt has been made to reach as nearly accurate a conclusion on this matter as the present condition of Indian school statistics will admit.

As is well known, there has never been an absolutely reliable census of the Indians made, or even attempted; but it is thought that the figures given in Table 1 are sufficiently accurate to form at least a basis of calculations.

TABLE 1.—*Population and school population*, 1888–'89.

Total Indian population		250,430
Five civilized tribes	65,200	
New York Indians	5,046	
		70,246
Remainder under care of Government		180,184
School population (six to sixteen), 20 per cent. of population		36,000
Possible enrollment (estimated), 75 per cent. of school population		27,000
Average attendance, 80 per cent. of enrollment		21,600
Needed capacity, 90 per cent. of enrollment		24,300

The school period assumed (six to sixteen years) is taken simply as a standard of comparison. In some cases it will be desirable, where school facilities can be provided, to receive Indian children into home or kindergarten schools much earlier than six years of age; and doubtless for some years to come it will also be desirable to have Indian youth who are strong in body and susceptible of culture continue in school beyond the age of sixteen years. How much the number of Indian school pupils will be modified by these considerations is simply a matter of conjecture.

Twenty per cent. has been assumed as the relative proportion of Indian youth from six to sixteen years of age, as compared with the total population. This percentage may not be exact. The proportion of youth from six to sixteen years of age to the total population of the United States is 23½ per cent., according to the United States Commissioner of Education, Hon. W. T. Harris. Whether this would be a more accurate standard of comparison for the Indians can not now be determined.

The percentages of enrollment and average attendance are based, so far as knowledge of the past experince in Indian education will warrant, upon records in the Indian Office. They are necessarily somewhat elastic. But it is safe to assume that it is reasonable for the Government to at least attempt to secure the enrollment and average indicated in Table 1. Certainly nothing less than this should be attempted, and if future experience will warrant it, it will be a very simple matter to extend the estimates to make them commensurate with the increased attendance which may be secured.

TABLE 2.—*Present school accommodations.*

	Pupils.
Government boarding-schools	7,145
Government day schools	3,083
New boarding-schools (1890)	445
Total	10,673

Table 2, which exhibits the present accommodations provided in Government schools, shows that provision has been made for over 10,000 pupils. Regarding this it should be said that in many cases, if the attendance at the school should equal the capacity given, the pupils would be very uncomfortable and in some cases their health would be endangered. Most of the Government school buildings now in existence, in order to accommodate properly the number of pupils indicated as the capacity of the buildings, would need extensive repairs and added facilities in the way of shops, hospitals, dormitories, bath-rooms, laundries, etc.

By an arbitrary assumption it is proposed to provide for 17,000 pupils in Government boarding-school buildings, and for 7,300 pupils in Government day-school buildings. How far this proportion may prove to

be practicable and desirable can be determined only by experience; but from present knowledge it is thought to be entirely safe to assume that proportion as the basis of calculation.

In estimating the cost of the needed boarding accommodations the cost of the buildings provided for Haskell Institute at Lawrence, Kans., has been taken as a standard.

Owing to the very great difficulties by which the work of extending school facilities is hedged about, it is at present regarded as inexpedient to attempt to make provision during the next fiscal year for the accommodation of more than one-fourth of the Indian youth now unprovided for in Government school buildings. If it shall be found practicable to advance the work more rapidly than that, a larger effort may be put forth the second year.

TABLE 3.—*Estimated cost of school accommodations.*

Pupils for whom boarding accommodations are needed	17,000
Pupils for whom boarding accommodations are provided by the Government	7,590
Pupils for whom boarding accommodations should be provided	9,410
Pupils for whom boarding accommodations should be provided in one year (one-fourth the pupils unprovided for)	2,352
Pupils for whom day accommodations are needed	7,300
Pupils for whom day accommodations are provided by the Government	3,083
Pupils for whom day accommodations should be provided by the Government	4,217
Pupils for whom day accommodations should be provided by the Government in one year (one-fourth the pupils unprovided for)	1,054
New buildings, and additions to old buildings, and furnishings for 2,352 boarders, at $230 per capita	$540,960
New buildings and additions to old buildings, and furnishings for 1,054 day pupils, at $1,500 for every 30 pupils (including teachers' residence)	52,500
Repairs and improvements of present buildings (estimated)	50,000
Total for buildings	643,460

According to Table 3, the Government should expend next year a sum of not less than $643,000 in adding to the accommodations of Government school buildings. This is a very small sum to be expended by the United States Government for such a purpose. It is only a little more than double the amount paid by the citizens of Omaha for their high-school building, and scarcely more than enough to build two such grammar schools as are the boast of the city of Providence, R. I., and about one-half the sum that was spent in building the Providence City Hall. It is estimated that the Government building at San Francisco, will cost not less than $1,000,000, and with that understanding Congress has already appropriated $800,000 to purchase

the site upon which the building will be placed. The Government building at Omaha will cost, with its site, $1,200,000, and the building and site at Milwaukee will cost the same amount. For coast-defense guns of one kind there was appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, $1,500,000.

Congress last year appropriated for new school buildings, furniture and sites in the District of Columbia, $311,792; and the year preceding $315,000 was voted for new buildings.

TABLE 4.—*Estimated cost of support of pupils,* 1890–'91.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

Boarding-schools:	
Average attendance to be secured	15,000
Present average attendance	5,212
Difference	9,788
Increased average to be supported next year (one-fourth above difference)	2,447
Total average which should be supported next year	7,659
Day schools:	
Average attendance to be secured	6,600
Present average attendance	1,744
Difference	4,856
Increased average to be supported next year (one-fourth above difference)	1,214
Total average which should be supported next year	2,958
Support of 7,659 boarders, at $175 per capita	$1,340,325
Support of 2,958 day pupils, at $62.50 per capita	184,875
	1,525,200

CONTRACT SCHOOLS.*

Allowances for 1889–'90 (4,622 boarding pupils, 895 day pupils)	561,950
Total	$2,087,150

In estimating the cost of supporting the schools for the next fiscal year, $175, the largest sum now paid per capita in Government training schools, is assumed as the standard, and it is thought that this is a fair estimate of the average cost. The cost per capita for such day schools as are now contemplated is more a matter of conjecture; but it is thought that the sums assumed will be found not far out of the way. This gives a total for the cost of maintaining schools for the education of 16,134 pupils during the next year as little more than $2,000,000.

* This includes all schools not under control of the Indian Bureau which receive Government aid.

TABLE 5.—*Appropriations required for next year* (1890–'91).

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.	
Erecting and furnishing boarding-school buildings	$540,960
Erecting and furnishing day-school buildings	52,500
Repairs and improvements on present buildings	50,000
Additional furniture, apparatus, stock, tools, and implements	50,000
Supporting 7,659 boarding scholars	1,340,325
Supporting 2,958 day scholars	184,875
Transportation of pupils	40,000
Superintendence	25,000
	2,283,660
CONTRACT SCHOOLS.	
Allowances for 1889–'90 (4,622 boarding pupils, 895 day pupils)	$561,950
To house and support in Government schools next year, pupils now attending those schools plus one-fourth of the youth not now provided for in Government schools (plus allowance for contract schools, 1889–'90) would cost	2,845,610
Appropriations for Indian schools for fiscal year 1889–'90	1,364,568
Increased appropriation required for support of schools, 1890–'91	1,481,042

The total appropriations required for the year 1890–'91, as shown by Table 5, is estimated as $2,845,610.

When comparing the cost of educating Indians by the Government with the cost of common-school education as carried on by the States, it should be borne in mind that from the nature of the case the Government plan includes the very considerable items of board, clothing, transportation, and industrial training. The school expenses proper, exclusive of board, clothing, transportation, and industrial work, will probably not exceed the average cost of like work in the public schools. To offset the cost it should be remembered that the Government already provides for clothing and rations for a large number of Indians, and that it costs no more to clothe and feed the young in school than in camp, except that they are better fed and clothed in school than in camp.

It should also be remembered that the Government is under positive treaty obligations with a large body of Indians to furnish them suitable education. It is still further significant that the Indians are now showing a disposition to take their lands in severalty, to dispose of the surplus lands for a fair consideration, and to invest a very considerable portion of the proceeds of the sales thereof in education; so that a very large proportion of the cost of Indian education administered by the Government will be borne willingly and cheerfully by the Indians themselves and not by the people of the United States. But even if the people of the United States were to assume the whole burden of Indian education, it would be a burden very easily borne, and would be

but a slight compensation to be returned by this vast and rich nation to the original possessors of the soil upon whose lands the nation with its untold wealth now lives.

TABLE 6.—*Amount required to put and support all Indian children in Government schools next year.*

New buildings and furnishings for 9,410 boarders, at $230 per capita		$2,164,300
New buildings and furnishings for 4,217 day pupils, at $1,500 for every 30 pupils		210,000
Repair and improvement of present buildings		50,000
Additional furniture, apparatus, stock, tools, and implements		50,000
		2,474,300
Support of an average of 15,000 boarding pupils, at $175	$2,625,000	
Support of an average of 6,600 day pupils, at $62.50	412,500	
Transportation of pupils	40,000	
Superintendence	25,000	
		3,102,500
Total		$5,576,800

By an inspection of Table 6, the grand aggregate of expenditures which it is thought would be necessary to provide ample accommodations in Government buildings for all Indian youth of school age is $2,474,300.

Compare this sum with the cost of constructing ordinary war ships. By special act of Congress, approved September 7, 1888, the President was authorized to have constructed by contract two steel cruisers of about 3,000 tons displacement each, at a cost (exclusive of armament and excluding any premiums that may be paid for increased speed), of not more than $1,100,000 each; one steel cruiser of about 5,300 tons displacement, to cost $1,800,000; one armored cruiser, of about 7,500 tons displacement, to cost, exclusive of armament and premiums, $3,500,000; three gun-boats or cruisers, of not to exceed 2,000 tons displacement, each to cost not more than $700,000. The appropriation for construction and steam-machinery for these vessels was $3,500,000 additional. The armament involves $2,000,000 more, making, in all, over $15,000,000 for six naval vessels.

The *Dolphin*, one of the smallest of the fleet, consumes annually $35,000 worth of coal—a sum which would clothe, feed, and train in useful industries during that period 200 Indian youth.

By further reference to Table 6, it will be seen that the estimated amount which will be required annually for the maintenance of a Government system of education for all Indians will amount to $3,102,500. Of course, in addition to this, an expenditure will have to be made each year to repair and otherwise keep in good order the various school buildings and furnishings.

In this connection, it is well to note that the sum paid for education by the city of Boston amounts to $1,700,000; by the State of New York

more than $16,000,000 annually: while the cost of the maintenance of the public-school system of the States and Territories of this country as a whole, according to the report of the Commissioner of Education, is more than $115,000,000. The United States pays for the maintenance of a little army of about 25,000 men nearly $25,000,000 annually; the appropriation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, aggregated $24,574,700.

In estimating the cost of maintaining an adequate school system for the Indians two great economical facts should steadily be borne in mind. The first is that by this system of public education the Indian will, at no distant day, be prepared not only for self-support, but also to take his place as a productive element in our social economy. The pupils at the Carlisle Indian Training School earned last year by their labors among the Pennsylvania farmers more than $10,000, and this year more than $12,000. From facts like these it can easily be demonstrated that, simply as a matter of investment, the nation can afford to pay the amount required for Indian education, with a view of having it speedily returned to the aggregate of national wealth by the increased productive capacity of the youth who are to be educated.

The second great economical fact is that the lands known as Indian reservations now set apart by the Government for Indian occupancy aggregate nearly 190,000 square miles. This land, for the most part, is uncultivated and unproductive. When the Indians shall have been properly educated they will utilize a sufficient quantity of those lands for their own support and will release the remainder that it may be restored to the public domain to become the foundation for innumerable happy homes; and thus will be added to the national wealth immense tracts of farming land and vast mineral resources which will repay the nation more than one hundred fold for the amount which it is proposed shall be expended in Indian education.

TABLE 7.—*Annual appropriations made by the Government since* 1876 *for support of Indian schools.*

Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent. of increase.	Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent. of increase.
1876	$20,000		1884	992,800	47
1877	30,000	50	1885	1,100,065	10
1878	60,000	100	1886	1,211,415	10
1879	75,000	25	1887	1,179,916	*02.6
1880	75,000		1888	1,348,015	14
1881	135,000	80	1889	1,364,568	01
1882	487,200	260	1890 (amount required)	2,845,610	110
1883	675,200	38			

* Decrease.

From an inspection of Table 7 it will be seen that the Government entered upon the present plan of educating Indians in 1876, by the ap-

propriation of $20,000 for that purpose; and that for a period of eight years there was an almost steady increase in the appropriations for Indian education, amounting to an average of 75 per cent. per annum. For the next five years the increase was at an average rate of 7 per cent. per annum. Had there been during the latter period an average increase of 20 per cent., the appropriation for 1890 would have exceeded the amount now asked for. What is proposed by the Indian Office now is to carry forward the work in the line of its historical development. The amount asked for for next year can all be used to good advantage without extravagance in enlarging and more fully equipping schools already in successful operation, and in planting others where there is urgent demand for them.

Full reports of each agency of the present condition and needs of the school are being received and carefully tabulated; plans of buildings are being prepared, and sites selected, and everything will be in readiness, as soon as the money asked for is placed at the control of the Indian Office, to move forward at every point intelligently and conservatively.

It will be seen that there is nothing radically new, nothing experimental nor theoretical, and that the present plans of the Indian Office contemplate only the putting into more systematic and organic form, and pressing with more vigor the work in which the Government has been earnestly engaged for the past thirteen years, with a view of carrying forward as rapidly as possible to its final consummation that scheme of public education which during these years has been gradually unfolding itself.

That the time is fully ripe for this advanced movement must be evident to every intelligent observer of the trend of events connected with the condition of the Indians. Practically all the land in this vast region known as the United States, from ocean to ocean again, has now been organized into States or Territories. The Indian populations are surrounded everywhere by white populations, and are destined inevitably, at no distant day, either to be overpowered or to be assimilated into the national life. The most feasible, and indeed it seems not too strong to say the only, means by which they can be prepared for American citizenship and assimilation into the national life is through the agency of some such scheme of public education as that which has been outlined, and upon which the Government, through the Indian Office, is busily at work. The welfare of the Indians, the peace and prosperity of the white people, and the honor of the nation are all at stake, and ought to constrain every lover of justice, every patriot, and every philanthropist, to join in promoting any worthy plan that will reach the desired end.

This great nation, strong, wealthy, aggressive, can signalize its spirit of fairness, justice, and philanthropy in no better way, perhaps, than

by making ample provision for the complete education and absorption into the national life of those who for more than one hundred years have been among us but not of us. Where in human history has there been a brighter example of the humane and just spirit which ought to characterize the actions of a Christian nation superior in numbers, intelligence, riches, and power, in dealing with those whom it might easily crush, but whom it is far nobler to adopt as a part of its great family?

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REPORTS OF AGENTS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN ARIZONA.

REPORT OF COLORADO RIVER AGENCY.

COLORADO RIVER INDIAN AGENCY,
Parker, Ariz., July 30, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report.

RESERVATION.

The Colorado River Agency was established in 1866, situated on either side of the Colorado River, which is the dividing line between the State of California and the Territory of Arizona. The reservation embraces a narrow strip of both, extending along the banks for about 50 miles.

Documents show that it contains 128,000 acres; there must be at least one-third of it valley or bottom land, that is very rich. With a good system of irrigation I can see no reason why it could not be made as fertile as any in the United States. It is nearly all covered with mesquite and screw beans which furnish the principal food for the Indians, and is also excellent food for horses and cattle. Cottonwood and willow grow along the banks of the river and in the swags about the lagunas. There are from ten to fifteen thousand acres of rich mesa; the remainder is worthless, barren mountain peaks.

AGENCY AND SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The agency and school buildings are located near the upper or northern end of the reservation, and about three-fourths of a mile from the Colorado River, on the Arizona side. The walls of the agency buildings are constructed of adobe brick, covered with dirt and cement. The rooms are comfortable, and sufficiently commodious to answer all the purposes for quarters for both the agency and school employés.

The school-rooms are attached to the agency buildings, and the dormitory is only separated by a space of about fifteen feet. Nine months ago, when I took charge, I found both the agency and school buildings damaging for want of repairs, roofs leaking, raw adobe brick walls exposed without plaster; some doors, windows, and floors in bad condition, and no lumber or lime on hand to repair with. On request you have kindly furnished me with means to buy lumber, burn lime, and do the necessary repairing. The lumber has been delivered, the lime burned, and the work of repairing has been going on nearly a month. I will soon have the buildings in fair order.

THE INDIANS.

Mohave Indians	777
Males above eighteen years of age	278
Females above fourteen years of age	273
Children between the ages of six and sixteen years	106
Children under six years of age	115

Over twenty years ago a Commissioner of Indian Affairs spoke of the Indians of this section as "the miserable lizard-eaters of Arizona," and all other public documents seem to agree that the Mohaves are classed among the very lowest order of Indians.

From personal observation I do not know a great deal about any other Indians, but what opportunities I have had to investigate the matter demonstrates the fact very clearly to my mind that an Indian is an Indian, it matters not what name he may go

by or country he inhabits, and the difference in the main can be attributed to opportunities. There are Indians on this reservation that are pursuing the same course that I presume their ancestors did a half a century ago, regardless of the school and other civilizing influences thrown around them by the Government. They wear breech-cloths, live in sweat-houses in winter and wallow in sand in summer, subsist principally on screw and mesquite beans gathered from trees near their quarters and what few rats and lizards they may be able to catch. They have but little respect for themselves, scarcely any care for their future, and their highest ambition is a full stomach. While there are others who cultivate their little crops, make an effort to house up supplies sufficient to last them between seasons, dress something on the order of the whites, and show other very decided evidences of advancement in civilization, and I presume they are about as industrious and intelligent as other Indians that have had no better opportunities.

I read in the report of the Board of Indian Commissioners for 1888 Judge Draper's (superintendent of public instruction of New York) account of the Indians in New York State. "There are 1,605 Indian children of school age. * * * There were in our thirty schools 1,040 children, but the average daily attendance was only 444. We have as good Indian school facilities as there are anywhere; we have all the facilities, all the appliances, and any amount of money to establish them." And he further adds, speaking of the Indians of his State in general: "They are in a most deplorable and wretched condition, dirty, filthy, idle, without ambition." Those New York Indians live in the midst of an intelligent and most densely populated portion of our country, and therefore have the very best opportunity to witness the advantages of civilization. They have 1,605 children of school age, thirty school-houses with all the appliances that money can afford, and only an average attendance of 444.

According to my predecessor's last annual report there were on the reservation 94 children within the school age, only one school, and an average attendance of 39.61, and they all advanced in their studies sufficiently to thoroughly demonstrate the fact that they are mentally capacitated to receive an education, and it can not be truthfully said that the Indians of this reservation are of a lower grade of humanity than Judge Draper says the New York Indians are.

Isolated as they are, hundreds of miles from white population, with no opportunities of witnessing the results of civilization, it can not be reasonably expected that they would advance very rapidly in their education or civilization.

FARMING.

In an arid desert, as this is, without any system of irrigation, profitable farming is simply out of the question. The mode of farming, except seasons when the river overflows (which occurs only once in three to five years), that the Indians are compelled to resort to is so arduous, that the result can not be attended with satisfactory remuneration. They select locations for their farms, or rather patches, on low lands near the river or a laguna. For wheat they dig holes from 10 to 20 inches apart and from 8 to 15 inches deep, at the bottom of which they plant the wheat. The corn is planted in the same way, except the holes are from 3 to 4 feet apart. The land for the melons is prepared in the same way, and the melons are planted 6 or 8 feet apart. For the purpose of irrigation water is carried in vessels by hand and poured into the holes. I this way I estimate that there 300 acres cultivated on the reservation. The products consisted of about 250 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of corn, 75 bushels of beans, and a fair crop of melons and pumpkins, and they cut probably 35 tons of hay, of which 14½ tons were purchased for the use of the agency stock; the remainder the Indians fed to their stock and disposed of it to ranchers. It is very unfortunate that farming on the reservation is not more remunerative, because farming, where it is at all profitable, has a decided civilizing influence.

STOCK.

The stock owned by the Indians on the reservation consists of horses, mules, and burros; about 125 horses, 15 mules, and 25 burros. If there is a cow or a hog owned by an Indian on the reservation I have not been able to find it out. A former practice of killing the stock belonging to Indians who die has prevented the accumulation of stock. Those they do have; that are permitted to run over the range, stay in the very best of fix both in winter and summer.

CRIMES AND VICES.

Gambling is their most common vice. They will gamble on horse and foot races, cards, and every other conceivable thing their minds can concoct into a game of chance;

and they will stake any and all species of their property on the games. It is no uncommon thing for them to stake and lose every article of their wearing apparel.

There is very little, if any, polygamy practiced; that is, the men do not live with two women at the same time, but some of them abandon one woman and take up with another quite frequently. I do not think, however, this is indulged in more frequently than is the custom of many whites in our own country. Cigarette smoking is about the only way tobacco is used, and since I have been here I have only heard of one Indian on the reservation being intoxicated. They are not addicted to the use of intoxicants.

They are a good-natured people, rarely ever engaging in any kind of angry altercations with each other. I have never witnessed an exhibition of anger from one since I have been here.

RELIGION AND MISSIONARY WORK.

In the twentieth annual report of the Board of Indian Commissioners, M. L. Butler, secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church South's Mission Society, uses the following language:

> The gospel is solving the Indian problem. It is demonstrating the possibility of transforming the savage into an intelligent, law-abiding, enterprising Christian citizen.

I select the above quotation because it embraces in one short sentence what seems to be the prevailing idea of all the churches in regard to the Indian question. I learn from the same report that the various religious societies during the last year donated $410,732.34 for Indian missions and schools, and this does not include special gifts to Carlisle, Hampton, and other schools. Strange, but true, none of the above amount or any previously donated for the above purposes, as far as I have been able to learn, has ever reached the Mohave tribe. I have never heard any reason why these Indians have been so uniformly neglected by all these societies, but I am charitable enough to presume that the negligence grew out of the fact that some officers of the Government have so persistently promulgated the idea that the Mohaves are the very lowest order of Indians, that the societies have therefore deemed it a waste of money, energy, and religious zeal to attempt to improve such a low order of humanity.

RELIGION.

Of course these Indians have no formulated theory of religion, but they have some very decided opinions in regard to God, Christ, the origin of all things, and future existence. While they have but little, if any, reverence, they believe there is a God they call "Mat-o-we-lia," who was the maker of all things, and that he had a son they call "Mas-tam-ho, "who, by reason of his coming into the world, living and dying like man, is therefore king of the departed spirits of all the human family; and while "Mat-o-we-lia" continues to conduct the movement of the sun, moon, and stars, sends the rain, sunshine, etc., "Mas-tam-ho" has full charge of affairs in heaven, or "White Mountain," as they call it.

They practice cremation, because they believe that the spirits of the dead go up to the "White Mountain" in the ascending smoke. They further believe that all the property they destroy when one dies will be housed with "Mas-tam-ho" on "White Mountain" for the benefit of the dead Indians, where pots are continually boiling with something to eat. Laboring under this delusion, they will kill horses and other stock and burn the household property of the dead Indian. This idea destroys ambition for the accumulation of property, which is the chief fundamental foundation of the structure of our civilization.

Immediately on taking charge of the agency I called together the leading Indians of the tribe and explained the bad effects and results of the custom, and at the same time informed them that I positively forbade a continuation of the custom. I then called on those who indorsed my views and were willing to assist me in carrying them out to signify it by giving me their hands. Most all of them—over one hundred and fifty—gave me their hands. To their credit, I take pleasure in stating that from that day to the present time there has not been an effort to destroy any kind of valuable property, although this has been the custom of the tribe as far back as we have any account of them.

MISSIONARY WORK.

While persuading and forcing them to abandon some of their religious customs, I was impressed with the idea that something better should be substituted in their place. I therefore had a large arbor erected near the agency buildings for a place of worship, or rather instruction. I organized the agency and school employés into a kind of missionary society. Every Sunday the school children (when the school is in session), together

with the employés are marched to the arbor, where the camp Indians are invited to assemble. We engage in prayer, singing, and Bible instructions. A good number attend all these services, and are easily interested in Bible stories.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

If the Government and those interested in civilizing the Indians could get up some humane and feasible plan of getting rid of the parents the Indian problem would be solved. Volumes of nice-spun theories "how to civilize the Indians" have been written, mostly by persons who never had any practical experience with them; the most of the theories, doubtless, seem plausible to those who know but little or nothing of the Indian, but the most of them appear impracticable to those who have been interested with the work. Those who are laboring under the delusion that a few Government employés, or those sent out by the various religious sects or societies can go into a tribe of Indians (that have advanced from their savage state) isolated from white population, civilize, educate, and prepare them for intelligent citizenship inside the life-time of one generation are terribly deceived. In fact, some of those who have the best opportunities to investigate the matter doubt it ever being accomplished in that way.

Education, the channel through which people in all ages have passed from a savage to a civilized state, is the hope of the Indian; but the work of educating the children while under the influence of their parents progresses so slow, that it requires years to discover any proress. Children that have been confined in school for ten months under good discipline and tutelage will, when permitted to return to their parents at the camps, go back into the habits and customs of their parents so rapidly, that in one month's time a stranger would never discover that they had been in school. The school at this agency closed less than a month ago. I have in the last few days come in contact with some children who were real bright students, and could speak English sufficiently well to engage in any ordinary conversation, who will not utter a word of English now, not even the ordinary salutations when they meet me.

The problem can be solved. Prepare schools in populated sections of the country, take the children to those schools, and let them remain until they are educated in literature and industry, and then find employment for them among the whites. This would in a short time accomplish the object for which the Government is spending its millions, and for which all those interested in the Indians are laboring. The only question, to my mind, involved in this plan is whether it is more humane to take the children from uncivilized parents and put them into a position to enjoy the results of civilization and the divine influence of the gospel of our Maker, or let them remain with their parents in filth, ignorance, and superstition.

AGENCY BOARDING-SCHOOL.

The school-rooms which are connected to the agency buildings consist of one 20 by 32½ feet and one 21 by 11 feet. The larger room is used for both a school-room and chapel. The dormitory is 72 by 45 feet, with a hall extending through the building lengthwise, on either side of which it is cut into rooms, which are used for sleeping, cooking, dining, and bath rooms. Adjoining the dormitory is a small room used for a laundry. The buildings are all one-story adobe brick, roofed with dirt and cement. All the bed-rooms are now furnished with good spring mattresses. The buildings are supplied with water from the tank, conducted to the building by pipe. The water is strong alkali water, and can not be used for cooking or drinking purposes; that has to be hauled from the river. The grounds are inclosed by a poor adobe brick wall, a part of which has fallen down.

When I took charge of the agency, October 1, 1888, I found thirty-one students in school, and I was informed that school opened fifteen days previous to that time. I commenced at once trying to induce the parents to send their children. Some were obstinate and could not be persuaded to do so. Finally I sent out policemen with orders to bring in all the children within the school age they could find. The number was increased to over forty, forty-two of whom remained regularly until the school closed on the 9th of June.

A large number of the Indians are of the opinion that it is a great favor to the Government for them to send their children to school, and they want rations or other compensation for their so doing, while some of the more advanced to some extent comprehend the importance of education, and will send their children willingly and try to induce others to do so.

Taking everything into consideration, the school perhaps was a fair average of the sessions at this agency, but the results were not satisfactory to me. Some of the students made creditable progress in their studies, but while they would recite lessons, go through

the exercises of the school-room, and perform the work allotted to them, they did it more like so many small machines than intelligent beings. At times they would engage in conversation with the employés, but never to a stranger. This is the result of their coming in contact with the camp Indians, who make sport of them when they attempt to talk in English. The most advanced students have but little idea of the objects of education, and can not possibly have until they have an opportunity of witnessing the good resulting from it.

Immediately following the close of the school the children laid aside the clothing furnished them and donned the kind the camp Indians wear. A number of them continue to come about the agency, but not a word can one be induced to speak in English. They attend our Sabbath services, but they can not be prevailed upon to sing, while in school the majority of them sing elegantly. These are some of the reasons why the results of the school are not satisfactory to me. I really believe that one year's schooling away from the influence of the camp Indians would do the child more good than four at the agency.

If the weather here was not so hot (the children can not sleep in the dormitory) I would not have dismissed them at all; am sorry now that I did anyway, because I am now of the opinion that they will lose in two or three months in camp nearly all they gained while in school. There are grown Indians in the camps here that have attended school one, two, and three years that can not or will not speak a word of English.

I am not prepared by any means to recommend the abolition of the agency schools, because I know the school is the route through which the Indian must pass into civilization, but the good resulting from the school here is so small that it is not very encouraging. But that should not and will not hinder those interested in their education from putting forward their very best efforts.

While some of the school employés here last session were selected by the Department for the Indian school service, I am sure the Great Disposer of all events never intended them as such; but they responded with alacrity the best they could to all my requests.

REMARKS.

Regardless of the efforts to divide the authority of the agent with any of the agency employés, the agent is held strictly responsible, not only for the property of the agency and the government of the Indians, but the management and conduct of every employé as well. This is as it should be; but in my judgment it is wrong to hamper the agent with laws attempting to force him to divide authority with some employés. It does not mend the mistake of selecting an incompetent man for agent. It is just as easy to train up good moral children of drunken, vicious parents as it is to make an agency a success presided over by an incompetent agent. Select a competent man as agent and give him power to direct everything on the reservation; this would prevent any clash of authority and stop insubordination, both of which are detrimental to the Indian service.

In conclusion, permit me to thank you for the uniform kindness you have extended to me.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY GEORGE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PIMA AGENCY.

PIMA AGENCY, ARIZ., *July* 1, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this the annual report of the Pima Agency for the fiscal year 1889.

The number of Indians under this agency has been variously estimated from 6,000 to 12,000. Without a special appropriation it is impossible to make a count of them, as they are scattered over southern Arizona from New Mexico to California. But my experience of more than a year as agent justifies the highest figure as a reasonable estimate. In fact, I should not be astonished if a census would show 15,000 Pima, Papago, and Maricopa Indians in the Territory.

For the support of these Indians there has been provided four reservations (containing land enough for twice that many Indians), but which, where there is no water for irrigation, does not furnish subsistence to appease the hunger of the coyotes and gophers that now eke out a miserable existence upon them. I refer to this fact simply in the

cause of justice, and in the hope that these people, who are susceptible of civilization and self-support, may not be allowed to drift into pauperism and degradation for the want of a fair distribution of funds appropriated by Congress for the support of the Indians of the country.

The 7,000 or more Papago Indians who have sustained themselves by stock-raising must of necessity come to the reservations and engage in agriculture. They can not hope to hold the vast cattle ranges belonging to the public domain against the influx of white population that is constantly flowing into this Western country; and the Indian Office may expect constant difficulties arising out of disputes between whites and Indians over the land which is now the support of the Indian, and which he will defend, in one way or another, until a means of support is provided on the reservations and he is induced to go there. The Papago Indians are more industrious than either the Pima or Maricopa, and all that need be done in the way of expense to induce them to move to the reservations is to provide means of irrigation. They will readily take advantage of any opportunity to better their condition.

To furnish perpetual means of support for the Indians under this agency a large storage reservoir and canal should be constructed on the Gila River Reservation south of the river, which could be done gradually, at an expense aggregating about $50,000, and result in the reclamation of possibly 20,000 acres of land. It would take but a short time then to move all the Indians to the reservations and insure their contentment and gradual civilization with the least possible expense and care to the Government.

The past year has been one of prosperity. Heavy rain-fall has kept a good flow in the river and a large increase of crop has resulted. It is safe to place this increase at 20 per cent. In every house and "key" are found large "varshroms" full of wheat stored away for the winter, and Indian wagons have been busy since the beginning of harvest transporting their crops to market. General contentment prevails; in fact, when these Indians have enough to eat I truly believe they are the happiest people on earth.

EDUCATION.

During the year there has been about 200 pupils attending school, and the burning of the main boarding-school building at this agency last November has been a great loss to the education of children during the year. I believe that better results can be obtained at this agency school if well conducted than by sending the children away from the reservation to schools. And I advise that the buildings be replaced to accommodate a large number of children.

The children who have returned from the Tucson school show evidences of effective training, and demonstrate that where efficient teachers are employed rapid progress can be made in the education of the Pima and Papago Indians.

AGRICULTURE.

In the raising of grain these Indians need no instruction. They understand the methods of irrigation better than most of their white neighbors, but they know nothing about fruit-growing. The soil is fine for the growth of fruit, and a farmer who would start them at this profitable industry, encourage them to be more careful with their farming implements, and urge them to increase the acreage of cultivated land would be a valuable employé, whose work would affect the general prosperity of the Indians in this reservation more directly than any other employés allowed.

CIVILIZATION.

Prosperity is the only solution of the problem of civilizing the Pima, Papago, and Maricopa Indians. Provide them with means of support, and they will readily take to education and all the civilizing influences which the Government may desire to extend to them. Whereas if their water rights are not protected and extended, and year after year the consumption of water by the whites increases, until the Indian is left with but the recollection of a bounteous harvest, when hunger and want were unknown, he will degenerate from the peaceable, inoffensive Pima, Papago, or Maricopa into the murderous, drunken, cunning Apache, and become a nuisance, if not a terror, to the population of the Territory, in spite of all the educational and missionary work that may be done. The agent should be required to devote most of his energy in perfecting plans for the irrigation of land on the four reservations reserved for the support of the Indians.

No land has been allotted in severalty to them either on or off the reservations. They have been allowed, under their old traditions, to consider the land cleared up and put in cultivation by their own efforts as being their property. Whenever a dispute

arises it is generally settled without difficulty by the "court of Indian offenses." Titles go from father to son about the same as under the common law of the country. I consider this a good system, as none will secure a larger tract than his own industry entitles him to, and the prosperity of some serves as an example to those who are inclined to laziness.

THE YEAR'S WORK.

It is gratifying to report that all the employés have worked faithfully in an effort to redeem from barrenness and desolation an agency that, although established for many years, has been a discredit both to the Government and the three worthy tribes of Indians under it. A water system has been constructed by the digging of a large well, the erection of a tank tower, the building of a pump, etc., and now it is possible to produce vegetation at the agency. A small experimental garden has been made, and trees have been planted which are now growing. An adobe fence has been built around the agent's dwelling, a carpenter and blacksmith shop has been finished, a large two-room store-house has been built, and no Indian has been turned away who had anything to repair without being satisfied; in fact, I believe every wagon on this reservation and nearly all belonging to the Papagos have been in the shop at some time during the year and been repaired.

Acknowledging universal support from the Department and willing compliance with all orders by employés, I respectfully submit this my second and last annual report of Pima Agency.

Respectfully,

CLAUDE M. JOHNSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SAN CARLOS AGENCY.

SAN CARLOS INDIAN AGENCY, ARIZ.,
August 26, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, in compliance with your letter of instructions, this my second annual report of the affairs at this agency.

POPULATION.

The Indians comprising the population of the White Mountain (San Carlos) Reserve, from the census taken for the year ending June 30, 1889, is as follows:

San Carlos tribe	1,164
White Mountain and Coyotero tribe	591
Tonto tribe	646
Yuma and Mojave	811
Total	3,212

Showing a slight decrease in numbers since the last annual census.

CROPS.

The crops have been generally good for the past season, and many have been well supplied with subsistence from the products of their farms, as will be seen by the following table:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Barley.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
1887–'88	6,054	6,000	12,048
1888–'89	9,107	8,200	16,300
Increase	3,053	2,200	4,252

In conjunction with the above there have been produced 352 bushels of beans, 20,577 melons, and 121,243 pumpkins, and cut 836 tons of wild hay, the latter being what is called "black gramma;" it abounds in the cañons and uplands, and is highly nutritious for all kinds of stock.

TILLABLE LANDS.

The number of acres of tillable land approximates about 8,000; 3,000 of which is under fence.

There have been cultivated by Indians during the year 2,325 acres, 870 of which have been broken during the past season, and 3,750 rods of fence built.

AGENCY FARM.

The farm at the agency consists of about 70 acres, all of which has been broken, leveled, and fenced by Indian prisoners during the past winter and spring, and my intention is to seed the same with alfalfa this fall.

Alfalfa can be cut from four to five times each season, and after the first year the average yield per acre is 6 tons, which will be used for the agency animals, thereby saving the large amount of money that is now being annually paid by the Department for the purchase of hay at this agency.

INDIAN STOCK.

The number of horses and other stock owned by the different tribes of Indians on this reservation, is as follows:

Horses	2,071
Mules	117
Cattle	1,799
Jacks	89
Domestic fowls	356

What is very much needed at present is three or four medium-sized stallions for the improvement of work animals, as the horses now owned by the Indians, with very few exceptions, are much too small for ordinary farm purposes.

CIVILIZATION.

While the advancement of these Indians towards civilization may seem slow, I am fully convinced that they are improving, and each returning season they are more desirous of obtaining the latest improved farming implements, and of increasing their small garden patches to broad acres of cultivated land.

POLICY.

My policy has been to impress upon them that their subsistence must soon be wholly the product of their own labor, and to disabuse their minds of the idea that the Government owes them a living.

TIS-WIN.

The greatest drawback at the present time to the improvement of these people is the drinking of tis-win, made from corn. The result is generally a fight among themselves, frequently ending in the killing of one or more.

YUMAS AND MOJAVES.

These Indians are still anxious to be removed to the Verde country, as mentioned in my last annual report. They have never been satisfied here and I doubt if they ever will be.

WHITE MOUNTAIN INDIANS.

The census of the White Mountain Indians, living at or near Fort Apache, on this reservation, has not been received as yet, for the reason that the officer in charge states that "they are busy at this time of the year in gathering hay," and that it would "be a great hardship to assemble them at this season." They number about 1,700 and are self-supporting. The census of these Indians will be forwarded as soon as received.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The buildings here are very much in need of repairs. I have been putting off all new additions and improvements to the old ones until the saw-mill—for which authority was granted me by the Department to purchase a short time ago—is in operation, when lumber and shingles in any quantity can be furnished for the much-needed improvements at a nominal cost to the Government.

NEW ROADS.

I have at present a large number of men at work, consisting of 40 Indian prisoners and 28 troops and Indian scouts, which the military department have kindly tendered me for the guarding of said prisoners, and also to assist in the construction of a substantial wagon-road to the proposed site of the new saw-mill. The road, when completed, will be about 45 miles in length, and a first-class wagon way in every respect.

SAW-MILL SITE.

Where the mill is to be located, many millions of feet of the finest kind of timber can be obtained, with abundance of water for all necessary purposes, and plenty of grass for the logging teams is found adjacent to the camp.

AGENCY GRIST-MILL.

The grist-mill started up about the 15th of June last and has been in constant operation ever since. The machinery is much too small for present purposes. This season's receipts of wheat alone will amount to over 500,000 pounds. The capacity of the mill is 15 barrels of flour in twenty-four hours, and as there are some 1,760 barrels to turn out, it will be readily seen that it will require a continuous run of nearly a year to do the required work. In view of the above facts, I shall earnestly recommend the Department to purchase a new boiler and engine of sufficient capacity for next year's harvest, which promises to be much in excess of the present one; also a new cleaning and purifying machine to facilitate in the making of a better grade of flour than is now being made here by the old process.

There is no reason why first-class flour can not be made here if the required machinery is furnished, for the wheat raised by the Indians can not be excelled in any part of the Union.

CONCLUSION.

To the military authorities stationed here I am greatly indebted for the valuable assistance rendered me in the management of these wild people under my charge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN L. BULLIS,
Captain 24th Infantry, Acting United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

REPORT OF HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,
August 25, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition and affairs of the Hoopa Indians during the past year:

The number of people found here when the census was taken in June was 476. This includes 24 members of the tribe who are living on Redwood Creek, 14 miles west of the agency, outside the reservation, and not heretofore included in the census.

Males	225
Females	251
Males over eighteen years	189

Females over fourteen years	136
Boys six to sixteen years	27
Girls six to fourteen years	55
Births during the year	7
Deaths during the year	8
Total number of Indians who applied for medical treatment during the year	205

The area of land cultivated during the year is a little over 900 acres, about 230 acres having been added to the cultivated area of last year. About 100 acres were cultivated by the agency for forage for the public animals. The remainder was cultivated by the Indians for their exclusive benefit. About 1,300 acres are now inclosed, 880 rods of fence having been set up last spring. About 260,000 feet of lumber was brought to the mill and sawed by the Indians, a part of which was for the post quartermaster.

Eleven good houses, fifteen barns, and numerous corrals and small inclosures were erected by the most industrious of the people, and six new houses framed and ready to be put up.

It was deemed expedient to make allotments of land temporarily until the survey ordered can be completed. The surveyor is now at the work, but it is apparent that it will not be finished in time to make the allotments this year.

The crop of the present year is abundant, and the surplus that can not be consumed or disposed of is becoming an embarrassment. The people are practically self-sustaining, and there is little more that can be done for them, except to secure them in the tenure of their holdings and protect them in the possession of their property. For this purpose I think that it will be necessary to keep a military force in the valley until security and protection can be obtained from the courts. Besides, the whole valley is a rich gold placer, that, with the abundance of water and timber in and about it, could be very profitably worked at small expense. A removal of the garrison in the valley would, therefore, be certain to be followed by an irruption that would soon dispossess the Indians.

One day school has been maintained during the year. The average attendance has been 32.37.

One white teacher, Mrs. Mary E. Duigan, is employed at a compensation of $720 per annum. The following-named Indians were employed as industrial teachers:

George Latham, salary per month	$20.00
John Sherman, salary per month	20.00
Nathaniel Gibbs, salary per month	10.00
Pedro Freddie, salary per month	10.00

There are many difficulties to be met in conducting a day school at this agency in a very satisfactory manner. These can be obviated only by the establishment of a boarding school and the discontinuance of the former. The case has been fully represented to the Department heretofore.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. E. DOUGHERTY,
Captain U. S. A., Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF MISSION AGENCY.

MISSION CONSOLIDATED AGENCY,
Colton, Cal., October 28, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the affairs of this agency.

On the 7th day of August last I took charge of this agency in place of Col. J. W. Preston, resigned. I have visited each reservation, twenty-one in all.

I found the Hoopa Valley Reservation (which had been in charge of Captain Dougherty up to my arrival there August 21) in a very satisfactory condition. I left the affairs in charge of Mr. Duncan S. Murry, a most efficient clerk, and made arrangements with Captain Dougherty to continue his general supervision.

Returning I visited the Tule River Reservation September 4. For several years past Mr. Luther Anderson has been in charge as farmer. I am pleased to report his services there as very satisfactory, and feel confident that with such help as I hope to be able to secure for him the reservation will show a marked improvement.

Since my return from Hoopa Valley, September 10, less than two months, most of my time has been occupied in visiting the nineteen reservations in southern California within my charge. To do this I have been obliged to travel more than 600 miles by wagon and horseback over a rough mountain country distant from railroads.

They are all in similar condition. While the lands aggregate a large number of acres, there is not land enough reserved, including a large proportion of barren mountains, where there is neither soil, water, or timber, to give each Indian the full quota to which he is entitled under the act of February 8, 1887. A large proportion of the good land is not valuable to any one without water for irrigation, domestic purposes, and stock. While in most cases there is water available for reservation lands, the Indian cannot secure it without help.

In view of the fact that to educate the young that they may be self-supporting and respectable citizens is the object of the Indian Department, I suggest that it is very desirable to gather isolated families into villages, or in such close proximity that the largest number may attend school. This, I believe, may be effected in part by the judicious allotment of land in severalty surveys.

The first great necessity here is a survey and a correct map of each reservation that Indian and white man alike may know their boundaries. Much trouble arises from trespassing by both parties, which would be avoided by good fences. Since it is not possible to give each Indian his full quota of land fit for cultivation, I would recommend that a surveyor be employed to survey the reservation boundaries and subdivide the land fit for homes into lots of from 5 to 20 acres, to be called homesteads or village lots. These should be supplied with water, and each person to whom such a lot was assigned should also have an undivided share in some large body of grazing land which the community in which he lives should own and graze in common. On this homestead the owner should be taught to establish a home for himself and family; to cultivate his land well; to grow all the food possible for his family; to keep good milch cows, hogs, and poultry; in fact, to imitate the small Eastern farmers. In this way I would provide employment for all and encourage habits of industry, especially in those who will soon come out of school.

SCHOOLS.

We have in all eight day schools and one Catholic contract school within the nineteen reservations, also one Catholic contract school at San Diego. While the day schools are far from what they should be, for the reason that the school-houses are none of them in fit condition to enable a teacher to secure the best results of her labor, the teachers are now doing as well as can be done under existing difficulties. They are all interested and self-sacrificing, as Indian teachers must be to accomplish good results. I would recommend at least five additional day schools and an industrial school at Agua Caliente.

TITLES.

There are several cases now pending involving the rights of white claimants on reserved lands, which I hope may be settled in some just and equitable way very soon. To this end I most earnestly request that Mr. Frank D. Lewis, now special agent, be assigned to this duty. He is more familiar with these cases than any one else, and very much may be gained by his experience.

I am very glad to be able to report that we have one Christian missionary within this agency. The Rev. William H. Weinland, a Moravian missionary, has recently come among us to stay. He is cordially welcomed by the Indians, and when I attended his simple, instructive services, and saw the interest manifested, I wished that Christianity could put such a man in every Indian village on this coast.

Next to the school we need a small hospital for the care of sick and infirm. I believe its influence would be one of the best educators we can employ. I recommend that a hospital be located at Agua Caliente, and the agency physician be located there in charge. This is the most favorable location among the reservations, and its hot and cold springs are abundant. I am sure I can not overestimate the importance of this request.

Having been in charge of this agency less than three months is my reason for a very brief and imperfect report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORATIO N. RUST,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF ROUND VALLEY AGENCY.

ROUND VALLEY AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,
August 27, 1889.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received in your circular letter of July 1, 1889, I have the honor to submit this my third annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.

The area of this reservation, together with the occupancy of almost the entire grazing land by tresspassers, has been so often reported to your office that I do not consider that anything that I could say at this time would be of any benefit, and only occupy time and space unnecessarily. I will state, however, that the tresspassers still occupy the reservation, as they have for the last sixteen years, and would urge the necessity of Congress taking some steps toward relieving these Indians by making an appropriation for the purpose of paying these men the appraised value of their claims and ridding the reservation of the unjust load it has had to carry for so long. If this were done and the land allotted to the Indians in severalty, four-fifths of them would be self-sustaining.

All the able-bodied Indians are anxious to receive their land in severalty, and I would also urge the necessity of surveying and allotting it to them the coming summer.

We now have an abundance of lumber, and are prepared to erect comfortable houses for all if they knew where they would be located. At present I am preparing to build new houses for the old and infirm, in order that they may be comfortable during the coming winter.

INDIANS.

The following, taken from the annual census, gives the number of all Indians on the reservation:

Number of males above eighteen years of age	208
Number of females above fourteen years of age	197
Number of school children between the ages of six and sixteen	64
Number of children under six years	62
Total	531

SAW-MILL.

After many efforts I have at last succeeded in starting the saw-mill by fixing up an old engine and boiler, and am now manufacturing plenty of lumber for all the Indians to rebuild their houses and for the repairing of the agency buildings, fences, etc.

AGRICULTURE.

We have under cultivation about 1,350 acres of land. About 500 acres of this land was used this year as an agency farm, while the balance was used by individual Indians for farming and gardening. The reservation farm has produced about 400 bushels of barley, 2,500 bushels of wheat, 600 tons of hay, and 16,000 pounds of hops dry. The Indians, who have in most of the good land, will have about 10,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000 of barley, 300 bushels onions, 500 bushels beans, 50,000 melons, 10,000 squashes and pumpkins, 2,000 bushels corn, 2,500 bushels potatoes, and many different kinds of vegetables in large quantities. Besides this they have about 200 tons of hay.

STOCK.

We had, at the beginning of the present fiscal year, the following described stock: 497 head of cattle, old and young; 4 fine graded polled Angus bulls, 10 oxen, 60 horses and mares broken to work, 21 mules, 33 horse and mule colts.

INDIAN POLICE.

During the year five Indian police have, in most cases, kept good order among the Indians, although in one or two instances they have themselves got a little too much fire-water.

APPRENTICES.

I have had during the year six men at work with the carpenter, two with the blacksmith, twelve with the herder, twenty-five in the saw-mill, and two in the harness shop.

EDUCATION.

During the year I have had in operation two day-schools with good average attendance and very satisfactory results. Miss Robinson and Miss Watson have made excellent teachers, and have been untiring in their efforts to make a success of the schools.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I will state that the Indians all seem to have made good progress during the year, and are, as a rule, industrious and quiet. If their lands could be allotted to them during the coming summer it is my opinion that it would be a good idea to issue to them wagons and horses, and also enough cattle to each one to give them a start in raising stock. They already have a large number of hogs, while some have horses and cattle.

Thanking you for the many courtesies shown during the year, I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

C. H. YATES,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN COLORADO.

REPORT OF SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY.

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY, COLORADO,
October 24, 1889.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received, I have the honor to herewith submit my first annual report on the affairs of Southern Ute and Jicarilla Apache Indians in my charge. Having but recently taken charge of these two tribes of Indians, my report can not be as complete as if I had been for a longer time with them.

AGRICULTURE AND CIVILIZATION.

The Southern Ute Indians, who but a few years ago were leading the original life of a savage, have made great progress toward a more civilized life. The comparatively small assistance they have received from the Government has borne good fruit. They have now under cultivation about 600 acres of land, and have raised thereon during the last season about 400,000 pounds of oats, wheat, and barley, besides a large quantity of vegetables and some corn. They have learned in a measure the art of irrigation, and would no doubt become in the near future self-supporting by their agricultural labor if further and more extensive assistance were given them by the Government. In this climate agriculture is the only employment which can be successfully carried on by the Indians. The rich lands in their possession should be brought under a system of irrigation by constructing large irrigating canals and thus utilize the abundance of water in the streams and the splendid soil of this reservation.

The conduct of these Utes has been exemplary. They have abandoned many of their former obnoxious habits, as begging, etc.

EDUCATION.

The school established at this agency a few years ago is at present regularly attended by 12 pupils, who are very bright and are making satisfactory progress under the instruction of a competent and experienced teacher. The children are very mannerly and give absolutely no cause for complaint. A new building for dormitory, refectory, and quarters for cook and matron should be erected, as the present building, which answered the purpose for a beginning, is too small and inconvenient.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of these Indians is good, very few deaths occurring except from old age. Although they do not increase as might be expected, they do not become numerically less.

STOCK.

The agency stock cattle consists at present of 180 cows and calves, which are but the remnant of what were purchased for the benefit of the Indians some five years ago, and are not increasing for the want of a good range. In consequence of the grass being almost wholly trampled out, the winter feed is very scarce. This scarcity of winter feed, coupled with the intensely cold weather, has been the cause of the loss of many cows and calves. These cattle should be issued at once to such Indians as are prepared to feed them during the winter, or they should be slaughtered for use.

The beef cattle which are furnished in the fall at one or two deliveries, when they are fattened, lose so much of their gross weight during the winter that the shrinkage thus created is a serious loss to the Indians. This could be prevented by having weekly deliveries instituted instead, thereby making it possible to have them furnished good fat beef and get every pound the Government pays for.

SUPPLIES.

The supplies furnished this agency are of good quality and variety.

EMPLOYÉS.

The employés furnished this agency are faithful and competent persons, who, I am pleased to state, take an interest in their mission to advance the Indians by precept and example.

An agency carpenter and a teamster should be allowed. The former to assist in the building of houses, sheds, etc., for the Indians, and the teamster to relieve the farmer of the duty of taking care of the agency teams, thus giving him more time to attend to his agricultural duties.

I would also suggest that a janitor be allowed for the school, to attend to the outside work of the school-room and dormitory.

The Jicarilla Agency and Reservation is situated in northern New Mexico, on the line of the State of Colorado, and adjoining, for a distance of 20 miles, the southern boundary of the Southern Ute Reservation.

The surrounding country is settled and occupied by a very undesirable class of people, whose habits and mode of living are derogatory to the progress of these Indians, who show a laudable disposition towards civilization, but receive no encouragement from the example of their immediate neighbors.

The fact of a small number of so-called bona fide settlers having been permitted by the former administration to remain on the land they occupied when these Indians were brought here, has caused a great deal of annoyance to the Indian agent and employés. The persistency with which these people trespass on the Indian lands, and in every way imaginable abuse and annoy the Indians, makes them very undesirable neighbors. In my opinion, if any substantial progress and prosperity is to be expected for these Indians, the interest of these bona fide settlers should be purchased by the Government, and they be compelled to move. These people supply the Indians with whisky and spend many an hour in gambling with them. The effect of all this on the Indians is deplorable.

FARMING.

The Jicarilla Apaches show an inborn thrift, and have proved this by their farming operations during the past season. With very little land (the best being in the possession of these bona fide settlers), and no water to irrigate with, they have, by their own labor, 350 acres in cultivation; have cut 400 tons of hay. They have built, and are now occupying with their families, 60 houses. The only assistance received from the Government was implements and some seed. A very satisfactory showing, considering the above enumerated and other equally as grave disadvantages.

I would earnestly recommend that a system of reservoirs be provided to enable them to irrigate their land, that they may reap the full benefit of the fertility of soil, thus assuring their self-support and permanent settlement in as short a time as possible.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition is satisfactory; a slight increase in number is perceptible.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The agency buildings at this place are no buildings at all—simply shanties, unfit for habitation, and serve as a bad example for the Indians to copy.

The persistency of Special Agent Welton to erect the agency buildings authorized two years ago, on the land of a bona fide settler, in direct opposition to instructions not to interfere with such settlers, has caused the delay in erecting them, and seriously interfered with the proper conduct of the business at the reservation. These buildings should be erected immediately.

EDUCATION.

For the last two years quite a number of children have been sent to the Ramona school at Santa Fé, and I am pleased to say that these children have made good progress at that institution.

I would recommend the building of a large boarding-school for these Indians, as they would send their children to a school at home more willingly than abroad. The two ladies of the Woman's Home Mission Society laboring among these Indians are doing a great deal of good and fast gaining the confidence of the Indians. I should recommend they be specially favored by the Department in assisting them in their laudable and valuable work.

EMPLOYÉS.

The employés are faithful and competent in their respective vocations. They have the confidence of the Indians and are zealous in their efforts to help the cause of civilization by giving advice and good example.

SUPPLIES.

The supplies at this agency are excellent in quality and variety.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. A. BARTHOLOMEW,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN DAKOTA.

REPORT OF CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, DAK.,
August 26, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of this agency for the past year.

The agency proper is located on the west bank of the Missouri River, about 35 miles north of Pierre and 10 miles south of the Cheyenne River. Mail service is from Pierre, six times a week. Fort Sully, 7 miles distant on the opposite side of the river, is our telegraph station, and Fort Bennett is our post-office.

The Indians here comprise a portion of the Blackfoot, the Sans Arc, Two Kettles, and Minneconjou Sioux, and they are located in the bottoms on the west bank of the Missouri River for over 120 miles of its course, along both banks of the Moreau River for more than 60 miles, along both banks of the Cheyenne River for nearly 100 miles, and along Bad River for more than 50 miles. The Indian camps are, as a rule, widely separated, and in some cases are quite large; but along the Missouri, Moreau, and Bad Rivers the Indians are mostly sufficiently separated to enable them to take their allotments. But upon the Cheyenne River the Indians are yet more inclined to live in villages with their houses huddled closely together; but even with these we are making good progress.

I do not think there are more than twenty-five families upon this agency who have not built log-houses, and fully nine-tenths of all these Indians have stables also. There has been considerable improvement in the class of buildings erected the past year, and

as an incentive in this direction, where good buildings are being or have been put up, I have supplied lumber and sent agency mechanics to roof and floor them as far as possible.

No surveys have been made on this agency, and no allotments have been made. A large number of these Indians (fully one-third) are now ready to take their land in severalty, and will do so just as soon as the land is surveyed.

The census required by the Department to be taken on the 30th of June has been done as accurately as the force at my disposal has rendered possible. Owing to the intermarriages that have taken place, it is no longer practicable to separate the different bands in a census, and as we no longer deal with bands or chiefs, but with *individual* Indians, band relations have very little significance here. The census gives the following results:

Males over eighteen years of age	752
Females over fourteen years of age	1,026
Males under eighteen years of age	555
Females under fourteen years of age	513
Total population of agency	2,846
Males between six and sixteen years of age	321
Females between six and sixteen years of age	361
Total school population	682

It is thought that this census does not vary more than thirty from the actual number of people on this agency.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-RAISING.

No special effort has been made the past season to increase the acreage under cultivation by these Indians, as agricultural pursuits have not been found profitable in seasons past. What land has been cultivated (2,200 acres) has received more attention than before, but the result has not been encouraging. Lack of rain at the proper time and hot winds are the principal cause of the failure. One of our Indians cultivated 40 acres the past season; three cultivated 22 acres each, and quite a number from 10 to 20 acres each. I regret to say that they will have very little to show for their labor, as in most localities the crops are poor.

This reserve is far better adapted for stock-raising than agricultural pursuits, and the efforts to make these Indians self-supporting are and should be, for the present at least, directed to stock. In order that the Indians might find a ready sale for their marketable cattle, the Department has authorized the purchase from them of 500,000 pounds of the beef required for the agency. The purchase is made at the same rate as the contractor furnishes beef for. It is expected that at least one-half of the beef required next year can be furnished by the Indians themselves.

Two years ago the first issue of brood mares was made here, and the animals have received good care. Some deaths have occurred among them from disease, but no loss attributable to neglect has occurred. Owing mainly to this issue the Indians are getting a better class of horses than they have heretofore possessed, and we see many large, fine young animals in their herds now. This year an additional issue of one hundred brood mares and two hundred cows has been made. To the care of stock special attention is given by the farmers, and the good results to be obtained are already to be seen.

It is thought that more satisfactory results would be obtained by having beef delivered by the contractor as required for the periodical issues during the late fall and spring months, rather than have the cattle held by the agent. There is considerable responsibility attached to holding a large number of cattle over winter in this country, and there is always more or less shrinkage in the spring that has to be borne by the Indian, for the cattle are delivered by the contractor (in October) when in their best condition, and in the early spring killings the falling off in weight is sometimes from 20 to 30 per cent. Thus the Indian does not receive the full pound of beef a day it is contemplated to give him, and misunderstandings, complaints, and dissatisfaction are thereby created which might be avoided; and then again, with cattle that have not been wintered in this country, there is always a probability of considerable loss, in spite of our best endeavors. It is not practicable either to erect shelter for seven or eight hundred head of beef cattle, or to put up sufficient hay with the force allowed for such work, to carry such a herd through a severe winter, and cattle raised around barns south of us will not seek grass on our ranges when there is much snow on the ground, and consequently large losses are the result.

EDUCATIONAL.

The work of educating the Indian children has received most careful attention during the year past. At all of our schools, however, the work was interrupted last winter and early spring by an epidemic of measles, which was of more than usual severity and caused quite a number of deaths.

There are upon this agency ten schools in all, two being boarding-schools, one conducted by the Government and the other by the Protestant Episcopal Church, and eight day schools, all conducted by the Government.

The boys' boarding-school is situated about a mile north of the agency. In connection with this school there is a farm of about 65 acres, and the children large enough to work receive instruction in all kinds of farm-work, including the care of stock. The school building is not well planned, and is too small for the proper accommodation of the number of pupils placed in it. A class-room is very much needed at this school. Average attendance during the year has been 61, and the value of all supplies issued during the year, $4,154.28. The employés and salaries paid on account of this school are as follows:

Names.	Position.	Time employed.		Amount paid.
		From—	To—	
G. W. Wroten	Superintendent	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	$720.00
Minnie C. Wroten	Teacher	do	do	600.00
Louise Cavalier	do	do	do	600.00
Charlotte Brown	Matron	do	do	500.00
Mary Brown	Seamstress	do	do	480.00
Agnes J. Lockhart	Cook	do	Oct. 31, 1888	120.32
Anna Bullis	do	Nov. 11, 1888	March 31, 1889	139.89
Tillie M. Grene	do	April 9, 1889	June 30, 1889	82.08
Marion O. Smith	Laundress	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	300.00

Total amount paid as salaries of employés, $3,512.29.

St. John's boarding-school for girls.—This school is situated about 3 miles north of the agency and is conducted under the supervision of the Rt. Rev. W. H. Hare, Bishop of South Dakota, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and is in immediate charge of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kinney, jr. A new and commodious school building was completed last fall at a cost of about $10,000. The average attendance has been 40 girls, and the cost to the Government of maintaining the school during the year has been $1,140.24, which includes cost of subsistence, annuity goods, and a small amount of school supplies. The salaries of the teachers are not paid by the Government. The school has fully maintained its high standard of excellence during the past year, and the work here done for earnestness and thoroughness is not excelled by any school for Indians in the country.

No. 1 day school.—This is the largest day school on the agency. It has had during the year past an average attendance of 29. The school is situated 70 miles northeast of the agency, at the mouth of the Moreau River in what is known as the Blackfoot Camp. The Indians of this camp manifest great interest in the school, and some of the children in attendance live from 4 to 7 miles from the school building.

William Holmes, a mixed-blood, has been employed as teacher from July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889, at a salary of $600, and his wife, Rebecca Holmes, has been employed as assistant teacher at a salary of $360 per year, and both have been on duty and paid for the entire year. The school has been well conducted. The cost of supplies issued to the school during the year has been $219.12, including repairs to the building.

No. 2 day school is situated in what is known as Cook's Camp, about 25 miles west of the agency, on the Cheyenne River. This school draws its pupils from the camps on both sides of the Cheyenne River, and the attendance is sometimes interrupted by high water, floating ice, etc. During the entire year the school has been under charge of Charles Oakes as teacher at a salary of $600 per annum, and the full amount thereof has been paid him. The average attendance during the year has been 17; value of all supplies issued, $142.68.

No. 3 day school.—This school is in Charger's Camp, on the Missouri River, about 50 miles northeast of the agency. The camp is not a large one, but the Indians living in it are among the most advanced ones on the agency, all having their separate places, with good buildings and improvements, and cultivating from 10 to 20 acres of land each. All the children of school age in the camp attend regularly.

Alfred C. Smith was employed as teacher from July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888, at a salary of $600 per annum, and he was paid $150. Agnes J. Lockhart was appointed

teacher November 1, 1888, and continued during the school year to June 30, 1889, at a salary of $600 per year, and she has been paid $399.45. Value of all supplies issued to school during the year, $145.30, which includes repairs to the building. Average attendance, 12.

No. 4 *day school.*—This school is situated in what is known as Swift Bird's Camp, on the Missouri River, about 55 miles northeast of the agency. This flourishing camp, like Charger's, is a small one, with few children of school age, but the few attend regularly, and the Indians take great interest in the school which, I regret, has no larger attendance. This day school is one of the oldest on the agency and should be continued.

Ida Carpenter was employed as teacher from July 1, 1888, to May 26, 1889, when she resigned. Amount paid her, $542.30, being at the rate of $600 per annum. The school was closed after May 26, 1889, as I could not find at once a competent teacher to replace Miss Carpenter. Average attendance, 11. Amount of supplies issued during the year, $262.88, which includes cost of quite extensive repairs to the building and digging for water.

No. 5 *day school* is situated on the Moreau River, about 60 miles north of agency, in what is known as "On the Trees" Camp. This camp has within the last year received quite an addition to its numbers, caused by the Indians leaving some of the old camps on the Cheyenne River where wood was becoming scarce. The camp is becoming quite a flourishing one, and much improvement is noticed among the Indians living in it. The school has had an average attendance of 20, some children attending who live 6 miles distant.

Oscar D. Hodgkiss has been employed as teacher from July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889. Salary paid him, $600. He has been faithful and rendered good service. Value of all supplies issued during the year, $142.15, including cost of repairs to building.

No. 6 *day school.*—This school is in Four Bears' camp, on the Missouri River, about 65 miles northeast of the agency. Four Bears' camp contains some of the most advanced Indians on the agency, and great interest is taken by them in the school, and their children attend regularly.

Miss Annie Brown has been employed as teacher during the entire year, from July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889, and she has been paid $600. The school has had an average attendance of 16, and the value of supplies issued is $182.37, which includes repairs to building and digging for water.

No. 7 *day school* is situated in a flourishing camp, known as "White Horse's," on the Moreau River, about 60 miles north of the agency. This camp is among the oldest on the agency, as it is also among the best, and in some respects it leads all others.

Miss Rachael D. Carlock has been employed as teacher during the entire year, from July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889, and she has been paid the full year's salary of $600. The school has an average attendance of 16. "White Horse," the head-man of the camp, takes a deep interest in the school, and does much for its success. Value of supplies issued during the year, $213.25, which includes cost of repairs to the building and boring for water.

No. 8 *day school.*—This school is located on Plum Creek, near the Cheyenne River, and about 60 miles west of the agency, and draws its pupils also from the large camp on Cherry Creek, about 3 miles from the school building. These camps contain some of the least advanced Indians on the agency, but there has been considerable improvement in them during the past year, as is evidenced by their increased interest in the school, a large number of their children attending with the greatest regularity.

Mrs. Helen A. Williams has been employed as teacher and Miss Mary Traversie as assistant teacher during the entire year, from July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889. Amount paid Mrs. Williams, $600; amount paid Miss Traversie, $360. Both teacher and assistant are mixed bloods. They take great interest in the school, and to their good management is due, to a large extent, the success of the school. Average attendance during the year, 27; cost of all supplies issued during same time, $146.51.

The total daily average school attendance on the reserve during the year has been 249; average attendance of children belonging to this agency, at schools off the reserve, has been 100. The majority of these Indians send their children to schools on the reserve without any compulsion. It has rarely been necessary to use the police to compel school attendance. The Indian children, like all others, will sometimes play truant, and it is to bring back runaways that the police has been used. The Indians are opposed to sending their children far away from the reserve to be educated.

RELIGIOUS.

The efforts of the missionaries among these Indians have been productive of much good, and there are in the field quite a large number of earnest workers. The Protest-

ant Episcopal Church interests are under the immediate charge of Rev. Mr. Ashley, who has a number of native teachers in the various camps along the Missouri and Moreau Rivers. The Rev. T. L. Riggs, of the Congregational Church, has his headquarters at Oahe, and has a number of stations on the Lower Missouri River, Bad River, and the Cheyenne and Moreau Rivers, employing at all of these points native teachers. All these workers have, by their teaching and example, accomplished very considerable during the year past, but there is still a large field for their labors, and more workers would find profitable employment.

SANITARY.

Dr. Z. T. Daniel, the agency physician, reports as follows:

Cases treated, 1,110; deaths, 73; births, 104. From August 1, 1887, to July 31, 1888, cases treated were 1,918, showing a decrease of cases this year of 808. During the period of 1887-'88 the number of deaths was 54, an increase this year of 19, which is accounted for by the prevalence of a severe and widespread epidemic of measles, beginning in November, 1888, and terminating in April, 1889; the number of deaths during the year from this disease alone being 39. Had it not been, therefore, for this epidemic, it is fair to presume we would have had only about 34 deaths, as against 54 the year previous.

I am informed that the children who were quartered at the boarding-schools all escaped death from measles, notwithstanding nearly all suffered; and that all deaths occurred in the Indian camps. This is an eloquent tribute to the intelligent care and attention they received at the hands of the teachers and those employed about the premises.

Of the 73 deaths occurring this year, 39 were from rubeola, 26 phthisis pulmonalis, 1 scrofula, and the remaining 7 from other severe or chronic diseases. On the whole, therefore, the above shows a materially improved sanitary condition exclusive of the epidemic.

This region of the Sioux Reservation is quite healthy, and among those who observe the laws of health and good living there is almost absolute immunity from very many zymotic affections.

The medical service here is sadly in need of a pair of horses, harness, and wagon with which to visit the sick and wounded in distant camps, I earnestly hope that you will at once authorize this purchase, as it is indispensable to the full discharge of the duties of the agency physician. I do not believe there is an Indian on this agency who would consult one of his "medicine men" if he had access to the agency physician; but if the latter has no facilities for reaching camps at a distance from the agency, why, on the principle of self-preservation, the Indian does the next best thing he can, and summons his native doctor. Thus the influence of the medicine man is continued. As far as it is possible *all* agency physicians should be supplied with the means of getting about among their patients, and if such was accorded them I believe that Indian mortality would exhibit a marked diminution at once. In July, 1889, during the session of the Sioux Commission here, nearly all these Indians were camped about the agency, and I can confidently say that it was the hardest month's professional work that I ever accomplished; my office was packed each day with patients, and evenings they had me going through their camps. This is a confirmation of my assertion in reference to the esteem in which we are held by the Indians. I therefore reiterate and emphasize my request for a team with which to render services that will be otherwise assumed by their native medicine men. These very medicine men too are the most insuperable obstacles in the path of their general advancement toward civilization, and the agency physician, equipped as I suggest, would be a potent factor in negativing their influence.

I would not advise the erection of an hospital for these Indians, until after the agency is permanently located on their new reserve. Then it would be a great blessing to them.

I do not observe that these Indians receive intoxicants to any extent. They are free from venereal diseases. There is no gross immorality among them. Abortion is not practiced. The year just closed reveals no suicide nor homicide. I think it would be a good idea to enjoin the traders from selling tobacco in any form to Indian youth. The effect of this article on children is unquestionably pernicious.

As a physician, and as one who has had many years' experience with these Indians, I can indorse all that Dr. Daniel has said. It is high time that the medical branch of the Indian service should be improved and brought abreast of the times, and placed on an equal footing with the medical departments of other branches of the public service. There is here a great field for improvement, and the accomplishment of much good. There is annually expended thousands of dollars in the improvement and advancement of these Indians in other directions, but we seem to be content with expending a paltry few hundred dollars in their medical care and treatment, and there is no branch of the Indian service, in my opinion, through which more can be accomplished for the education and advancement of the Indian.

At this agency there should be at least three physicians, two of whom should be constantly employed in visiting and administering to the wants of Indians in distant camps, and who are unable to visit the agency to receive the benefit of the agency physician's service. The reserve of this agency embraces in its boundaries nearly as much land as the State of Massachusetts contains, and the Indians are scattered over it far and wide, and it is simply a human impossibility for one agency physician to visit the sick in this vast area, and in consequence much suffering and many deaths occur that could and ought to be prevented.

As far as possible the agency physician is furnished with means to visit patients. The transportation of the agency is limited, and the various interests of the service here often conflict with each other. The physician is dependent upon such agency transportation as the agent can furnish him, and on many occasions the entire transportation of the agency is employed in other important work when a call to a more or less remote camp

is made upon the physician, who can not then be furnished with the means of reaching the sick person. All this should be avoided by providing the agency physicians with transportation, subject to their exclusive control, at all times.

INDIAN POLICE.

The police force of this agency consists of one captain, one lieutenant, and twenty-five privates. This number is barely sufficient to preserve order in the various camps, prevent the introduction of liquor on the reserve, keep out intruders, and properly perform the many other duties required. The force has given several pleasing evidences of efficiency and devotion to duty in the year past, and has always promptly responded to all calls, day or night, in sunshine or rain, through heat or cold, and carried out to the full extent of their ability all the orders given them. This class of employés deserve and should receive an increased compensation for their services.

EMPLOYÉS.

The employé force of the agency proper consists of one physician, one clerk, one issue clerk and store-keeper, one carpenter, one blacksmith, one butcher, one stableman, one head farmer and two farmers, all white men; and two additional farmers, one interpreter, five herders, one harness-maker, two laborers, one district farmer, one assistant stableman, two assistant blacksmiths, two assistant carpenters, one physician's apprentice, and one wheelwright, all Indians or mixed bloods.

To the intelligent action and assistance of these men, and which has always been cheerfully given, I am indebted for much of whatever success has been attained at this agency during years past. Some of these employés have been with me through my entire administration of this agency, and have shared with me the often difficult and trying duties we have been called upon to perform. To each and all I return my sincere thanks for their support and faithful performance of duty.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

The court is composed of three judges, and meets twice a month, or more frequently if required. The court has performed good work and relieved me of a large amount of business, which, in the greater majority of cases, can be as well if not better performed by them than by the agent. I believe, as a rule, in these Indians having their differences settled by a court of their own people. It is necessary to exercise supervision over its work, however, and direct matters in the right course, which, when once understood, renders the work much easier. I am seldom called upon to reverse a decision of the court.

It is to be regretted that sufficient funds are not available to pay the judges an adequate salary during all of the fiscal year. They often incur the displeasure of their people, and sometimes their property is clandestinely injured by Indians who feel themselves aggrieved at the action of the judges.

PROGRESS AND GENERAL CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

During the year these Indians have transported from Fort Pierre to the agency, without loss or damage, all of their annuity goods and supplies, as well as all school supplies; and from the boat landing, about 4 miles from the agency, all of their flour. They have also transported lumber and other material to the various day schools, and to the sites selected for building three farmers' houses on the reserve; have furnished all the wood required for agency and school use on the reserve, also all the corn and oats required for the public animals, and have cut and sold to steam-boats and private parties about 600 additional cords of wood. They have cultivated their fields well, although they have not reaped a paying harvest. They have faithfully cared for their stock, and have provided for themselves and families much better than ever before. They have improved their mode of living, also their houses, barns, and fields, and in many other ways given evidence of steady, even if it be gradual, progress, and they are quiet and mostly well disposed, so that I think we can fairly claim that the year's work has been one of advance.

During July, 1889, this agency was visited by the Sioux Commission, who presented for the action of these Indians the act of Congress approved March 2, 1889, dividing the Great Sioux Reserve and opening to settlement a portion thereof, etc. At first these Indians were very much opposed to the measure, but as they came to fully understand all the features of the act and saw the benefits that would accrue to them by accepting the

same, the opposition gradually disappeared, so that at this time 620 of the 750 adult male Indians here have accepted the measure. It is expected a few more will yet sign. It is to be hoped that the measure will become a law, for, as I said in a former report, these Indians have more land than their needs or their good requires.

The statistical report required is herewith respectfully transmitted.

I desire to thank the Department for the uniform courtesy it has shown me and the hearty support accorded all measures for the good of these Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. MCCHESNEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY.

CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ CONSOLIDATED AGENCY, DAK.,
August 26, 1889.

SIR: In compliance with regulations of your office, I most respectfully submit this, my fourth annual report of the affairs of this agency, including statistical information.

Though consolidated, the two agencies, Crow Creek and Lower Brulé, are about 25 miles apart and on opposite sides of the Missouri River. All the Indians at both agencies are Sioux; the soil and climate is the same, and the same general remarks apply to both; after which the necessary mention is made regarding the affairs of each agency separately.

INDIAN LIFE.

The transformation that these Indians have undergone for the better within the past three years is very considerable, and to compare them now to what is known of them twenty years ago, they are almost as different as another race of people. Then they lived in tepees and by the chase; now it is their ambition to have comfortable dwellings and earn money. Then they considered all kinds of manual labor for men a disgrace; now the men endeavor to thrive by holding the plow, and a commendable rivalry is shown in their endeavors to outstrip each other in raising the best and largest crops.

THE ONE DRAWBACK.

The greatest stumbling-block in the way of the advancement of these people I consider the ration system. The Government has forced the Indian into his present mode of life by taking from him his buffalo and putting beef, bacon, etc., in its stead, and it now behooves the Government to force him on to a still better mode of life—that of independent self-support. A great deal of valuable time is lost from their farming operations in going to and from the ration house, which should be corrected by furnishing more farming implements, etc., in lieu of rations.

INDIANS HAVE ENERGY.

Some are born lazy, some acquire laziness, and some have laziness thrust upon them. The last is the case of the Indians. If the same force and energy that formerly exhausted itself in buffalo hunts, dances, and traveling around could be turned into the proper channel and applied to farming and general agricultural pursuits, they would no longer be called lazy.

THE GREATEST NEED

is a house where the old and infirm can be properly cared for. Indians are not careful and considerate of the old, and an agent hesitates to cut down the ration supply when the feeble and helpless are likely to be the sufferers. But a house, such as I have urged for the two years past, would pay for itself and maintenance by allowing the agent to reduce the rations and throw the responsibility of providing for the balance of the tribe where it belongs—on the young and able-bodied.

CROP PROSPECTS AND CLIMATE.

Encouraged by the excellent crops of last year, especially of wheat, the Indians put forth still greater efforts this season, and the acreage planted was ample to have supplied them with breadstuffs and farinaceous food in abundance, with considerable to spare for marketing. But owing to the hot winds when the wheat was about maturing, together with several weeks of very dry weather, they will not have over a third of a crop. The soil here is good, and with sufficient moisture must yield abundantly. As more of it becomes broken by the plow it is believed that the rain-fall will be greater and moisture more generally distributed.

IMPROVEMENTS.

There is quite a tendency on the part of these people to improve their condition. It shows itself in the general tidier appearance of their persons and households, a greater fondness by the women for the white woman's style of dress, a desire on the part of the men to have good stock, plows, agricultural implements, etc., many of which they purchase with money earned by them for work and sale of crops.

DANCING AND MORALITY.

Dances that have no immoral tendencies have not been interfered with. At the same time they have not been encouraged, as it is believed that their present dances and every other custom that smacks of barbarism are best laid aside for more civilized enjoyments. The Indian women at this agency, with exceedingly few exceptions, are virtuous and the men free from vices.

The custom of having more than one wife, which, up to within a few years past, was thought to be right and proper, is now falling into disgrace, and several families of this kind have broken up of their own accord and assumed relations approved by the Christian world.

SURVEYS AND ALLOTMENTS.

There have been 267 certificates of allotments issued altogether on the Crow Creek Reservation, while many others have located on land, declaring their intention to hold same. At Lower Brulé there have been some surveys made, but no allotment, and the Indians there are prepared for and earnestly request that land be given them in severalty and certificates be issued them. The Government seems lacking in its duty in this respect, and its tardy action holds the Indians back.

POLICE.

It is difficult to say too much in praise of this efficient though poorly paid arm of the service. Their pay was advanced by last Congress $2 per month each. They now receive, officers $12 per month and privates $10. For this pittance they are expected to furnish their own horses, preserve order, go on long courier services, and numerous other duties, besides being examples or models for the tribe. Their pay is not commensurate with their work and usefulness, and our Government should be ashamed to deny them fair compensation.

JUDGES OF INDIAN COURT.

Until last year, when an appropriation was made by Congress for the pay of Indian judges, it was impossible to establish a court of Indian offenses. Suitable members of the tribe refused to act without compensation, and very justly, too, as there are disagreeable duties to perform, and the judges necessarily incur the ill-will of many whom they are forced by the evidence to punish or decide against. The courts at both agencies have done excellent work, and their decisions have been universally just. Much is to be expected of this court in gradually familiarizing the Indians with law and evidence and leading them to the plane where they must eventually stand, on which justice will be meted out to all alike, both white and colored.

The court this year, owing to insufficient funds it seems, can only be maintained eight months. It is to be hoped sufficient funds will be provided another year to employ judges not only during the whole year, but at a higher and juster rate of pay.

EDUCATION.

It is very unfortunate that so many children of school age are growing up in ignorance for want of school accommodation, and particularly is this the case now that the parents are becoming more interested in the educational work, and are beginning to realize the advantages of an education for their children. What schools I have under my charge have done admirable work during the last school year, and the advancement made by the children in speaking English is surprising. It is very important in my estimation, and I have seen to it, that a thorough training in industrial work has gone hand in hand with mind training and "book learning." The eastern schools and day schools have their good features and are to be commended; but my observation for nearly four years leads me to pronounce most emphatically in favor of the industrial boarding-schools on the reservations for the education of the Indian children generally.

The success of Indian schools as well as schools for whites, must depend, of course, on the teachers and employés. When suitable school employés are once secured, every change thereafter is a drawback and injury to any school. The school employés at this agency one and all deserve unstinted praise for the excellent work performed and the interest they have manifested.

MORTALITY.

For several years past the birth and death rates have not differed materially from each other. During the past year the number of deaths have been nearly double the number of births. This has been owing, however, largely to the ravages of the measles which raged last fall and winter among the children.

There is a very grave question regarding the stamina of these people. Consumption has taken a firm hold on them as well as scrofula—if scrofula be a disease—or the germ from which it springs.

SALE OF INDIAN LANDS.

The commissioners sent out this year to bargain with the Indians for the disposal of a portion of the great Sioux Reservation were successful. The bill presented to the Indians and ratified by them seems fair to the Indians and creditable to the Government. Under its provisions a threefold benefit will accrue, namely: (1) Land enough will be thrown open to white settlers to furnish homesteads to over fifty thousand families; (2) the money thus derived will supply wants such as houses, agricultural implements, etc., that the Indians are sorely in need of at present in order to till the soil and earn a living by so doing; (3) the Indians' condition will be materially improved by coming into closer relations with the whites.

EMPLOYÉS AND AGENT.

This agency has been blessed with capable and interested employés, who have contributed largely towards any success attained, and to whom I am under great obligations. The ruling of your office, allowing an agent the appointment of his own employés—those known to be competent—is a great improvement over the other method. While the advancement of the Indians under his charge must depend largely upon the intelligent, fair-minded, and interested work of an agent, he, in turn, must have the sympathy of his employés and all must work harmoniously together for the general good in order to bring about the proper result.

There should be two properly-paid agents for this agency, one for Crow Creek and one for Lower Brulé. There is too much work for one man to look after at the two agencies and do justice to both.

CROW CREEK AGENCY.

This agency is prettily located on the east bank of the Missouri River, about 25 miles north of Chamberlain, Dak., the present terminus of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. The Indians are mostly located on lands in severalty and are constantly advancing towards civilization and self-support.

Census.—The census taken June 30, last, shows 1,104 Indians and mixed-bloods. There are about 100 Santees, Lower Brulés, Yanktons, and half-breeds. The balance are Lower Yanktonai Sioux. Arranged according to ages the whole population is as follows:

Males above eighteen years of age	291
Females above fourteen years of age	372
Children between six and sixteen years of age	264
Young children, etc	177
Total	1,104

Crimes.—It is very gratifying to be able to state that this agency has been quite free from crimes and troubles of all kinds. There was an Indian from another agency arrested here for stealing a horse from another Indian of this reservation. There were palliating circumstances, and he was given thirty days' hard labor by the court of Indian offenses. The only other serious case was an accusation of rape brought against a married man by a young girl. It was turned over to the Territorial authorities and is now pending in the courts. There were 21 cases tried by the judges of the court of Indian offenses, and I found no reason to overrule a single decision. The court is of great assistance to the agent and Indians.

Machinery purchased.—The Indians of the Crow Creek Agency are very anxious to supply themselves with farm machinery, and have made quite a number of purchases of mowers and rakes for themselves. They are very conscientious about paying their debts, and most of those who ask it readily obtain credit for such machinery. They are quite expert in managing it, too, the credit for which is largely due to Mr. D. S. Collins, the additional farmer here. One of the agency thrashing machines is being managed entirely by a squad of Indian farmers who have clubbed together and are thrashing their own grain in order to get into market early.

Schools and mission work.—The Crow Creek Industrial Boarding-School has kept up its good reputation during the past year. Owing to the fact that the Indians are widely scattered, the industrial boarding is the only suitable school for this reservation; but its accommodations should be enlarged and improved to meet the present demands, and afford educational facilities for all children of school age. There have been no changes of moment in the school employés or the school children during the school year, and to this fact its success is to be largely attributed. It is due the school employés to say that the exhibition, which attracted the attention and encomiums of both Indians and neighboring whites, would have been creditable to any white school.

The school farm, of about fifty acres, has been excellently cultivated by the boys, and had it not been for the drought, more than enough vegetables, etc., for school use would have been produced. As it is, there will be many vegetables gathered from it to contribute to the support of the school. Besides farming, the boys have been taught other industrial work, such as care of stock, etc., while the girls have done the housework, needlework, etc., all of which tend to make them useful members of the tribe. There has been an average daily attendance of 73.25. The names, positions, and salaries of employés at this school for the past year are as follows:

	Salary.
William R. Davison, superintendent and principal teacher	$900.00
Mollie V. Gaither, principal teacher	650.00
R. B. Peter, teacher	101.00
Ella Taylor, teacher	499.00
Cecelia McCarthy, teacher	67.40
Lizzie S. Goodin, teacher	332.60
Joseph Sutton, industrial teacher	500.00
M. E. Blanchard, matron	480.00
N. E. Davison, seamstress	60.60
Mary Coady, seamstress	299.40
Hannah Lonergan, cook	300.00
Julia Jacobs, laundress	300.00
Amy Wizi, assistant seamstress	20.00
Jessie Banks, assistant seamstress	100.00
Fidelia Leclaire, assistant seamstress	70.00

The Immaculate Conception Industrial Boarding-School, conducted by contract under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, has been well managed by its superintendent, Rev. Pius Boehm. It has had an average daily attendance of 85.

The missionary work is mostly carried on by the Protestant Episcopal Church, represented by Rev. H. Burt, who has a native deacon and cathechist respectively in charge of two branch chapels on different parts of the reserve, the principal mission being at the agency.

Miss Grace Howard, also an Episcopalian, has been conducting under contract a home where a few youths are taught industrial work. She has displayed much energy and enthusiasm in establishing such an institution.

The Rev. Daniel Renville, a native minister of the Presbyterian Church, has built a church on the reservation lately about 15 miles from the agency. He is a good man and commands the respect of all.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY.

This agency is located on the west bank of the Missouri River, about 5 miles below Chamberlain, Dak.

Indians.—With few exceptions the Indians at this agency are Lower Brulé Sioux. A few years ago they were regarded as the worst class of Indians along the river. I now believe they are the best. They have made a good start on the right road towards progress and are keeping up a lively pace. The increased acreage of land cultivated, the favor shown the schools, the cry for land in severalty, etc., all show for themselves in their favor.

Census.—The first year I took charge of this agency the Lower Brulés objected to a census, but now most willingly submit to a fair count. The census taken June 30, last, was, I am sure, not ten out of the way. Divided according to ages, the population is as follows:

Males above eighteen years of age	291
Females above fourteen years of age	349
Children between six and sixteen years of age	232
Young children, etc	195
Total	1,067

Indian judges and crimes.—There have been no serious offenses committed at Lower Brulé during the past year. Since the vigorous prosecution of whites in Chamberlain for selling whisky to Indians, mentioned in my last report, there has been little or no practice of this kind going on. The Indian judges have tried and disposed of fifteen cases during their term of office (only a part of this year), and in every instance the decision has been just and satisfactory.

Schools and missionary work.—The Lower Brulé Industrial Boarding-School underwent a change of superintendents during the school year by the resignation of Miss King on account of ill health. Notwithstanding such a change, which is usually so hurtful to the prosperity of a school, I secured the services of a good man, who soon adapted himself to the circumstances and made a good success of the school for the balance of the year.

The Lower Brulé Indians are sadly in need of creditable and suitable buildings for an industrial boarding school, where so many of their children, now growing up in ignorance, can be received and properly accommodated. I have had a partial promise of suitable buildings by your office, but the promise has not been properly fulfilled. I got an allowance the past spring of $500 to add to the recitation hall of this school, and managed to get some additional dormitory room thereby, and was enabled to accommodate about sixty children—half boys and half girls. These children have been well taught various kinds of industrial work, such as farming, care of stock, household work, etc., that will be useful to them in the life they are destined most likely to lead. Besides this, the children have made no mean advance in acquiring an English vocabulary.

The names, etc., of employés at this school for the past year are as follows:

	Salary.
Nellie A. King, superintendent and principal teacher	$360.00
T. E. Knotts, superintendent and principal teacher	336.70
Lizzie S. Goodin, teacher	67.40
Ada B. Sisson, teacher	87.88
O. G. Johnson, industrial teacher	378.92
Helena B. Johnson, matron	133.04
Ellen M. Johnson, matron	280.40
Millie Findley, seamstress	210.70
Helena B. Ganaway, seamstress	142.04
Bessie Olson, cook	124.70
Mary A. Warner, cook	175.30
Carrie Huntsman, laundress	295.08

The day schools at Mouth of White River, about 6 miles south of agency, and at Driving Hawk's camp, about 40 miles west, have both done well; and owing, I believe, to the aptness and enthusiasm of their respective teachers, the children have advanced more rapidly than is usual with Indian children at day schools. An industrial department has been kept up at these schools by the aid of Indian assistants, which has proved very helpful. The names and salaries of teachers at these respective schools are as follows:

At Mouth of White River:

	Salary.
Elaine Goodale, teacher	$581.82
Leon Desheuquette, assistant teacher	281.15

At Driving Hawk's camp:

	Salary.
Jennie M. Billopp, teacher	581.82
Ber Brave, assistant teacher	290.96

The missionary work at this Agency is conducted by native ministers—Mr. Walker, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Mr. Rogers, of the Presbyterian Church.

IN CONCLUSION,

I wish to express my gratification at the fair and business-like methods pursued by the Office of Indian Affairs for the past year, first under Mr. Commissioner Oberly and now Mr. Morgan.

Very respectfully,

W. W. ANDERSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY.

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, DAK., *August* 24, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my eighth annual report of affairs at this agency.

Devil's Lake Reservation lies south of Devil's Lake, partly in Benson and partly in Nelson County, N. Dak., and contains 166,400 acres of land of excellent quality, capable of producing good cereals and vegetables and in large quantities, besides possessing many advantages over the surrounding country in having an abundance of water and timber and wild hay of good quality when cut early and properly cured.

Total number of Indians on the reservation June 30, 1889:

Males	484
Females	532
Total	1,016
Males above eighteen years old	260
Females above fourteen years old	354
School children between the ages of six and sixteen	260
Deaths during the year	54
Births during the year	49

AGRICULTURE.

All the Indians of this reservation who are able to work are settled upon individual farms or claims which they cultivate with commendable energy and success, aggregating about 5,500 acres, and excepting this and last year raise enough grain for their own support. The early frosts of last year reduced our yield to about one-third in quantity and in value 75 per cent., as frosted wheat was sold for little or nothing. This year our crops, both cereals and root, are about a total failure. We shall not get one-fourth of the seed sown, where two years ago, on less land, we harvested over 100,000 bushels of grain. The Indians are very much depressed, but not discouraged, as they know that the drought of this year is altogether unprecedented and not likely to occur again; nevertheless they are in very destitute circumstances, and must receive help in provisions, clothing, and seed for the next year. I have assured them that the Government would not let them suffer, and that they would be supplied with seed, and relying upon this they have commenced to do their fall plowing. Owing to the drought very little new land was broken except by some of the young men to whom I have issued cattle, who were anxious to enlarge their fields, they having made a beginning with teams hired or borrowed from their relatives.

One hundred three-year-old steers were furnished this agency under contract during the month of June, and were issued to the young men of the reservation as work cattle. The cattle cost $60 per yoke. I estimated for these steers for the reason that I consider an unbroken three-year-old animal—one that has never been injured—better than an ox. The Indians being experts in breaking young cattle to the yoke, they become in a very short time good work cattle. These cattle were issued to new beginners who had already, with the assistance of borrowed teams, cultivated small farms with the expec-

tation that at some time they would have means given them to increase their farming operations.

Ten spans of mares have also been furnished this agency under contract, which cost $248 per span, which I issued to those Indians who are more advanced in agriculture and to members of families who own binders, mowers, etc., upon which these mares could be used for the benefit of more than one individual. We have one good stallion to serve the mares on the reservation, but, as there are quite a number of his colts, it will be necessary to have another, as a change of blood is required to insure good offspring. With two stallions, by keeping a record of the animals served by each, good results would follow by breeding from each other's colts, and in a few years these people would have a supply of good work horses and brood mares.

Our two additional farmers, who have been engaged for six months each, will be employed for a short time in assisting the Indians in harvesting and thrashing, and afterwards in assisting those to whom stock has been issued in building and repairing stables for the better accommodation and safety of the animals distributed this and former years. They will also encourage and assist the Indians in doing their fall plowing. I intend to make it conditional in the issue of seed that all the plowing must be done this fall to insure early seeding in the spring.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

We have three sets of frame quarters, occupied by the doctor, additional farmer, and carpenter, respectively, and an old log building, very much dilapidated, occupied by the blacksmith, Indian employés, and agency policeman. My clerk and store-keeper is compelled to board and room at the military post trader's, and, as he is a married man, this way of living is very expensive and very inconvenient. We should have four new frame sets of quarters, one for the clerk and three for our Indian help. All the other buildings are in a fair state of repair except some outside painting, which will be done this fall, and some repairs to chimneys and plastering.

INDIAN HOUSES.

Material for roofing, floors, windows, and doors are very much needed to make the present log buildings occupied by the Indians tenable, as after a rain-storm a great many are rendered filthy and unhealthy until aired and dried out by natural or artificial heat.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The industrial school for boys and girls at this agency is conducted under contract with the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions and is under the immediate charge of the Gray Nuns of Montreal, who have been engaged in school and missionary work on the reservation since 1874. The following is the report of the mother superior, who is the superintendent of the school:

INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Devil's Lake Agency, August 17, 1889.

DEAR SIR: The past year has been one of encouragement to us in our work. The improvement in English and all other work was certainly gratifying. School has been in session ten months during the year, beginning the 1st September and ending the 30th June. The average attendance during the last six months was about 110, a larger number than we were ever before able to accommodate.

Our new school-house is very comfortably and conveniently arranged, for which we are particularly indebted to your devotedness. The children as well as their teachers appreciate the many advantages you have procured them and the hardships you have gone through in order to render both teaching and learning agreeable. Our school-room and dormitories are well lighted and ventilated and large enough to accommodate all our pupils.

We pursued about the same course of study as last year. Reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, and vocal music is taught to all. Twenty-nine study grammar, geography, and United States history; thirty-five are taught composition; five study instrumental music. As for conduct in the school-room and elsewhere most of them deserve credit. There are medals of honor drawn every morning by the pupils who have conducted themselves well the previous day, and it is really edifying to see how many draw each time.

Besides literature, the people are also taught all kinds of housework, cooking, washing, sewing, mending, etc. During the year they have made 395 dresses, 666 pieces of underclothing, 106 sheets, 75 pillow-cases, 188 aprons, 15 cloaks, 34 bedspreads.

Our school closed the year with the usual entertainment, the programme consisting of recitations, songs, and dialogues, after which prizes were distributed to the pupils for general excellence, Christian doctrine, conduct, geography, reading, vocal and instrumental music, sewing, laundry work, manual labor, and domestic economy.

Permit me to offer you here our sincere thanks for your kind services and willing co-operation in inducing so many of our larger pupils to remain with us during vacation. Experience has often proved the unhappy effects of their spending that time among their relatives.

I have the honor to be, yours, most respectfully,

SISTER PAGE,
Superioress.

Maj. J. W. CRAMSIE,
Indian Agent, Devil's Lake Agency.

The industrial boarding school for boys is located 7 miles east of the agency. It was built for the accommodation of twenty-five pupils, but by crowding there has been an average attendance of thirty during the year. A larger and better building should be erected as soon as possible, with the necessary outhouses and shops for the proper accommodation of about one hundred boys, where we could have at least 100 acres under cultivation and distant from the Indian settlements, so that the school stock could range in summer without danger of interfering with or damaging the Indian crops.

I have, in my former reports, pointed out the many natural advantages possessed by the military post and reservation of Fort Totten as a site for an industrial training school for Indians. As there is no immediate prospect of the removal of the troops from this post, as far as I can learn, although the military authorities admit that their presence here is unnecessary and detrimental to the advancement of the Indians, I presume we must select another location at a distance from the agency, and erect new buildings, or put up with what we have until the troops are removed. The following is the report of Rev. Jerome Hunt, principal of the boys' school:

BOYS' INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL.
Devil's Lake Agency, August 14, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to present to you the following report of the boys' industrial boarding school of this agency:

Whole number of pupils enrolled during the year was 36; average attendance during the year, 30. We had very little, if any, difficulty in securing the attendance of the pupils. They came willingly, in fact, in many instances were anxious to come, and when once at school it was easy to retain them. The example of the older pupils in the matter of attendance is of great assistance to the teachers, for they are the most faithful and punctual among the scholars. In rare instances, when difficulty was experienced, the fault was on the side of the parents and not with the pupils.

The greater number of pupils attending this school have passed several years at the industrial boarding school at the agency under the charge of the Gray Nuns. The good conduct, politeness, and proficiency of these pupils demonstrate the advantages of placing children at the earliest possible age under the tutorage of such noble and efficient instructors as the Gray Nuns have shown themselves to be. Our scholars have been faithful, studious, and obedient. The various duties and tasks assigned to them have been performed, and very rare instances of bad conduct have come to my knowledge.

Owing to the nature of the school land the agricultural pursuits have been somewhat limited. I would respectfully suggest that means be taken to extend the school land so as to give more facility for agricultural employment, which I believe the best occupation for these Indians.

The influence of the school upon the old Indians is very beneficial. They see their children learn the ways and acquire the habits of the white man, and I have on different occasions heard them express regret that they too were not young so that they could avail themselves of the advantages now enjoyed by their sons and daughters.

As stated above the average attendance was 30; but even for this small number we lack the necessary accommodations. The sleeping apartments are too small, and we have no place where the pupils may properly perform their toilet, which is one of the most essential points to teach an Indian. I would suggest that means be taken to provide for a laundry, as the old log house which is at present used for that purpose is in an unfit condition, at too great a distance from the school, and has no facility for drying clothes during the cold season.

In conclusion I would say that the employés are faithful in the discharge of their duties and devoted to the welfare of the Indians.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JEROME HUNT.

J. W. CRAMSIE,
United States Indian Agent.

ST. MARY'S INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

This school is located on the Turtle Mountain Reservation, about 7 miles west of Rolla, on the St. John Branch of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, and about 100 miles from Devil's Lake Agency. The school is conducted, under contract, by the Sisters of Charity. The number of pupils enrolled during the year was 161 (103 girls and 58 boys), with an average attendance of 122. This school has been very successfully conducted, and is in every way creditable to the reverend mother superior and her devoted assistants, who have under many privations and disadvantages succeeded in making this school second to none in the Indian service. The pupils are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, history, composition, and drawing. They are also taught general housework, sewing by hand and on the machine, knitting, crocheting, cooking, milking cows, and making butter; in fact, particular pains are taken to train the children to be farmers and farmers' wives.

DAY SCHOOLS.

Four day schools have been conducted on the Turtle Mountain Reservation and vicinity, one under contract with the Catholic Bureau and three taught by teachers at salaries paid by the Government. Owing to the poverty of the Indians on the Turtle Mountain Reservation, in not being able to properly clothe their children, the attendance was small except at one school, taught by Miss Lariviere, where the attendance has been good, which is the result of the generosity of Miss E. C. Dufree and her friends of Fall River,

Mass., who furnished considerable clothing to the children of this school. I am informed that another supply is promised by the same kind ladies this fall.

PRESBYTERIAN DAY SCHOOL.

This school is located on Devil's Lake Reservation, about 5 miles west of the agency at Crow Hill, and is taught by Samuel Hopkins, a native missionary, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. The teacher reports an average attendance of 17 up to April 1, since which time the school has been closed.

SANITARY.

The agency physician reports as follows:

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY,
August 20, 1889.

SIR: The following is a summary of the medical work of the year ending June 30, 1889: Three hundred and seventy cases have been under treatment. The deaths number 54. The deaths of those under treatment were due to the following diseases: Acute diarrhea, acute bronchitis, chronic bronchitis, enteritis, aphtha, and consumption. The zymotic diseases were varicella and measles. Upon the reservation were many cases of measles. A large number of them died from lung complication; these were children. At the industrial boarding school there was one death due to broncho-pneumonia as a complication. There were two sudden deaths upon the reservation. There were 49 births.

Respectfully, yours,

T. A. COSKERY.
Agency Physician.

Maj. J. W. CRAMSIE, *Agent.*

SURVEY AND ALLOTMENTS.

Since I have been in charge of the Devil's Lake Reservation (eight years) the Indians have been clamorous and anxious to have their lands surveyed and allotted in severalty. The survey has been made and the agent, Mr. Malachi Krebs, appointed to make the allotments has arrived at the agency. Upon the arrival of Mr. Krebs the Indians were called together and the act of Congress and letter of instructions as to the manner of allotting the lands were read and explained to them. I had previously caused the act to be translated into the Sioux language soon after its passage, and a copy given to the Indians to read and inform themselves fully on the subject. After reading and explaining the act and instructions as above, the Indians raised the following objections to the allotment:

They claim that the treaty of February 19, 1867, provides for a permanent reservation within certain defined boundaries; that the western boundary line was not established and maintained as provided for in said treaty, namely, "from the most westerly point of Devil's Lake on a direct line to the nearest point on the Cheyenne River, etc;" that instead of the line being run to the nearest point it was run to a point some two and a half miles farther distant than the nearest point, by which they were deprived of about 64,000 acres of the best portion of their reservation, and that all of said 64,000 acres are now worth from $5 to $50 per acre, and in the possession of white men. Now they want the western boundary line re-established, as provided for and agreed upon by the treaty, and the white man removed in order that they may select their lands as provided for in the allotment act, viz, in the choicest portion of the reservation, through which a railroad runs and affords convenient and proper facilities for shipping their surplus grain. They also claim that under the treaty all are entitled to 160 acres of land—those who are now twenty-one years old and over, and their children when they reach twenty-one years, or before if they are heads of families; that under the treaty they are entitled to their lands in severalty without subjecting them to taxation, the white man's laws and citizenship, which would render them liable to arrest and punishment by the white men for any infringement of the white men's laws, which they know nothing about; that the white men are anxious to get possession of their lands, and that the law would be enforced for every trivial offense for the purpose of driving them out of the country with this end in view. Many more objections were made, but the principal and great objection is to the payment of taxes and ignorance of the white man's laws.

I met all the objections and explained the many advantages that would accrue to them by being citizens; that the western boundary line was run by a mistake; that the Government would indemnify them for the loss of the 64,000 acres, as the Indian Office had investigated the matter and recommended payment therefor. To this they replied that six years ago they sold to the Jamestown Northern Railroad Company lands for their road through the reservation, for which they were promised payment, but had not re-

ceived it; that there was money also due them, under old treaties in Minnesota, that was confiscated in consequence of the outbreak in 1862 by other bands of Indians; that they did not think it just treatment that they should be punished for the offenses of others; that if the Government would restore the money confiscated (which was promised them by the second article of the treaty of Traveres de Sioux of July 23, 1851), pay them for the land taken by the railroad and for the land lost by the mistake in the western boundary line, so they can provide themselves with the necessary animals and implements to cultivate their farms, and have houses, like white men, to live in, they might, like white men, be citizens and pay taxes. They said: "Pay us what is our just due and we will do all we can to become like white men."

Another serious objection to taking the allotments just now is that there are many of the Cut Head Sioux, who belong on this reservation, but who are now at Poplar River and Standing Rock agencies; that at neither of these agencies can Indians make a living by farming; that the Cut Heads at the agencies named are anxious to come here, and that before the allotments are made these Cut Heads should be transferred to this agency in order to receive their allotments of lands upon which they can make their living and secure a permanent home for themselves and their children.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION.

The farmer in charge of this reservation reports as follows:

TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION, *August* 23, 1889.

SIR: I herewith transmit the annual statistical report, accompanied by a list of the residents of the reservation.

The reservation is located in Rolette County, Dak., in township 162 north, range 70 west, and in township 162 north, range 71 west, and contains 46,800 acres, divided into farming, timber, and grazing lands.

The census finds 82 families of full bloods, numbering 264, and 229 families of mixed bloods, numbering 1,076—total, 1,380; showing a decrease of full bloods of 82, and an increase of mixed bloods of 56.

The population is here and away, and it was difficult to make an accurate census, and the number as given is liable to an increase, particularly by the return of the full bloods. Many are away without passes, and whether they will return is not known. The mixed bloods have increased 56, although some have sold their improvements and gone away.

There is much talk about the hard fare of these people, but they keep a-coming all the same, and such as go away leave the better off for their residence here. The question who is a Turtle Mountain Indian needs acute discrimination to decide.

We have in crop 1,814¾ acres, and have increased the acreage by 652½ acres of new breaking. This increase is less than last year, and it is due to the dry weather leaving the ground too hard and dry to work. Up to the middle of July it seemed that the crops would be a total failure; since then we have had copious rains, and the usual frost has been delayed, enabling the crops to regain lost time. I think we will have a little better than half a crop, and my estimate yield will be exceeded rather than decreased. The grain on high ground was too much damaged, both by the want of moisture and the depredations of the gophers, to recover, and such localities will get very little grain. Potatoes and vegetables have done well everywhere when properly attended to.

I issued for seed 1,914½ bushels of wheat, 1,986 bushels of potatoes, 492 bushels of oats, and 47½ pounds of ruta-bagas. The seed was of excellent quality, and was issued in proper time. I am sorry to say, however, that some of the seed was sold instead of planted. The evidence was plenty, but I could trace nothing to take action against any one. The assistant farmer, as well as myself and the interpreter, was around the reservation during seeding, and did our best to secure the proper seeding.

There were received, through Father J. A. Stephan, twenty-four 12-inch breaking plows, twenty-four 3-horse eveners, and one hundred and forty-four hoes; also, a 10 horse-power thrashing machine and six mowing machines and horse-rakes. They were distributed and have been in constant use, except the thrasher, which is all ready to go to work when needed.

According to instructions I appointed one captain and six policemen; the enlistment was not complete until July 17. They have built a headquarters 21 by 14 feet, with two cells 7 by 7 feet each. The men are attending their stations, but as they have not received their arms I have not instructed them to use their full power. Those on the reservation who need the restraint most do not like the idea, and have been trying to give cause for arrest. I did not want to begin without being fully prepared to win.

There are three day schools controlled by the Government, and one day school under the auspices of Bishop Walker of the Episcopal Church. In addition there is a boarding-school in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, under contract. The sisters provide comfortable

surroundings for their pupils, coupling both home and school, and their institution furnished the essence of successful Indian education.

The day schools have been in the care of faithful and competent teachers. Bishop Walker's school is in charge of a teacher of Indian blood, who is devoted to his duty. He has as his pupils the few full-bloods that can be got to go to school; he reports an enrollment of 20 and an average attendance of 13.

Much valuable time is lost by having the vacation in July and August; during the spring and in fall after harvest the parents are traveling about, but just during this time they remain at home to put up hay and take care of crops, and the children can readily attend school, while during the winter the severe weather, and insufficiency of clothing, as well as the distances, keep many away, and then should be vacation time.

The number of deaths compared with births is very large, but is mainly owing to an epidemic of erysipelas, which was not discovered until it had made some headway. Dr. Croskey of the home agency came here and soon put a check to it, saving many who were down with the disease. Some means should be provided for the care of the sick; it is without doubt that many die for want of this. The neglect to provide such and other necessary appurtenances to a proper administration makes the people very anxious that the Government take some definite action in their behalf.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. BRENNER,
Farmer in Charge.

Maj. JOHN W. CRAMSIE,
United States Indian Agent, Devil's Lake Agency.

The following statistical statement is based on the census of the full-bloods and half-breeds of the Chippewa tribe resident on the Turtle Mountain Reservation, namely:

Males above eighteen years of years	349
Females above fourteen years of age	362
School children between the ages of six and sixteen, whether attending school or not	278

Mr. Brenner also submits the following report as to the mixed-bloods living outside the Turtle Mountain Reservation:

TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION,
August 23, 1889.

SIR: I forward herewith statistical report of half-breeds residing outside of the reservation, but in the immediate vicinity. They consist of 587 persons—131 males above eighteen years, 152 females above fourteen years, and number of school age 203. Not all of them claim to be Chippewas, and some of them have filed on their lands as white men. I have never had a record of these people, and they have not been included in two previous census returns, so fearing a misunderstanding if included in the report of the reservation, I submit a separate statement. I answer all the questions as far as I am able.

The people included in this statement reside in township 163, ranges 69 and 70, and the fraction of township 164 south of the Canadian boundary line in the same ranges; also township 162, range 69, and township 161, ranges 69, 70, 71, and 72. They are mixed up among the white settlers and but a few have made any filing, claiming that these lands were part of the reservation when they settled. This has already caused much trouble, as the land is subject to entry, and when filings have been made it was necessary to eject them; and has also given the county much concern to collect personal taxes, nearly culminating in a conflict of arms last February.

As I went from house to house, taking the census, I told them all if they wished to file Indian homesteads I would make out the proper papers for them. But few have availed themselves of this; many of them claiming that the land had not been paid for, and that it belonged to them anyhow; and others could not prove birth in the United States.

I distributed seed among them this spring as follows: 1,190 bushels of wheat, 133 bushels of oats, 27$\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of ruta bagas, 1,081 bushels of potatoes, and also issued rations to many last winter, and give some yet to old and sick ones.

These people are very anxious to have the Government settle their affairs and define their status, and in consequence make but few improvements. It seems also to be understood that Canadian half-breeds can not secure lands, either as Indians or citizens, which does injury to some good and thrifty men. The cry along the line is, let the Government settle our affairs so that we may know who and what we are.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. BRENNER,
Farmer in Charge.

Maj. JOHN W. CRAMSIE,
United States Indian Agent, Devil's Lake Agency.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this my eighth and probably my last annual report, I gratefully and with pleasure acknowledge my official obligations to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs for his kind and generous support and co-operation in all matters calculated to elevate or advance the interests of my Indians. With the prospect of severing my connection with the Indians of the Devil's Lake Reservation, I must say that I shall do so with mingled feelings of regret and sorrow, as I have been more or less identified with these people for the past twenty-two years, and personally know every man, woman, and child on the reservation, and I must say that I am not very sanguine that they will ultimately become absolutely self-supporting and civilized. Not that such a thing is impossible, but because the magnitude of the undertaking is not understood nor appreciated by Congress, or money sufficient would be appropriated to accomplish the object in view. For instance, we have on this reservation 1,016 Indians, and about half who need them are supplied with animals and implements, and none have houses fit to live in; nevertheless, Congress has appropriated for many years only $6,000 for the support of these people, $5,000 of which is used for pay of employés, which leaves but $1,000 for actual support.

Right of way was granted the Jamestown Northern Railroad through the reservation six years ago, and we can not receive compensation from the railroad until Congress ratifies the agreement; the matter has been before Congress for six years, and I do not see that it is any nearer ratification to-day than it was six years ago.

Their claim for compensation for the 64,000 acres of land before referred to has been submitted to Congress for action, but none has been taken, although the justice of the claim is admitted, and its settlement urged by the Indian Office.

The claim for moneys due these people under treaties made for lands sold in Minnesota in 1852 is also before Congress.

I refer to these claims not in a spirit of fault-finding, but to show that the successful management of Indians and their affairs is unnecessarily delayed by Congress failing to consider the Indian subject in earnest, with a view of doing justice to them by paying the honest debts of the Government and thereby to furnish the money necessary to enable the agent to provide his Indians with the means to make themselves self-supporting.

Myself and Mrs. Cramsie, my interpreter, have devoted eight years of the best part of our lives to the elevation of the Indians of this reservation, and shall, if called upon to resign our trust, do so with the consciousness of having done our duty to the best of our ability, and with a prayer and hope that our labors have not been in vain, and that the work may go on through our successors, under more favorable auspices, and with more means until the Indians of Devil's Lake are a happy, contented, and prosperous people.

To our faithful and devoted employés we return our most sincere and heart-felt thanks for the cheerful and efficient manner in which all have performed their duties.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. CRAMSIE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, DAK.,
August 20, 1889.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular letter dated July 1, 1889, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of the affairs at this agency. As I assumed charge on September 1, 1888, this report will cover more particularly the time intervening between said date and the ending of the fiscal year, June 30, 1889.

As a complete description of this reservation has been given in annual reports from this agency for several years past, I deem it unnecessary to go over the same ground again; suffice to say that it contains nearly 2,500,000 acres, and, like all other land in this section of Dakota, is more adapted to stock-raising than any other pursuit. While the land lies well, and more than one-half can be cultivated, yet I do not think it ever can be considered as an agricultural country until some system of irrigation is established. It is true that corn, beans, and potatoes have been to some extent successfully cultivated on that portion of the reserve bordering on the Missouri River, but at the same

time small grain has been for three years past, on account of the frequent droughts, almost an entire failure.

The Indians residing within the limits of the reservation consist of three tribes, which have been decreasing from year to year until they now number, according to the late census, as follows:

Gros Ventres	495
Males over 18 years	139
Females over 14 years	181
School children between 6 and 16 years	102
Arickarees	454
Males over 18 years	131
Females over 14 years	190
School children between 6 and 16 years	87
Mandans	246
Males over 18 years	73
Females over 14 years	95
School children between 6 and 16 years	41

Total number of Indians of all tribes 1,195.

Of the above number 160 Gros Ventres, known as the "Knife River Gros Ventres," under the leadership of Chief Crow-flies-high, are located on the south side of the Missouri River, about midway between this agency and the Fort Buford military reservation. These Indians, although residing on the reservation, have for twenty years past, by reason, I am told, of some dispute in regard to the chieftainship of the tribe, refused to accept annuities from the Government, or to adopt in any way the civilized habits of the other Indians on the reserve, but have managed to exist all this time by fishing and hunting, and on what they could beg from time to time of the whites.

A short time since, however, and while Col. W. W. Junkin was inspecting the affairs at this agency, we held a council with Crow-flies-high, with a view to obtaining his consent to the adoption, by his tribe, of the civilized pursuits of the other Indians, and to the advisability of placing all their children of school age in school the coming fall, or as soon as the Catholic mission school (now under course of erection) should be completed. After four hours' argument and persuasion, I am happy to report that we succeeded in getting his consent. These Indians will now take up allotments, and commence farming the same, as soon as they can be supplied with sufficient agricultural implements.

AGRICULTURE.

These Indians, except Crow-flies-high's band, heretofore referred to, are all located on claims, of which each head of a family cultivates from 5 to 20 acres. Last year's crop, gathered after I assumed charge of the agency, was as follows: Wheat, 1,200 bushels; oats, 1,500 bushels. As 600 acres were sown to wheat and 300 acres sown to oats this was almost a failure. Other grain and vegetables were about one-half a crop, as follows: Corn, 3,000 bushels; potatoes, 4,000 bushels; turnips, 125 bushels; onions, 250 bushels, and beans, 475 bushels. This year's crop is not yet gathered, and can only be estimated as follows: Wheat and oats, an entire failure; out of 1,000 bushels of wheat and 500 bushels of oats sown, not 100 bushels of each will be harvested (drought the cause). Other crops will be a slight increase over last year's yield, as follows: Corn, 4,000 bushels, potatoes, 5,000 bushels, beans, 500 bushels, turnips, 200 bushels, and onions 300 bushels. Hay is very scarce, and it will be a difficult matter to get enough to keep their stock through the winter.

There have been cultivated the past year upwards of 1,500 acres, and in addition to this amount 250 acres of prairie have been broken ready for crops next year. Former reports from this agency overestimate the number of acres under cultivation, as the foregoing is the largest amount yet cultivated.

Taking into consideration the discouragements caused by the failure of crops for the past three years, these Indians have worked remarkably well and are surely deserving of much credit. They should be given a start in stock-raising, and be taught to follow this in connection with general farming; for this, in my opinion, is the only way by which they can ever hope to become self-supporting, especially in this section of the country.

EDUCATION AND CIVILIZATION.

The following is a tabulated statement by tribes of the number of children now in school at the Home Mission and elsewhere:

Name of school.	Gros Ventres.	Arickarees.	Mandans.	Total.
Fort Stevenson	32	61	15	108
Home Mission	8	10	12	30
Santee Training	.....	4	3	7
Genoa, Nebr	1	10	.....	11
Montana Industrial	2	.....	.....	2
Total	43	85	30	158

The Home Mission contract school is conducted by the Rev. C. L. Hall on behalf of the American Missionary Association. In addition to instruction given in the school room, the boys are taught farm and shop work, and the girls are taught all manner of work pertaining to household. I have made frequent visits to the school during the year, and have always found it managed in a very satisfactory manner. Attention invited to superintendent's report herewith.

The Government school at Fort Stevenson is a separate institution from the agency and is conducted by the Rev. George E. Gerowe. One hundred and eight pupils are now in attendance, which are all that can now be accommodated with any degree of comfort. For further information regarding this school I invite your attention to the annual report of the superintendent.

There is now being erected on this reservation, some 25 miles distant from the agency, a large Catholic mission school building, 34 by 100 feet, and two and one-half stories high, with accommodations for one hundred children. It will cost, when completed, in the neighborhood of $12,000. Rev. Father Craft, who is in charge of the work, hopes to have it completed in time to commence school by the time winter sets in. He informs me that a community of Catholic sisters will be stationed at the school, and that a great deal of missionary work will be done in connection therewith.

These Indians have for several years past asked for a Catholic mission school, for the reason that they had seen the success of such schools elsewhere and hoped for the same results here. They have agreed with the Rev. Father Craft (representative of the Catholic Indian Bureau) that as soon as the proposed school building is completed all their children of school age must be placed in one of the three schools, viz., Government, Catholic, or Congregational, being free to go to which school they desire, no vacation, leave of absence, or sick leave to be given by the Catholic school, although parents may visit the children at school on days set apart for that purpose, but said children must be kept from home life as it now exists on the reservation. They also agree that as soon as the Catholic school is built the Catholic missionary shall establish societies like those at Devil's Lake and Standing Rock, in which none will be received who have not abandoned Indian ways and adopted civilized ways, and all Indians sufficiently instructed will join these societies at once, and those not sufficiently instructed will be so instructed and join, so that in a short time after this work begins Indian customs will cease to exist, and when the children shall have finished their studies they will find civilized homes to return to, and not be in danger of falling back to filth and barbarism. I have reason to believe that the Indians are sincere in this matter, and that with proper management the foregoing plan can be successfully carried out.

One of the greatest drawbacks for the past three years to the advancement of these Indians in civilization has been the non-ratification by Congress of the agreement made between them and the Northwest Commission on behalf of the Government, December 14, 1886. By the terms of this treaty they agree to cede to the United States Government 1,600,000 acres of their land for the sum of $800,000, which sum is to be paid in ten annual installments of $80,000 each and expended in their civilization and education and in establishing them in comfortable homes as an agricultural people. The ratification of this agreement has been delayed from time to time until now almost three years have expired since the date it was entered into, and the Government has in the mean time needlessly expended $100,000 for the support of these Indians, and they have been kept back, as it were, on their onward march to civilization. Congress should under no circumstances delay this matter further, for to the Indians the early ratification of this treaty means everything that tends to lead them to a higher plane of life.

INDIAN FREIGHTING.

This is the first year that these Indians have had an opportunity to do any freighting, although they have for three years past had sufficient teams to do such work and have been in need of the money they could thus have earned. All goods and supplies purchased for this agency for the current fiscal year will now be shipped to Minot, Dak., distant 60 miles, and the Indians paid at the rate of 75 cents per cwt. for transporting the same to the agency. What they can earn in this way will be a great help to them, as the supplies now issued to them are not sufficient to keep them above want. They freighted from Minot, Dak., during the month of July the building material for the Catholic mission school, 280,000 pounds in all, for which they were paid the sum of $1,400 by the Catholic Indian Bureau.

VALUE OF PRODUCTS SOLD BY INDIANS.

The value of products sold by the Indians the past year is as follows:

To the Government:		
Hay		$900.00
Wood		750.00
Potatoes		116.00
Coal		48.00
Oats		46.25
Logs		453.80
Total		2,314.05
Sold otherwise:		
Wheat	$400.00	
Oats	25.00	
Beans	300.00	
Potatoes	40.00	
Coal	260.00	
Wood	375.00	
Buffalo bones	1,020.00	
Total		2,420.00
Total value of products sold		4,734.05

CITIZENS GRAZING STOCK ON THE RESERVE.

Shortly after assuming charge of this agency, and under date of November 5, 1888, I received a communication from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, from which I take the liberty to quote:

I have received a letter from your agency dated August 23, 1888, reporting the discovery of from 6,000 to 10,000 head of cattle ranging upon the western portion of the Fort Berthold Reserve, where it is stated they were placed by individuals and corporate companies to whom they belong for the purpose of grazing, etc., in violation of law, and suggesting the advisability of negotiating with such owners with a view to allowing the cattle to graze on the reserve for a consideration to be paid for the benefit of the Indians.

On a similar question arising on the Pottawatomie Reservation, Kansas, the Department, under date of March 19, 1887, in compliance with the recommendation of this office contained in the report of the 17th, granted authority (copy herewith) for the agent in charge of such reservation, with the consent of his Indians, to permit a limited number of cattle to be grazed upon the reserve, under certain conditions and restrictions fully set forth, for a just compensation to be paid him for the benefit of the Indians, of which such agent was duly advised and directed accordingly. The same plan has been applied to some other reservations.

It might be better to have the above plan applied to the reservation under your charge than to have the cattle removed therefrom, but before taking any final action in the matter I desire to be informed as to your views and recommendations thereon.

You will make a full report on the subject, stating the entire number of cattle on the reserve, whether their grazing thereon would be in any way detrimental to the interests and needs of the Indians, and whether the plan adopted as to the Pottawatomie and other reserves could be, in your opinion, with all the restrictions and conditions attached thereto, successfully applied to the reservation under your charge.

The plan recommended by the Indian Office, and approved by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, and adopted at the Pottawatomie and other reserves, is as follows:

First. The general question of permitting cattle grazing on the common lands of the reservation to be submitted to the Indians as a tribe for their consent or rejection.

Second. In the event of their consent the agent to be authorized to permit a limited number of cattle to be grazed on the reservation conditionally.

(a) That a fair and just compensation be paid to him by the owners or owner of such cattle for the use and benefit of the Indians.

(*b*) That such cattle shall be under the charge of Indian herders exclusively, who shall receive a stipulated sum for their labor, to be paid to them by the agent out of the moneys received for grazing, no white men being permitted to go on the reservation.

(*c*) The moneys received for grazing (after paying the herders) to be deposited by the agent in the Treasury, in accordance with the act of March 3, 1883, and thereafter to be distributed amongst the tribe per capita upon the requisition of the Secretary of the Interior.

(*d*) No exclusive privileges of grazing lands to be granted on the reservation, or anything done looking to a lease, or agreement for a lease, of any particular portion of said lands, and all permits to be for the grazing season only, and subject to revocation at any time by the Department.

Subject to the above conditions, the whole matter to be controlled by the agent, who will see that good order prevails on the reservation, and in case of any infraction or violation of such conditions report the names of the offenders for immediate revocation of the permit and removal of the cattle.

As soon as practicable I proceeded to investigate the matter, when, to my astonishment, I not only found the number of cattle grazing on the reserve as reported, but also learned that they had been grazing there more or less for the past four years unmolested. I made a complete report on the subject, giving all the information desired, stating that the matter of grazing stock on that portion of the reservation where such stock was found would be in no way detrimental to the interests and needs of the Indians, and that the same plan adopted at the Pottawatomie Reservation, heretofore stated, could be successfully applied to this reservation; requesting at the same time to be authorized to negotiate with the owners of such stock, in accordance with the terms of said plan; and recommending that the moneys thus received (after the paying of the herders) be expended in the purchase of stock cattle, of which these Indians are now so much in need. But, contrary to my expectations, I received instructions from the Indian Office to notify the owners of such trespassing stock to remove the same as soon as possible, and, in the event of their non-compliance with such notice, to at once bring suit against them, in accordance with sections 2117 and 2124 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

This action is surely not for the best interests of these Indians, for the grazing land in question is at present of no use to them whatever, nor will it be in years to come. No less than $5,000 could have been realized in this way each season, which, if expended in the manner heretofore recommended, would have gone a long way towards giving them a start in stock raising, which pursuit they must sooner or later follow if they would hope to become self-supporting, especially here in this land of continued drouths.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

For the sanitary conditions of these Indians for the past year attention is invited to the report of the agency physician, to be incorporated herewith.

CRIME.

But one crime has been committed the past year—that of a white man stealing a horse from an Indian. The property was recovered and the offender is now waiting the action of the United States grand jury.

POLICE.

The police force at this agency consists of one captain and seven privates. They are influential men among their people, and do not shirk duty no matter how unpleasant.

CONCLUSION.

In looking over the work of the past year, I can truthfully state that these Indians have made progress in the right direction, that their condition in general is better than ever before, and they almost rank now with the most civilized Indians of the Territory. I see no reason why, with proper instruction and encouragement, they should not in a few years become a prosperous and happy people.

Expressing my thanks to the office of the Indian Bureau for the courtesy extended me during the past year,

I remain, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. B. JONES,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.

FORT BERTHOLD, DAK.,
August 15, 1889.

SIR: In compliance with office letter, dated August 15, 1889, it is my pleasure to submit the following as the annual sanitary report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889:

Dr. W. J. Whitman, agency physician, having resigned in September, 1888, Dr. C. D. Romans was temporarily employed until my arrival and assuming duties—February 1, 1889. I am indirectly informed that during the month of October, 1888, an epidemic broke out among the Indians, causing a number of deaths. There being no physician at the agency during that time, the cause and nature of the epidemic must ever lie smouldering in the graves of its victims. The epidemic was given several appellations by unskilled persons, but these can only be classed as surmises. Aside from this epidemic, the general healthfulness of the three tribes compares favorably with former years.

Shortly after my arrival here an epidemic of measles broke out among the Arickarees, and soon permeated the three tribes. The total number of cases of measles that received my personal attention during this epidemic were 197—eight of which died—four of this number dying of pneumonia as a sequel to measles, and two dying of acute rheumatism as a complication to the original affection, and two dying of measles proper. This epidemic lasted until the early part of June, since which time no infectious diseases have invaded their camps.

The Indians of this reservation, with two or three exceptions, have deserted the old villages, and are now dwelling upon claims, scattered many miles along both banks of the Missouri River, Owing to their scattered condition, it is not likely that they will be troubled with any very dangerous infectious diseases. A very large per cent. of the Indians here are inoculated with syphilis, scrofula, and phthisis (consumption). The large mortality rate is directly traceable to these three affections. The influence of the native "medicine men" is fast waning, and, consequently, increasing confidence is given to the rational treatment of the white physician. As a strong evidence of this fact, my services are sought in attendance upon all ailments occurring to or in the families of the once leading native "medicine men."

The Indian is acute of conception, and readily sanctions any good that is accomplished beneath his immediate knowledge and vision. They send far and near for me, and follow my directions in regard to taking medicines, with highly gratifying pleasure. As these Indians dwell upon claims lying far apart in most cases, the general hygienic condition could be little improved upon. A more strict hygienic measure could be applied to their small, rude homes, but owing to their extreme poverty, it is doubtful whether its adoption would prove advantageous or not.

I add the following, showing the actual number of cases of sickness treated during the year, as recorded in the sanitary record book: Indians, 904; half-breeds, 18; whites, 26; total, 908. Deaths, 63; births, 19. Individual Indians treated during the year, 627.

I have deemed it proper to tabulate the number of cases of sickness treated, as best showing the actual amount of work accomplished, the same individual being treated at different times for different troubles.

Submitting this to your favorable notice,
I am, very respectfully,

J. J. BEST,
Agency Physician.

THOMAS H. B. JONES,
U. S. Indian Agent, Fort Berthold, Dak.

REPORT OF PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, DAK.,
August 27, 1889.

SIR: In compliance with instructions in office circular of July 1, 1889, I have the honor to submit the following report of this agency for the past year:

Pine Ridge Agency is located in southwestern Dakota, or what will soon be known as South Dakota. The agency buildings occupy a tract of table land bordering on White Clay Creek, a never-failing stream of clear spring water. When the agency buildings were located at this point in 1879 it seems to have been the general impression that the southern line of the reservation was distant some 12 miles south. A later survey, however, fixed the northern line of Nebraska within about 2 miles of the agency buildings. This circumstance afforded a golden opportunity for unprincipled persons to reach the Indians without coming within the lines of the reservation. It was therefore but a short time after the line was established when a large free-for-all dance-house and whisky ranch was running full blast, day and night, Sundays not excepted, almost within a stone's throw of the agent's office.

By Executive order dated January 24, 1882, there was set apart for the use of the reservation a strip of land within the State of Nebraska 5 by 10 miles in extent, immediately south of the agency, which caused a suppression of this iniquitous business, and the removal of all objectionable characters to a safer distance from the Indians.

The Pine Ridge Reserve contains—or will upon the adjustment of the lines in accordance with the Sioux bill lately approved by the Indians—about 2,000,000 acres; more than 360 acres for every man, woman, and child belonging to this agency. Strictly speaking the land cannot be called tillable, although portions of it along the creek valleys have during very favorable seasons produced moderately fair crops. Short seasons and insufficiency of moisture, particularly in the latter part of the season, generally re-

sult in a failure of all late maturing crops. Irrigation being impracticable owing to the absence of water-courses of sufficient magnitude to furnish the required moisture, would seem to fix the character of this land as more especially adapted to grazing than other purposes.

CENSUS.

Names of band.	Families.	Males over 18.	Males under 18.	Females over 14.	Females under 14.	Total of all ages.	Males and females between 6 and 16.
Ogalalla Sioux	1,145	1,073	1,044	1,557	875	4,549	1,030
Mixed-bloods	114	126	105	98	174	503	72
Cheyennes	157	131	141	185	100	557	112
Total	1,416	1,330	1,290	1,840	1,149	5,609	1,214

The census given is last year's. The visit of the Sioux Commission made it impossible to take the census at the proper time. A census will be taken and forwarded later.

CHEYENNES.

The Cheyennes have been doing some better this year than last. There has been very little trouble with them since my last annual report. Some few of them left the agency and visited Tongue River Agency without permission, but being promptly ordered away by the agent they returned without causing further trouble. Grasshopper made another visit to the Tongue River country this spring without authority, but learning about the time of his arrival there that the military were looking for him he hastily decamped, and was shortly afterward back upon the reservation.

Wild Hog, who has given so much trouble to agents in the past by his indifference to orders, and was considered the most desperate and dangerous chief among the Cheyennes, has just died from what at first appeared to be a trifling injury to his hand, but which resulted in blood-poisoning and caused his death within a week from the occurrence of the trouble.

He will be remembered as the most blood-thirsty among the three hundred Cheyennes who made the terrible raid through Kansas in 1878 under the leadership of Dull Knife, when more than forty men, women, and children were murdered. They were overtaken near Fort Robinson, Nebr., and placed in confinement there. A few days subsequent to their capture the whole party escaped from the guard-house at night, killing the guards on duty, and retreated towards the hills in rear of the fort. They were pursued by the troops, being easily tracked in the deep snow which had just fallen, and the greater number of them, men, women, and children, slain as fast as overtaken. The survivors of this unfortunate affair have since remained at this agency with Wild Hog as their acknowledged chief.

I thought with Wild Hog's death we would have no further agitation of the question of removal of these people to Tongue River Agency, as he was the leading spirit in the movement, but I find the desire to leave here for that place increases each year. Little Chief, the leading chief among the Cheyennes, who had always been opposed to his people leaving here, informed me a few days since that he was now convinced it would be to the advantage of his people to be all united at the Tongue River Agency, and he wished the arrangement could be made to have them move up there next summer. It is quite certain these people will never be satisfied at this place, and being dissatisfied they will make no effort to improve their condition. They are not much inclined to work any time, and wanting to leave here gives them an excuse for not wishing to do anything.

SIOUX.

The Sioux at this agency belong to the Ogalalla band, and are, I think, rather the best type of Sioux Indian to be found to-day. With few exceptions I find them a people possessing good sense and requiring only to be properly directed to, in time, become a self-supporting people.

The greatest barrier to effective work among the Indians has been the powerful influence of the chiefs, which has ever been against the advancement of their people, for the simple reason, as I believe, that they fear the education and elevation of the poor mis-

guided beings would be a death blow to their influence and chieftainship. So long as an Indian recognizes one as his chief just so long will he be the tool of that person and blindly follow his teaching and direction in everything, let the consequences be what they may. I therefore consider the work of destroying, or at least minimizing, the pernicious influence of these chiefs as an absolute necessity before anything approaching satisfactory results can be attained.

INDIAN POLICE.

The police have maintained throughout the year the high point of efficiency reached by them in years past. They are valuable aids to the agent and all deserve honorable mention for their many sacrifices made in the discharge of duty.

The additional compensation granted them by Congress, while somewhat short of their deserving, will, without doubt, be fully appreciated and serve as an incentive to greater exertion in the performance of duty.

NO FLESH.

The death of this prominent Sioux chief, which occurred a few weeks ago, merits more than a passing notice. No Flesh in early life was a scout under General Crook, and is credited by that officer with having saved his life, by warning him against attending a council with Crazy Horse and his band, where his assassination had been plotted. The deep interest manifested by No Flesh in the education of Indian youth was of great assistance to the agent, being, as it was, of a practical character. Children that had escaped from school might evade the vigilant eye of the police, but No Flesh would invariably find them out and return them back to school. He asked the Sioux commissioners to permit his name to head the list in approval of the bill presented by them. This privilege was granted him and he was proud of it.

Knowing he was going to die he sent for me near midnight, and asked me to remember him kindly to the Great Father, and to see that he was buried with honors fitting a person of his rank, and above all, to have the American flag spread over his coffin. His instructions were carried out to the letter, and the body now rests in the neat little cemetery at the agency.

INDIANS TRAVELING WITH "SHOWS."

A great deal of complaint has been made by the Indians, and justly so, on account of so many of their young men being taken away each year by show companies to figure as attractions for the circus, Wild West exhibitions, quack-medicine business, and every conceivable scheme to make money out of them. The evil has grown to such proportions as to deserve particular attention. Were it not that this agency seems to be the favorite field for securing material for these shows, I would not consider it my special duty to call attention to the matter. We have now absent from the agency more than two hundred young men dancing attendance upon these different shows, while their families here at the agency are depending upon the assistance of relations and friends for the care of stock, cultivation of their gardens, and the performance of the many other duties properly belonging to these absentees. In the great majority of cases these Indians do not send a dollar home to their families during their absence, but in nearly every case return to their homes perfect wrecks physically, morally, and financially. Nearly one hundred of these Indians are absent with shows without permission from the Department. They have been taken away in defiance of orders, with seeming impunity. If the Government is charged with the physical and moral welfare of these people it does seem to me there should be some means of protecting them from unprincipled persons, who steal them from the agency for the purpose of using them in their business, and then when the season is over turn them adrift to make their way back to the agency as best they can.

FREIGHTING.

The amount of freight transported by the Indians from Rushville, Nebr., over shipping point on Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad, distant 25 miles from the agency, for the past year was 1,882,423 pounds against 2,007,813 for the previous year, a falling off of 125,390 pounds. This work the Indians performed in a perfectly satisfactory manner, no loss or injury to goods resulting from their transportation. As I remarked in a former report, the Indians are learning to appreciate money and accordingly invest their little earnings in a way that will benefit them the most. This certainly is an evidence of awakening intelligence.

SURVEY OF RESERVATION LINES.

A continual demand is made by the Indians for a survey of the southern and western lines of the reservation. It certainly does seem strange that no landmarks exist on either of these lines to determine where the Indian's land is separated from the white man's. It is a source of endless trouble to the agent without the possibility of a satisfactory explanation. It is to be hoped that the marking of these lines will be one of the first steps taken by the Government to satisfy the Indians that no white person will be permitted to trespass upon their lands.

INDIAN OFFENSES.

During the past year I have continued to settle all difficulties among the Indians myself rather than review the cases after trial by an Indian court, where, in nine cases out of ten, the business would require to be again gone over to arrive at anything like the facts in the case. Number of commitments for the year was 46, nearly every case being for illegal cohabitation. It is a source of satisfaction to note the increasing respect among these people for the marriage vows. It will be only a few years when their better understanding of the moral laws will be the means of making offenses of this character less numerous.

BOARDING SCHOOL.

The boarding school at this agency has capacity for 200 pupils. During the year the attendance has been very gratifying. For a time during last fall an epidemic of sore eyes necessitated the sending of a number of the children home to prevent the spread of the disease.

We had a new cooking range placed in the school this year. This was very much needed, as the old one was far too small to perform the work required.

The product of the school farm will be entirely satisfactory for this season. We succeeded in irrigating a portion of the farm by utilizing a number of iron pipes remaining over when the telephone line was constructed. These pipes were made to convey the water from the large tank near the school to different points on the farm, where they discharged into ditches, and accomplished much good.

The following are the names of boarding-school employés at the close of fiscal year:

Name.	Sex.		Position.	Term.	Salary.
				Months.	
Emery E. Van Buskirk	Male	White	Superintendent and teacher	12	$1,000.00
Mollie Kessing	Female	White	Teacher	12	500.00
Mary E. Raymond	Female	White	do	12	500.00
L. M. Kennedy	Female	White	do	12	450.00
Wendell Keith	Male	White	Industrial teacher	12	600.00
Carrie Imboden	Female	White	Matron	12	600.00
Millie Cuny	Female	Colored	Assistant matron	12	300.00
Mary E. Van Buskirk	Female	White	Seamstress	12	400.00
Elizabeth S. Coursen	Female	White	Laundress	12	400.00
Margaret Rogers	Female	White	Cook	12	450.00

Superintendent Van Buskirk's report accompanies this.

We have eight day schools distributed through the different districts of the agency, distant from the agency as follows:

No. 1. Day school at agency.
No. 2. Four miles north, on White Clay Creek.
No. 3. Day school, 10 miles north, on White Clay Creek.
No. 4. Day school, 15 miles northeast, on Wounded Knee Creek.
No. 5. Day school, 18 miles east, on Wounded Knee Creek.
No. 6. Day school, 25 miles east, on Porcupine Creek.
No. 7. Day school, 40 miles east, on First Medicine Root Creek.
No. 8. Day school, 45 miles east, on Third Medicine Root Creek.

The following shows the average attendance at each school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889:

Schools.	Total attendance.	Total days school in session.	Average attendance for the year.
No. 1 day	4,814	200	$24\frac{14}{200}$
No. 2 day	2,963	200	$14\frac{163}{200}$
No. 3 day	7,523	199	$37\frac{160}{199}$
No. 4 day	8,722	199	$43\frac{165}{199}$
No. 5 day	5,713	200	$28\frac{113}{200}$
No. 6 day	6,942	191	$36\frac{66}{191}$
No. 7 day	5,907	200	$29\frac{107}{200}$
No. 8 day	5,690	200	$28\frac{90}{200}$
Boarding school	48,804	303	$161\frac{21}{303}$
Holy Rosary	31,177	303	$103\frac{61}{303}$

These schools have all been kept in successful operation during the year and are certainly doing much good. Through the winter season I supply the day schools with sufficient hard bread to make a midday lunch for the children, as the larger number of them live at too great a distance from the schools to go home at noon. The teachers report that it has a very good effect, many of the children being induced to attend school by the prospect of getting something to eat.

All the teachers at these schools, with one exception, a mixed blood, are white. They are employed by the year at a salary of $600. Owing to a great number of the Indians having moved to distant points of the agency where no schools have been established, it will be necessary in the future to provide these people with means for the education of their children. I expect at an early day to make a special report on this subject to your office.

HOLY ROSARY MISSION SCHOOL.

This school has completed its first year with the most satisfactory results. Father Jutz, S. J., to whom is intrusted its management, is an indefatigable worker, possessing that extraordinary zeal necessary to success in the difficult field he has entered. Should he be permitted to remain here a few years longer there will be ample evidence of his good work among these people.

FARM WORK.

The present season started out with bright prospects for a big yield in everything usually raised by the Indian farmer, and the prospects continued good until the Indians were called to the agency to meet the Sioux Commission. During their absence from home, about three weeks, the stock got into nearly every field on the reserve and played havoc with the crops. In quite a number of cases absolutely everything was destroyed.

The Indians naturally feel very despondent over this unfortunate blasting of their bright prospects for this season's crop, and say the great Father should reimburse them for the serious loss they sustained by remaining away from their homes so long in obedience to his directions. I do not expect to hear the last of their complaints in regard to this matter very soon, as it will surely be made a special feature of each council for many days to come.

The following comparison of crops for the past two years will show that the complaints of the Indians are not groundless, as the prospect up to time of visit of the commission was for a much better yield in everything than was produced last year:

Crops.	1888.	1889.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*
Wheat	1,288	1,860
Corn	21,464	14,590
Oats	1,886	1,170
Potatoes	6,001	8,132
Turnips	1,071	1,160
Onions	395	1,460
Beans	242	1,500

It will be seen by the above that in the items of corn and oats, where it was calculated the increase for the current year would not be less than 50 per cent., we find it far behind last year's crop. In wheat, where there has been an increase of about 50 per cent., the increase should have been, judging from the prospect, about 150 per cent. Owing to the hot south winds in the early part of June the grass crop was greatly injured. As a result, the Indians have experienced considerable difficulty in finding grass that could be cut for hay. Notwithstanding this fact they have succeeded in increasing the crop of hay cut to 6,525 tons, against 4,482 tons last year. This is an evidence of their appreciation of the importance of having feed for their stock during the winter months.

STOCK.

This being pre-eminently a grazing country, the rich, nutritious grasses curing upon the ground, thus affording excellent food for stock all the winter through, there is every opportunity for the Indian to accumulate a fair competency within a few years by giving his attention to stock-raising. For the purpose of affording these people every opportunity to profit by the advantages offered in this field, I established such regulations as would prevent the wholesale killing of cattle for feasts, or even for private use, where it is not actually necessary. The following rules in respect to stock are rigidly enforced:

First. No cattle are permitted to be killed without a written permit from the agent.

Second. No stock issued by the Government for increase will be permitted to be killed.

Third. Cows or heifers are not permitted to be killed unless, in case of the former, it is proven they are barren.

Fourth. No permit will be given for the killing of steers less than three years old.

The enforcement of these rules, together with requiring a general round-up each spring of all Indian stock, and the branding of all increase with individual brands, instead of band brands, as formerly used, has had the effect of revolutionizing the stock business at this agency within the past few years, furnishing a very satisfactory record of the results, as herewith given.

Years.	Horses.	Cattle.
1886	4,077	4,618
1887	6,553	6,278
1888	7,771	8,889
1889	9,013	10,968

This has not been accomplished without violent protest on the part of the Indians, who at first seemed to think the only object in view was to prevent the enjoyment of their usual feasts. Now that they are beginning to realize the advantages of the present regulations we have very few violations of the rules, each Indian seeming to consider it is his bounden duty to keep such strict watch over his neighbor that an unlawful feast of beef without the "bitter consequence" might safely be classed with the impossibilities.

Swine and sheep are not raised by the Indians, for the reason that their fences being usually constructed of one or two strings of wire, such small animals would destroy everything that is planted. This country is well adapted to sheep-raising and the Indians would make good shepherds. So soon as these people can be provided with fence wire sufficient to secure them against small stock they should be encouraged to engage in this profitable industry.

In connection with the subject of fences I would say that the funds used for the purchase of stock for Indians of this agency could be expended to their much greater advantage in the purchase of fence wire.

SIOUX COMMISSION, 1888.

In September last, in obedience to instructions from the Department, I took a delegation of representative Indians from this agency to Lower Brulé Agency to meet, with delegations from other agencies of the Great Sioux Reservation, the Sioux Commission, for the purpose of holding a joint conference in regard to the bill then being presented to the Indians for their acceptance or rejection.

Nothing satisfactory having resulted from this meeting it was arranged that delegations from each agency should visit Washington at a later period for the purpose of obtaining such modification of the bill as would make it satisfactory to the Indians.

Accordingly in the month of October the delegates from the different agencies accompanied by their agents, met in Washington. Several meetings were held in the Interior Department building, at which the honorable Secretary of the Interior endeavored to get an expression from the Indians as to what changes they would require in the bill to make it acceptable to them. After a week spent without any satisfactory arrangement being arrived at, the Indians being unable to agree among themselves upon any basis for a compromise, the delegations were ordered to their respective agencies.

SIOUX COMMISSION, 1889.

The commission appointed by the President to present to the Indians for their acceptance the Sioux bill, approved March 2, 1889, reached this agency on the 13th of June. Work was commenced in earnest immediately upon the arrival of the commissioners, the Indians having been gathered at the agency from all parts of the reservation. The bill was opposed from the very outset by Red Cloud and his followers. It is hardly necessary to say this opposition represents the least promising element among the Indians of this agency. Red Cloud is no longer regarded by these Indians as a safe leader. American Horse and No Flesh were among the prominent workers for the bill, and to their efforts the commissioners are indebted for a large share of the signatures obtained here. The commission concluded its labors here on the 28th of June, going from this point to the Cheyenne River Agency.

The papers for signatures were left here, and since the departure of the commission quite a number of the Indians have signed, while others will undoubtedly wish to be enrolled with the strong side when they learn the result at the other agencies.

ALLOTMENT OF LANDS.

Quite a number of these Indians were deterred from signing the bill, through fear that upon its acceptance they would be immediately compelled to take their allotment of land. No allotments have been made at this agency, for the reason that no surveys have been made. When this has been done a considerable number will ask to have their land set apart at once.

MISSIONARY WORK.

Three denominations are represented in the missionary field at this agency, namely, Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic. The missionaries are all enthusiastic workers, each intent upon accomplishing the greatest possible amount of good. These good influences go far toward civilizing as well as Christianizing the Indians; they are invaluable aids to the agent in effecting many necessary reforms. To the good people engaged as missionaries among the Indians, too great measure of praise can not be given. Only one who has been upon the ground can understand the many difficulties and discouragements they meet with in their work, and the amount of perseverance required to accomplish favorable results. I submit reports from the heads of the different missions established here.

Very respectfully,

H. D. GALLAGHER,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF MISSIONARIES, PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, DAK., *August* 24, 1889.

DEAR SIR: The following is submitted, in response to your request, as a brief synopsis of the work of our Presbyterian Church at this agency during the past year.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions has continued in this field during the past year the American missionaries who were here the year before, viz, Rev. and Mrs. Charles Sterling, Miss Jennie Dickson, and Miss Charlotte McCreight, and has also stationed here two native helpers—one of them an ordained clergyman. These helpers are Rev. Louis Mazanakinyanna (Iron Thunder), and Mr. James Lynd, both of Sisseton Agency.

During the year just closed our church spent upon this field the sum of $7,615. A considerable portion of this amount went for the erection of buildings. The chapel on Porcupine Creek was completed, a similar building was erected at the agency village, and another chapel and residence combined was erected at a camp on White Clay Creek, to be occupied by the native preacher. Residences were also built for the missionaries at the agency village and at Porcupine. These are all good and attractive buildings.

The kind of work done has been similar to that of the two years preceding, that is, since the founding of our mission. Preaching services and Sabbath school are held regularly on Sabbath

and during the week at the agency and at Porcupine. Other camps are visited in circuit and services held in Government school-houses or in private houses. Among other camps, that of the Cheyennes on White River has been frequently visited, and the young men who have been in eastern schools have been drawn into service as interpreters and as teachers of the younger ones. Lately a log house has been purchased there and two young men engaged to give regular instruction in English to the children and others.

The Indians, many of them, show an interest in our work, at least ostensibly. They attend services and are particularly pleased with the erection of nice buildings. Of course much of this interest springs from curiosity and will prove fickle; there is an element, however, whose interest is we believe sincere.

The aim we have in our work is to sow patiently the seeds of truth and to exhort to righteousness of life. We are not in haste to reap. Where individuals show sincere appreciation of the truth preached and manifest a resolute purpose of obedience to our Saviour, we invite them to church membership. During the past year five adults have been received into full church membership on profession of faith, making a total now of 13 communicants. The living example and faithful teaching and preaching of our native helpers from Sisseton Agency have been most beneficial and healthful influences among these untaught Ogalallas. It may be said of some of our members that the marked change in their lives testifies to the reality of the change that has come over them. Observation of the effect of the Word preached upon the lives of the people who have seriously received and followed it, leads to the certain conclusion that the Word of God in the Bible is the mightiest promoter of true civilization as well as of personal righteousness.

Respectfully submitted.

C. G. STERLING.

Col. H. D. GALLAGHER, *Agent.*

MISSION OF THE HOLY CROSS,
Pine Ridge Agency, Dak., August 20, 1889.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I hereby respectfully submit report of mission work of the Protestant Episcopal Church on the Pine Ridge Reservation, Dak.

The general outlook is very encouraging, the increase of membership being composed of a better instructed, more intelligent class than could possibly be expected in the first years of the work. At the agency church four services, two English and two Dakota, are held every Sunday; also daily evening prayers during the week.

There are ten out-stations; four of these have chapels; at four of them services are held in the Government school-houses; at two of them—St. Paul's, on the Wounded Knee, and St. Hope, on Corn Creek—services are held in private houses.

Contract has been let for a new chapel on Medicine Root Creek, known as the "Ascension" station; another one is to be built at Corn Creek, probably before cold weather.

Each one of the out-stations except St. Barnabas, Rev. Amos Ross, deacon, is in charge of a catechist or helper, who are doing a good work for the elevating of their people by example as well as precept, in the neat appearance of their house, their premises, and their own persons.

Mission work has been started among the Cheyennes, who express the desire for a school, our church services, and advancement in general.

I inclose herewith a statistical report.

Thanking you for your kind assistance in the work, and courtesy in all my dealings with the office, I am, sir,

Yours, very respectfully,

WM. M. ROBERTSON,
Catechist in Charge.

Col. H. D. GALLAGHER,
United States Indian Agent.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Confirmations during year	80
Baptisms during year	165
Burials	42
Membership: Whites, 45; Indians, 2,200; total	2,245
Contributions (estimated)	$3,800
Salaries missionaries and helpers	$3,208
Missionaries: male, 2; female, 2; total	4
Church buildings	5
Church buildings built during year	2
Valuation of churches built during year (estimated)	$2,600
Valuation of mission-house built during year	$725

REPORT OF ROSEBUD AGENCY.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, DAK.,
August 23, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my third annual report of affairs pertaining to this agency, and in connection therewith to state that during the period embraced since my last report, the Indians have been peaceable and in the main industrious. Now that the much vexed question of the disposition of a part of their reservation is settled, one great trouble will be eliminated from their minds and a reason for holding councils will have passed away.

One of the marked changed conditions of these poople is the wearing of civilized garb. Merely leggings or mutilated pantaloons are rarely worn, and in their stead clothing is

purchased from the traders, who advise me that their sales of civilized clothing quadruples annually.

The time has arrived when it is absolutely cruel to treat the Sioux as children or wards. Public sentiment is restive under the strain and will not long permit them to retain their present status; they must become individualized and acquire the rights of citizenship. The strain of civilization will deplete their numbers, as in the case of the Omahas. Winnebagoes, and other semi-civilized tribes, but the principle of the survival of the fittest will apply, and such may acquire a reasonable degree of independence.

The arbitrary lines proposed to be established under the provisions of the land bill just ratified by the Sioux, will transfer four of the Government day schools and 2,000 Indians of this agency to Pine Ridge. The Indians do not take kindly to the change, and as they are Brulés, I suggest the propriety of their being retained on the rolls here instead of being transferred to Pine Ridge, where the Indians are either Ogalallas or Cheyennes.

SCHOOLS.

The schools have been prosperously carried on, with the exception of that at Black Pipe, which, though the oldest in operation upon the agency, yet the pupils speak less English than at any other of the camp schools.

The long looked for and much desired Government boarding-school, which the Indians never tire of talking about, is yet in existence only in their imagination. The natural and commendable sentiment which prevents many parents from permitting their children to be taken from the reservation for educational purposes, would, by the introduction of a Government boarding-school be gotten around; and as there are not school sittings on the reservation for half the children of school-age, I can suggest no better plan than the one mentioned above, except a compulsory school-law, compelling the attendance of every Indian child of school age. The enactment and enforcement of such a law ought to solve the Indian question in one generation.

There are 485 Indian children in attendance upon the different schools of this agency, St. Francis being the largest, with 106 pupils, and Burrel Station the smallest.

Two of the schools of this agency are closed by reason of the barren condition of the soil in their immediate vicinity; and I again reccommend that they be razed and the available material utilized in the construction of school buildings at locations where the soil will yield a return for the labor bestowed upon it.

SANITARY.

There has been an unusual amount of sickness, and the mortality has ranged higher than at any time since the small-pox decimated their numbers thirty years ago. Early in the winter measles in a malignant form appeared, rendering it necessary to close the schools, and, owing to the ignorance of treatment among the Indians, and the inability of the agency physician to attend but a fraction of the cases, deaths were many and frequent.

In this connection you are respectfully referred to the report of the agency physician, herewith appended, and also to the importance of hospital treatment in certain cases, as there are many aged and infirm who, when ill, receive little or no consideration from those whose tender care is supposed to be offered under such conditions. A home where such could be housed and fed would imply no additional expense to the Government other than the erection of suitable quarters for their accommodation, and would be in harmony with the civilization of the age. The agency physician has treated professionally, during the year, 849 Indians, and has a record coming under his personal observation of 88 deaths.

INDIAN POLICE.

I refer with pleasure to the marked improvement in the police, regarding both their efficiency and cleanliness. The alacrity with which they respond to the calls of duty, and a readiness to arrest their own kindred if necessary, is indicative of the responsibility assumed when donning the clothing prescribed by the Government for their use.

WHISKY.

The crying evil at this, and, I am advised, at other agencies also, is the selling of whisky to Indians when off the reservation on legitimate business; and I desire to again urge the authorities at Washington to employ some means by which cattle thieves and whisky peddlers can be brought to grief. Their methods baffle the efforts of an agent, whose authority as such ceases when off the reservation, and I submit that to punish an

Indian who has been made drunk by some unknown white man in Nebraska, is not taking hold of the business end of the proposition.

POSSIBLE INDUSTRIES.

The conditions in Dakota are favorable for roots of all kinds, and the introduction of the sugar-beet might yield these people a pecuniary return for their labor where corn and other cereals will not. Also, the wild hop is found growing abundantly in favorable locations, and richer in lupuline than the cultivated variety. It also may be made to afford them an income, and I suggest that the experiment be made with both.

SAW-MILL.

The old mill has not been in use for four years, and the so-called portable one sent here to my predecessor he carefully housed, where it has since remained, being too weighty for transit to the timber. What is required is a light portable mill, with a capacity of, say, 3,000 feet per day, one that four horses can get into and out of a cañon with. Such an one could be taken from camp to camp, and the Indians supplied with sufficient lumber for floors and roofs, and the temptation to move thereby lessened.

CIVILIZATION.

The appliances for these people, or rather their share of them, is ridiculously small for the numbers who are struggling into a civilized existence, with no other means of obtaining money than that earned by the transportation of a limited amount of freight, at the rate of 50 cents per hundred pounds, from the terminus of railroad transit to the agency; and they can not be expected to purchase agricultural implements, hence are entirely dependent upon the Government for such aids.

In the matter of beef furnished them under treaty stipulations, the amount is ridiculously in excess of their actual requirements, and were the Government to reduce it 25 per cent., and appropriate the money value thereof for the purchase of agricultural implements and intelligent farm instruction, it would place a capable farmer in each of the sixty camps of this agency during the six working months of the year, and a plow and cultivator in the hands of every head of a family. In this connection it is proper to add that during the last fiscal year the Government, in its wisdom, furnished the 1,300 farmers of this agency, scattered as they are over an area of 60 by 125 miles square, with twenty-five cultivators and forty plows, and expects them to become self-supporting.

Notwithstanding their paucity of implements, I purchased from them last spring 50,000 pounds of corn for agency use, and 600 bushels of seed potatoes, and now have authority to purchase all the corn and oats required for Government use here.

This being the first money these Indians had received from farm products, they were greatly encouraged, and the early spring found them ambitious to produce an abundant crop. In view of this they exerted themselves to an extent never before attempted, in many instances doubling their former fields; but the untimely arrival of the Sioux Commission, when crops required their personal attention, nullified in part their early efforts. though no difficulty will be encountered in purchasing all the corn and oats from them required by the Government for agency use and still leave them ample for their own supply. Of course, this statement is predicated upon the supposition that crops are not destroyed by hail or early frosts, either of which are not unfrequently fatal to farming efforts on the Great Sioux Reservation.

The tonic these Indians require is an incentive to labor, accelerated by the intelligent direction of competent farmers, and as no person, either white, black, or red, appreciates their possessions except they have earned them, so with Indians, who will not purchase articles similar to those issued by the Government, thinking them comparatively worthless or they would not be given away. An illustration of this is found in the fact that Indian traders can not sell goods at any price resembling those issued.

The most powerful aids these people can have, viz, schools and an expenditure of muscular tissue, under the direction of competent instructors, have been sadly neglected in the appointment of persons incompetent to fill the positions assigned them. An additional farmer at this agency, whose incompetency even the Indians have observed, has been retained in his position against the repeated protests of not only my predecessor but the present incumbent also.

I submit that the time has arrived when there should be a radical change in the management of Indians. The old-time treaty plan should be ignored and the Government proceed to legislate for them upon the broad principle of justice and humanity. White men will not work except there be an incentive to such effort; neither will Indians.

This incentive will be found in the opportunity to dispose of whatever they produce at fair prices, which the Government can and ought to secure to them. If an Indian has the ability to make a good pipe, the Government ought to secure him a purchaser for it, and thereby encourage him to make a better one. If another can raise corn, oats, wheat, or potatoes, it should secure him a customer for them, and so with whatever articles of value they can grow, manufacture, or produce. By such methods will the next generation of Sioux be enabled to form the rear column in the march of civilization.

The following table comprises an actual census of the Indians of this agency at the termination of the last fiscal year:

Band.	Males.		Females.		Total.	Children between 6 and 16 years.
	Over 18 years.	Under 18 years.	Over 14 years.	Under 14 years.		
Brulé No. 1	368	449	664	555	2,036	337
Brulé No. 2	262	313	326	308	1,209	371
Loafer	344	315	399	295	1,353	334
Waziahziah	531	425	441	428	1,825	316
Two Kettle	85	82	81	67	315	41
Mixed	119	121	152	149	541	188
Northern	74	80	93	60	307	32
Total	1,783	1,785	2,156	1,862	7,586	1,619

EVIDENCES OF PROGRESSION.

The Indians of this agency have, during the last year, hauled 2,475,204 pounds of freight, principally from Valentine, Nebr., and received therefor $12,376.02. They have cultivated 5,000 acres of land, constructed 18,000 rods of fencing, and erected 150 log houses, for which the Government contributed the doors, windows, nails, locks, and hinges. There have also been constructed a goodly number of stables, sheds, and root-houses.

Touching the religious work among these people, I respectfully refer you to the missionary reports attached.

Very respectfully,

L. F. SPENCER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, ROSEBUD AGENCY.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, DAK., *August* 15, 1889.

MY DEAR SIR: It gives me pleasure to submit herewith a missionary report of the work of the church during the past year on the reservation.

The names of churches and stations at which services have been maintained with considerable degree of regularity, either monthly, weekly, or more frequently, are as follows: Church of Jesus, agency; Ephphatha, chapel, St. Mary's School; Calvary, chapel, Big Oak Creek; St. Mathew's, station, White Thunder; St. Philip's, station, Two Kettle; St. James's, station, Pine Creek; St. John's, chapel, Ring Thunder; St. Mark's, chapel, Little Oak Creek; St. Peter's, station, Cut Meat Creek; St. Barnabas, station, Black Pipe; St. Paul's, station, Black Pipe; St. Thomas, chapel, Corn Creek; Gethsemane, chapel, Pass Creek; White Elk, station, Red Stone Creek.

The missionary in charge has been assisted by a deacon, two catechists, two lay readers, and others who reside at various chapels and stations, and from those points reach others near by and so hold frequent services.

Number baptized during year	120
Total of baptized persons	1,195
Number of communicants	260

St. Mary's School, with its forty pupils, has been doing excellent work, as usual. Its fine location, commodious and comfortable building, excellent sanitary provisions, and wise management have naturally made it a popular school among these people.

At White Elk's station we were about to build, with your approval, a mission chapel and dwelling, similar to others already in use. Camps which we have not yet been able to reach with regular ministrations are calling for churches and services. Where we find some degree of permanence promising, we try to meet their wishes. We may safely say that the work of the church here continues to be a growing one in every way.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Faithfully, yours,

AARON B. CLARKE,
Priest in Charge.

Col. L. F. SPENCER,
United States Indian Agent.

Report of Physician, Rosebud Agency.

Rosebud Agency, Dak., *July* 1, 1889.

Sir: I have the honor herewith to submit my first annual report as agency physician to the Indians of Rosebud Agency, Dak.

MEDICINE MEN.

The native medicine men are certainly not on the increase, and while numerically they have not diminished, I plainly see their power and superstitious following decreasing.

Some of their remedies are extremely efficacious, the ingredients of which are carefully guarded, and all information rigidly withheld from whites. Cases of simple fracture are very successfully managed by them, unforeseen conditions arising being met by promptness really commendable. Reduction of dislocations, unless complicated, are performed in a manner that would win the admiration of any anatomist.

Some of my most "numerous" patients are these very medicine men; and many has been the time it has required the utmost tact and rigid questioning to determine whether or no they wished medicine for themselves or family or whether they were describing the symptoms of a patient of their own; and should their cunning prevail and prescription given be of service, of course all credit would be ascribed to their own "tom-tom" and "noisy doings."

They have no standing in tribe other than that of a physician; are not looked up to and revered, as one is often led to suppose, but are common, every-day Indians, perhaps a little more highly decorated than their fellows; usually non-progressive, exerting influence and commandings only during the progress of a treatment, at which time they become superlatively the head of the household. Their days are numbered, and but a short time will elapse ere they will be entirely unknown.

TRACTABILITY.

These people are really well versed in the uses and actions of the common remedies possessed by the agency physician, and in a large majority of trivial cases will prescribe for themselves, and seem indignant that you should inquire into their symptoms and perhaps prescribe other remedies than those asked for. It is not difficult to induce your patient to take your medicine for one, or even two days. After that, no perceptible betterment of condition being apparent, the medicine is "no good," and the native medicine man is sent for. Such a thing as continuous and systematic treatment is hard for them to understand. The white man's medicine is supposed to cure at once, and be a permanent cure at that, a recurrence of the ailment being attributed to carelessness of the agency physician in not making the medicine "strong" enough. The hundreds, nay, even thousands, of cases of trivial aches, pains, etc., which come to the agency physician, and which, fortunately, as a rule, are easily alleviated, take up much time and apparently useless talking, but must all be met promptly, for therein lies the key to your being called to a more severe case, the success of your treatment of which either gains or loses a disciple for the white doctor.

Many really deplorable cases exist, which one must ferret out, as they will not come to you of their own accord, and often require considerable coaxing and argumentary force to allow you to even examine their condition. The more serious the ailment the more apparent this state of affairs exists. They are often miles away, where daily visits are impossible, and often promise to allow you to treat them if you feed and house them at the agency. The absence of a

HOSPITAL

renders this impossible. A great many cases have I seen growing gradually worse, and finally die, from what? Neglect of proper medical treatment and nursing. Nothing else killed them. Save the few agency employés and families the nearest camp we have here is 8 miles from the agency stockade; the next, 10, 12, and 20 miles, respectively, and balance 30 and 40, and one large camp 100 miles away.

It is thus impossible to personally superintend the dressing of wounds and giving of medicines at such distances and with none but native assistance. Difficult and dangerous cases amenable to treatment should have and demand hospital care. Scrofulous ulcers, eye troubles, skin diseases, even bronchial troubles—all could be treated intelligently in a hospital and the majority cured, while, as the condition of affairs is at present, death is bound to ensue; and at whose door may the crime of neglectful murder be laid? Certainly not that of the agency physician of an agency of almost eight thousand souls, who four days of the week is compelled, by the presence of the Indians drawing weekly rations, to be present in his office, administering to the ailments of those brought to consult him, and who the balance of the week is compelled to get out to visit his sick as best he may, as the Government does not provide him transportation, and he is often at the mercy of an Indian pony, saddleless, more often blanketless, "carrying double," maybe, at night, with the pleasant prospects of a long ride before him and diet of dog-meat and rose-leaf tea. Pleasant day-dream to lull one to sleep, the realization of which has been and may come any night.

A hospital, in the name of charity and humanity, is needed here, and with material on hand and eligibility of site unquestioned I could with $1,500 or $2,000 arrange a comfortable hospital of twenty beds, half the number of which at this moment could be filled with just such cases as I have described.

TRANSPORTATION.

The physician of an agency so large as this should have a team at his own command. As it is one has to go through the menial formality of a requisition on the agent, who in turn must first inquire if the animals are otherwise engaged; if not, an order is given on the stableman and an antiquated team driven to the physician's door, and thus a full half hour lost in a case where delay might cause a life. My own saddle-horse is entirely inadequate to the needs of an agency of this size. The school superintendent has wagon and two horses at his disposal, and is expected to visit the several school camps but once per quarter of three months. The agency farmer has same accommodations, and visits his farming districts as he deems advisable. The agency physician is called on weekly for many trips during entire year, winter and summer, day and night, and even a mule and cart are not placed at his disposal. Is the education of the school Indian and farm Indian of more interest to the Government than the saving of the life of one of God's creatures?

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Reliable statistics of births and deaths it seems impossible to procure. Deaths are reported only when a coffin is desired or by disinterested people who have some other motive than that of impartial knowledge of the occurrence, in reporting the death. Births, from some reason or other are not reported until the child is old enough to draw rations, at which time the report is prompt enough. Generally speaking, I am of the opinion that the population is steadily increasing.

DISEASES.

True, so-called consumption is rare; bronchitis, complicated in its last stage by pneumonitis, is a common cause of death. Initial or primary syphilis is comparatively rare, as are also other venereal troubles. Hereditary syphilis and cases of scrofulous diathesis are very common, some of which yield readily to treatment, while others do not. Hospital care would do much to shorten the duration of curable cases.

HEALTH.

The Sioux seemingly are on a fair road to become a healthy race, as compared with their condition of eight or ten years ago. The young are extremely healthy, and civilized living and treatment do much for their general hygienic condition.

All things taken into consideration, the general health of these people is good.

Respectfully,

J. M. WOODBURN, JR.,
Agency Physician.

Maj. L. F. SPENCER,
United States Indian Agent,

REPORT OF SISSETON AGENCY.

SISSETON AGENCY, DAK., *August* 31, 1889.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I respectfully submit an annual report of this agency at this late day, and its brevity and incompleteness must be accounted for from the fact that I assumed the duties of this office as late as August 21, and therefore have been obliged to make up this report most entirely from the files of the office.

RESERVATION.

This reservation is, in form, much like the letter V, with its point near Watertown, Dak., and extending north from there about 100 miles, and containing about 900,000 acres of land. Three-fourths of this land is good farming land, with rich soil and good water. Timber stands in the ravines along the east slope of the Coteaux, and around many of the lakes. It is really a good country, adapted to farming and stock-raising; and with sufficient rain and snow to moisten the soil, all vegetation makes a surprising growth. But the rain-fall for several years past has been very small, and drought, yes, successive droughts, have been very discouraging.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The agency buildings are located about 40 miles from Watertown, Dak., on the east slope of the Coteaux, and consist of a warehouse, agent's house, eight dwelling houses for employés, a blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, and stable. The nearest railroad towns are Brown's Valley, Minn., and Wilmot, Dak. The distance from Brown's Valley, Minn., to this agency is 12 miles, and from Wilmot, Dak., it is 16 miles.

CENSUS.

I have used every means in my power to collect the census, and have failed, as yet, of obtaining anything like a reliable census. The police are still at work, and from numbers returned from many districts, I estimate the number of Indians on the reservation to be 1,400. This is eighty-seven less than the census return of one year ago, and I am fully satisfied that the number of Indians on this reservation is constantly becoming less, and in support of this conclusion I refer to the report of the agency physician herewith given.

POLICE.

The police force consists of one officer and five privates. From my short acquaintance and observation, I find the force to be very essential and really indispensable. The Indians have learned to obey the police, and a policeman only has to notify any Indian of what is wanted and he obeys promptly. The force has acquitted itself very creditably since they have been under my direction. I really hope their pay will be increased to at least such an amount as will furnish them with the necessaries of life.

CROPS.

The crops are almost a failure from drought, and a large portion of these Indians must be helped or they must suffer during the coming winter. They are much discour-

aged about farming, on account of successive droughts. These Indians require a competent and practical farmer to travel constantly from one farm to another and instruct them. Their labor is often lost for the want of a little instruction from a practical person. No reliable statistics showing number of acres cultivated or produce raised have as yet been received.

LAW AND ORDER.

No crime of importance is shown by the records of the past year against any of the Indians on this reserve. Minor offenses have generally been settled by the agent, and all parties concerned accept of such settlement without disturbance.

These Indians are expecting their patents, and are willing to accept the same law and order governing white people, and thus, through the door of the allotment law, they join the civilized world.

BUILDING INDIAN HOUSES.

Twenty-three framed houses have been built for the Indians the past year, and many more would have been built had authorities been renewed after the expiration of the fiscal year. But as no authority has been given for continuing the building and repairing of Indian houses, no such work has been done since June last. There is material on hand sufficient to build thirty or more houses, and fifteen houses are already framed ready to put together.

SCHOOLS.

There are two schools, the Government industrial boarding-school and the Good-Will mission school. The Government school is located 2 miles north of the agency, and the Good-Will mission school is located one-half mile from the Government school.

The Good-Will mission school is conducted by W. K. Morris as superintendent, and has a capacity for one hundred and sixty scholars. The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions has added another school building to their number at the mission school. Said building has been built during the last season, and increases the room for pupils, giving new room for at least fifty scholars.

The reports show an average attendance for the past year as follows:

Good Will mission school	95
Government industrial boarding school	75
Total average	170
Attending schools outside the reserve	30
Total attending school the past year	200

MISSIONARY WORK AND CHURCHES.

The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions has six churches on the reservation. Four of these churches have each an ordained and installed pastor and elders, deacon, and trustees, all native Dakotans, except the pastor at the Good Will mission. These churches are aided and supplied with means from the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. Rev. M. N. Adams has charge of all these churches, and he is really a veteran in missionary work, a worthy, upright man, who never has, and probably never will, tire in his great work.

There are three Episcopal churches, under the charge of Rev. Mr. Robinson, making a total of nine churches and two large boarding-schools on the reservation.

SANITARY.

The agency physician is responsible for the following:

From a sanitary standpoint the prospect for future usefulness of these Indians as citizens is not very flattering. The transition from a savage to a semi-civilized condition, coupled with loose marriage relations and improperly ventilated houses, with poorly cooked food, make very serious inroads into the health of this entire people.

The laws of heredity are demonstrated perfectly here. The two diseases, scrofula and consumption, claim a greater number of victims each year than all other diseases combined. The causes of these diseases are so remote and so deeply rooted into these Indians that they can not be removed. In many cases half-brothers and sisters are married, and as a result their offspring is of the feeblest character.

Their knowledge of cooking is decidedly limited. They cook salt pork very much as they would wild game, and the bread made from finely-bolted flour is cooked as that formerly made from pounded corn.

Their huts are often covered with dirt, and in winter a large number are huddled together, and great care is taken to exclude all fresh air. The fresh air of the tepee is sorely excluded. The result of their mode of living gives good ground for the germs of disease to take root.

I can not give the correct number of births and deaths, as many of them are not reported to me. The number given in this report are only those that I have actually treated.

Births:
- Males 5
- Females 9

Deaths:
- Males 9
- Females 29

TEACHERS AND SALARIES AT GOVERNMENT SCHOOL.

Name.	Occupation.	Annual Salary.
Whites:		
J. H. Malugen	Superintendent	$1,000
Arrie A. Grant	Matron	600
Arrie A. Grant	Teacher	600
G. W. McLellan	....do	600
Leota S. Freer	....do	600
George J. Jenkins	Industrial teacher	600
J. M. Phillippi	Harness and shoe maker	600
James B. Noble	Blacksmith and carpenter	500
Sarah Perkins	Seamstress	400
Launie J. Brown	Baker	360
Indians:		
Norman Robertson	Harnesss and shoemaker	600
Agnes Vanderheyden	Laundress	360
John T. Lynd	Watchman	* 25

*Per month.

Although much has transpired to discourage and dishearten these Indians, by drought, sickness, etc., still it is quite apparent that they are progressing in their civilized persuits. In my travels over this reservation I found a twelve horse-power thrashing-machine running and doing good business, and all owned and operated by Indians. In many of their houses I saw sewing-machines, and found many mowing and harvesting machines owned and operated by these Indians; and what was most important of all, I found that this machinery had been purchased by them and from the products of their own labor. These are such as are taking the lead in farming, and are self-supporting, or nearly so.

In conclusion, I acknowledge the kindness and courtesy of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and promise a more useful and elaborate report should I ever be required to make another.

Yours, respectfully,

WILLIAM MCKUSICK,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF STANDING ROCK AGENCY.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, DAK.,
August 26, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my eighth annual report, as agent for the Indians of Standing Rock Agency:

INDIANS AND LOCATION.

The headquarters of this agency adjoins the military post of Fort Yates, and is located in latitude 46° 11′ north, and longitude 100° 34′ west, 11 miles north of the line which will soon divide the Territory into the States of North and South Dakota, which division, and the relinquishment of the Indian title to that portion of the reservation lately ceded by the Indians, together with the division of the Great Sioux Reservation into separate and distinct tracts of land, will leave but about 665,000 acres of land belonging to the Standing Rock Reservation in the State of North Dakota, and the balance, about 1,797,000 acres, will be in the State of South Dakota. The 665,000-acre tract above referred to will then be the only portion of the Sioux Reservation in North Dakota.

This entire tract of land, about 2,462,000 acres, is much better adapted for grazing than for farming purposes, owing to protracted drought, which seldom fails to visit this particular section of country either in the spring or summer months.

The Indians are located on individual claims along the Cannon Ball and Grand Rivers for a distance of over 40 miles, extending west from the Missouri River, which forms the eastern boundary of this reservation, and the most distant settlements are about 60 miles southwest from the agency.

BANDS AND POPULATION.

The Indians at this agency comprise the Upper and Lower Yanktonai, Hunkpapa, and Blackfeet bands of Sioux. The census of June 30, last, shows their number to be 4,110, of whom 137 are mixed bloods of the respective bands.

The following tabulated list gives the number by bands:

Name of band.	Families.	Males over 18 years.	Females over 14 years.	Males under 18 years.	Females under 14 years.	Total of all ages.	Males between 6 and 16 years.	Females between 6 and 16 years.
Upper Yanktonai	132	132	175	107	92	506	68	48
Lower Yanktonai	355	354	475	253	239	1,321	142	120
Hunkpapa	473	494	605	344	295	1,738	203	155
Blackfeet	145	152	211	92	90	545	53	48
Grand total	1,105	1,132	1,466	796	716	4,110	466	371

AGRICULTURE.

An increasing interest in agriculture and stock-raising is steadily developing among these Indians, and with each succeeding year farm work is more intelligently done and returns for their labor proportionately greater. About 700 acres of new land have been broken during the past year, which, added to their old fields, approximate 5,000 acres now under cultivation at this agency. The farms of the Indians were well plowed and properly seeded last spring, and all looked promising until about the middle of June, when a drought set in which continued for several weeks, and being accompanied by blighting hot winds, ruined nearly all the early-seeded oats and wheat, which will not pay the cost of harvesting. In a few localities, where there were some local showers of rain, there will be from 20 per cent. to 50 per cent. of an average crop from some of the later-seeded fields. So severe was the drought this season that even the prairie grass was stunted, and it is so dried up that it will be difficult to secure a sufficient supply for fodder for use next winter.

I have always advocated an agricultural life rather than a pastoral one for Indians in their transition state, as the former means a fixed abode with domestic cares which tend to civilize, while the life of a stock-grower is more that of a nomad in following his herd. But until some climatic changes take place insuring more rain-fall during the growing season, by which farming may be made more reasonably profitable, and owing to the commendable efforts these Indians have made, and the recurring disappointments they have met with from failure of crops through no fault of their own, I am now prepared to advocate the abandonment of agriculture, except the cultivation of vegetable gardens, and have the Indians turn their attention to stock-growing exclusively.

EDUCATIONAL.

There have been 9 Government schools (2 boarding and 7 day) and 2 mission schools in operation at this agency during the past fiscal year, with an aggregate enrollment of 593 pupils, and an average attendance of 389 in the 9 Government schools. There were also 82 pupils (52 boys and 30 girls) in schools off the reservation, making 675 belonging to this agency who have attended school during the year, with an average attendance of 471. The 2 mission schools not having furnished me with any reports I am unable to give definite figures, but the enrollment at these 2 schools will approximate 60 pupils, with an average attendance of 40 for the time they were maintained.

The following statement of the Government schools shows the number of months each school was in active operation, the total enrollment, and the average at each:

Name of school.	Months in operation.	Enrollment.		Average attendance.
		Males.	Females.	
Industrial boarding-school	12	43	82	97
Agricultural boarding-school	12	68	42	90
Cannon Ball day school	10	55	47	56
Grand River day school	10	42	37	54
No. 1 day school	10	21	15	23
No. 2 day school	8	20	8	21
No. 3 day school	8	24	9	14
No. 4 day school	8	20	19	20
Marmot	10	25	16	14
Total		318	275	389

An addition 26 by 50 feet, two stories, has been added to the industrial boarding-school this summer, which now gives ample room for 120 scholars in that building. Teachers' residences, 16 by 30, one story, have also been erected at Nos. 1 and 2 day schools, and advertisements are now published for material for an addition 28 by 70 feet, two stories, and a laundry 24 by 48 feet, together with a windmill water-supply system for the agricultural boarding-school, all of which, when completed, will give that school a capacity for 120 pupils, and which, with the farm of 110 acres now under cultivation in connection with it, will be ample for the service at that point for some time to come.

The school service at this agency during the past year has been all that could be desired, the attendance has been good, and the results are very satisfactory.

The following are the names of the teachers employed, salaries paid, etc., in the several Government schools at this agency:

EMPLOYÉS IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, and amounts paid each employé in the Government schools at Standing Rock Agency, Dak., during the fiscal year end ng June 30, 1889.

Name.	Position.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Industrial boarding-school.					
Gertrude McDermott	Superintendent and principal teacher.	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	$720.00	$720.00
Mary Schonle	Teacher	....do	Sept. 30, 1888	600.00	150.00
Mechtild Decker	....do	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	600.00	450.00
Lizzie Schonle	....do	....do	.... do	600.00	450.00
Joseph Helmig	Industrial teacher	July 1, 1888	....do	480.00	480.00
Adele Engster	Matron	....do	....do	480.00	480.00
Anselma Auer	Seamstress	....do	Sept. 30, 1888	360.00	90.00
Barbara Burkhardt	....do	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	360.00	270.00
Frances Nugent	Cook	July 1, 1888	....do	360.00	360.00
Rosalia Doppler	Assistant cook	....do	....do	240.00	240.00
Josephine Decker	Laundress	....do	....do	360.00	360.00
Agricultural boarding-school.					
Martin Kenel	Superintendent and principal teacher.	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	720.00	720.00
Rhabana Stoup	Teacher	....do	....do	600.00	600.00
Cecilia Camenzind	Assistant teacher	....do	....do	500.00	500.00
Meinrad Widmer	Industrial teacher	....do	....do	480.00	480.00
Nicholas Enz	Mechanical teacher	....do	....do	480.00	480.00
Xaveria Fischlin	Matron	....do	....do	360.00	360.00
Augustina Schutterli	Seamstress	....do	....do	360.00	360.00
Scholastica Kuehner	Cook	....do	....do	360.00	360.00
Theresa Markle	Laundress	....do	....do	360.00	360.00
Cannon Ball day school.					
Aaron C. Wells	Teacher	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	600.00	600.00
Josephine Wells	Assistant teacher	....do	....do	480.00	480.00
Grand River day school.					
John M. Carignan	Teacher	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	600.00	600.00
Mary J. Clement	Assistant teacher	....do	....do	480.00	480.00
No. 1 day school.					
Maria L. Van Solen	Teacher	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	600.00	600.00
No. 2 day school.					
S. Sewell	Teacher	Nov. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	600.00	399.45
No. 3 day school.					
Rose Cournoyer	Teacher	Nov. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	600.00	399.45
No. 4 day school.					
Louis Crimeau	Teacher	Nov. 1 1888	June 30, 1889	600.00	399.45
Marmot day school.					
Emeran D. White	Teacher	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	600.00	600.00

MISSIONARY WORK.

Under the auspices of Rt. Rev. Bishop Marty, Roman Catholic bishop of Dakota, there have been four priests engaged in missionary work at this agency at an expense to the mission of $3,800 for the past year. The reverend father in charge of the two principal stations reports 104 Indian baptisms, of whom 25 were adults; also 15 marriages of Indians according to the rites of the Catholic Church, and 163 adult Indians (74 male and 89 female) who are regular monthly communicants.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Hare, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has a station, St. Elizabeth, on Oak Creek, 35 miles south of the agency, which has been conducted the past fiscal year by Rev. F. M. Weddell, at an approximate expense of $1,000; and the American Missionary Association, under the superintendency of Rev. George W. Reed, have a central station at the agency and two out-stations on Grand River, distant about 30 and 36 miles, respectively, from the agency. The work at those out-stations has been conducted by Miss M. C. Collins, assisted by Miss Josephine Barnaby and two native teachers. Rev. Mr. Reed reports the expense to the society which he represents as being $4,000 for conducting the mission here for the past year.

SANITARY.

The general health of the Indians is good at the present time, but an unusual amount of sickness prevailed among them last winter. During the month of October last the measles broke out in the Upper Yankton settlement, having been brought here by some visiting Indians from one of the lower agencies, and it continued its spread during the winter months until it assumed an epidemic form and reached every family of the agency, resulting in a large number of deaths, chiefly among the children of the more distant settlements, which were difficult of access from the agency during the winter. Owing to the epidemic the death-roll is exceedingly large for the past year, there being 297 deaths against 133 births.

A neat little hospital has been built at the agency this summer, the main portion of which is 20 by 38 feet, with two wings (wards for males and females), each wing being 20 by 24 feet. This hospital will accommodate 20 patients, and it is in active operation, there being at present several patients undergoing treatment therein. Treatment of the sick in this manner can not but be beneficial to the Indian and more satisfactory to the attending physician, and good results can more reasonably be expected than by treatment of the Indians in their poor homes. The American Missionary Association also have a small hospital located at their central station, about two miles south of the agency, with Mrs. Dr. Devoll as resident physician. Several Indians have been successfully treated in this hospital during the past year.

For sanitary reasons alone the importance of getting the Indians out of their earth-covered and floorless cabins can not be overestimated, and in this connection I respectfully invite attention to that part of my annual report for 1888 wherein I referred to the evil effects of the present floorless and illy ventilated cabins occupied by the Indians, which should give way to more healthful habitations.

INDIAN POLICE.

The police force of this agency consisted of 2 officers and 28 privates throughout the past year. They have cheerfully and promptly executed every order issued in connection with their calling, and have commanded the respect of all whites familiar with their duties as well as of the Indians. They are each assigned to a certain district, over which they have supervision, which, together with their detail at regular intervals for duty at the agency, and special duty frequently required of them, makes the service rendered very great for the small pay received. From the very nature of their service they are obliged to keep a horse, which they must furnish and feed at their own expense, and a salary of $15 per month would, therefore, be but moderate pay for the privates and $20 per month for the officers. I regret that the force was reduced from 30 members to 27 at the beginning of the present fiscal year, as a redistricting of the agency gives a very large territory for each policeman to cover, and some of the distant settlements and reservation boundary can be but seldom visited. I would therefore urge an increase of the force to its former number.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

The court of Indian offenses holds bi-weekly sessions at the agency of two days each, where all Indians committing offenses are brought for trial, and the valuable aid ren-

dered by this court can not be too highly commended. Eighty-three cases were heard and adjudicated by this court during the past year, and all the decisions have been intelligently and impartially rendered upon the evidence adduced. Offenders were punished by fines of rifles, shotguns, revolvers, etc., also by imprisonment at hard labor, and sometimes by close confinement. In every instance the decision of the court has been sustained by public sentiment, and not a single appeal to higher authority was asked. The three judges of the court are John Grass, head chief of the Blackfeet Sioux band; Chief Gall, of the Hunkpapa band, leader of the progressive element of the late hostile Sioux; and Standing Soldier, of the Lower Yanktonais; all of whom are full-blood Indians, eminent among, and respected by, their people.

When asked by a Chicago Tribune reporter, "Did you meet any Indians whose intelligence really impressed you?" Hon. Charles Foster, chairman of the Sioux Commission replied: "At Standing Rock we met a man whose strong sense would be conceded anywhere, and who struck me as an intellectual giant in comparison with other Indians. He is known to the whites as John Grass and to the Indians as Charging Bear, and by reason of his superior mind is the most prominent chief on the reservation. He could not be the leader he is, however, were he not known to be also brave. His speech in answer to the proposition we submitted his tribe for a cession of part of their territory was by far the ablest we heard, and every chief of any following at all addressed us. I have preserved a shorthand report of the interpreter's version of his speech. It will show that he understood the treaty of 1868 and the recent act of Congress with a regard to detail beyond the grasp of most Indians."

I make note of the above, not with a view of parading the superiority of Chief John Grass over other Indians, but merely to give an idea of the personnel of the court of Indian offenses, of which he is the presiding member. I trust that the salary of these judges may be increased, and that their services will be continued throughout the entire year, as I would regard it a great loss to the service to continue them for only eight months of the fiscal year, as at present approved.

NEEDED SURVEYS.

The breaking up of the large tract of land held in common by the Sioux, and the setting apart of separate reservations for the respective agencies, together with the opening to settlement of about one-half of their present reservation, as recently consummated by the Sioux Commission under the act approved March 2, 1889, with slight modifications, or rather a reasonable construction of certain vague portions, will certainly be for the best interests of the Indian, and I only regret that allotment in severalty was not made obligatory by the act. However, surveys of the several reservations should be made at as early a date as practicable so that those Indians who wish to have control of their individual claims can avail themselves of the privilege. I believe that one-fourth of the Indians on this reservation would be glad to take and hold claims at the present time, and I also believe that if such claims were surveyed and marked it would be an inducement for them at this agency to settle on them.

All of the heads of Indian families at this agency are now located on individual claims, which, owing to absence of surveys, are necessarily unallotted. If this reservation was properly divided and marked it would insure improvements on claims which would not be disturbed, and the Indians would not then be making improvements on land which, when surveyed, might throw the products of their labor on the claim of some other person, as it is more than probable that when the survey is made there will be sectional and fractional lines cutting claims into undesired portions and even dividing improvments which might be made by one person on two or more claims, all of which it might be impracticable to allot to the person making the improvments, thereby causing considerable confusion. The western boundary of this reservation should be surveyed and suitably marked as soon as possible, so that whites and Indians may know the line. Most of the other boundaries are water courses, but the one hundred and second degree of longitude, in the absence of distinct marks, is a very indefinite line for cow-boys and Indians.

EVIDENCES OF CIVILIZATION.

In closing I desire to state that the Indians of this agency show steady advancement in civilization. They are well disposed and obedient to the will of the Government, and are becoming more industrious and provident from year to year. A large number of them labor for themselves and others for the return that labor brings, and not simply to please the agent in hopes of gaining favors as formerly. During the past year these Indians have cut and hauled 1,800 cords of wood, a portion of which they sold for agency use and the remainder to the wood contractor to supply the military post of

Fort Yates, receiving for same about $7,500. They transported 516,472 pounds of freight with their own teams from Mandan to Fort Yates, a distance of 60 miles, thus earning $3,305.32. They sold products of their own raising (wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes), approximating in value $7,000. They broke 700 acres of new land and cultivated about 5,000 acres, from which, however, owing to the severe drought, returns will be but small. They have built a few good houses and a number of log cabins and stables; constructed 10,000 rods of fence; cut about 5,000 tons of hay, and cared for their stock in a very commendable manner. In a word, the Sioux of Standing Rock agency are on a fair way to prosperity, requiring now only kindness and firmness to direct them.

The statistical report is transmitted herewith.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES MCLAUGHLIN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF YANKTON AGENCY.

YANKTON AGENCY, GREENWOOD, DAK.,
August 24, 1889.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular of July 1, 1889, I have the honor to submit my first report of the condition of affairs at this agency. I arrived here on the 5th of January last, and assumed charge on the 10th, relieving Hon. J. F. Kinny, the agent.

The Yankton Sioux Indians were located upon this reservation by their treaty of 1858, and have remained here ever since its confirmation in 1859. The reservation lies along the Missouri River, commencing on Choteau Creek, about 45 miles above the city of Yankton, extending along the river a distance of 30 miles, thence north to a point near the Douglas County line, thence east to a point on Choteau Creek, and down that creek to the beginning. It contains by Government survey 431,000 acres, and forms a part of what is now Charles Mix County, Dak. The agency is pleasantly situated upon the river, 30 miles from Springfield and Armour, and all Government supplies are hauled by wagon from Armour. We have a tri-weekly mail from Springfield.

The river bottom land has not been allotted to the Indians, and can be classified under the heads of swamp timber, and open land. The swamp is covered with rushes, long grasses, and willow brush. The timber land was once covered with a thick growth of cottonwood and some oak trees, which have of late years been thinned out by constant use. The open land produces fine hay, corn, and all vegetables grown in this latitude. The entire bottom is about one mile and a quarter in width. The remainder of the reservation is a gently rolling prairie of a dark and very rich soil; is fine agricultural land. With the exception of that portion near the creek and river bluffs, it is all good land for grazing purposes. The tillable land amounts to about 385,000 acres.

INDIANS.

The Yanktons wear citizens' clothes. They are generally orderly and well behaved. They live in small log houses, covered with clay for roofs, and with dirt floors, with few exceptions. The Government built some frame houses and shingled and floored some log houses to the amount of 140 altogether. They have no ceilings and are not comfortable for winter. During this season of the year they prefer to occupy the dirt houses in the river bottom, convenient to the wood and water. They have but few beds, and in wet weather the dirt roofs leak and the floors are damp, which makes it uncomfortable and unhealthy. A great number of them die from consumption and scrofula.

The women are as a general thing more industrious than the men, doing the household and garden work, assisting their husbands in cutting wood, getting hay, and attending to the stock. They carry immense burdens on their backs, and usually draw the weekly rations for the family.

The total number of Indians and mixed-bloods is 1,760; the number of mixed-bloods 385; the number of males 840; the number of females 920; the number of Indians over 20 years of age, who can read English, 160; the number under 20 who can read, 250; the number of dwelling houses occupied by Indians 489.

FARMING.

The farmers have been especially active in going among the Indians this season, giving them instruction and advice in plowing and sowing their grain, and in cutting and thrashing, and they have done most excellent work.

It was excessively dry through all this section of country during the early part of the season, consequently the wheat and oat crops were cut short, except in a few favored localities. However, the grain crop of the Indians compares very favorably with that of the white people in this and the adjoining counties. The rain came in time for their corn and potato crops, each of which gives a fair promise of a bountiful yield. All of them have small gardens, and some of them bring as fine vegetables to the agency for sale as can be found anywhere. The farming implements were issued to those who had horses. All have broken some new ground, but the dry weather prevented breaking more sod ground.

Produce raised by the Indians (estimated): Bushels of wheat, 8,750; of oats, 2,000; of corn, 65,000; of potatoes, 6,500; turnips, 2,000; onions, 300; beans, 350; pumpkins, 6,000; tons of hay, 5,500.

The reservation is divided off between the farmers in order to encourage an ambitious spirit of rivalry in the different sections. I am informed by citizens who have been in the habit of visiting the reservation that the Indians are doing better farming this year than at any time heretofore. The number of stock owned by Indians: Number of horses, 1,040; mules, 9; cattle, 720; hogs, 316; domestic fowls, 4,500. The number of rods of fence, 8,000. Number of acres cultivated during the year, 4,397; by Government, 65; by Indians, 4,332. Number of acres under fence, 3,000. Value of products of Indian labor sold to the Government, $2,000. Value of products of Indian labor sold otherwise, $5,000. Cords of wood cut, 7,000. Number of pounds of freight hauled by Indians with their own teams, 700,000. Amount earned by them by such freightage, $2,000.

INDIAN COURT.

The court is composed of three full-blood Indian judges, who meet twice a month to dispose of such cases as may be brought before them. This is of great assistance to the agent in the punishment of crime. They often render decisions which could not be excelled by the best lawyers. The number of misdemeanors requiring investigation are not one-fourth as great as would ordinarily arise among an equal number of white people, only one fight having occurred in six months. The number of criminals punished during the year, 6; punishment inflicted for misdemeanors, 8.

CIVILIZATION.

The desire to have houses they can live in in winter and summer on their claims, and to have wells, and to have stock of their own, as well as good stables and good fencing, is universal among the Yanktons.

Of those who can speak English, the majority of them don't care to use the language if they can avoid it. Even the school children will not speak it away from the school building without being forced to do it.

These Indians are now able to appreciate the value of cattle and other farm animals. Much good could be accomplished by distributing a few hundred hogs, heifers, and work oxen. It must not be supposed that an Indian will be self-supporting by agriculture alone; but by assistance there is every reason to believe that he would be successful in raising stock.

POLICE.

The police consists of a captain and eight men. I would suggest that the force should be increased. Those we have are polite and efficient, but are not enough to patrol this reservation as it should be.

EDUCATION.

The Government industrial school had as many scholars as it could accommodate during the last session; the greatest number, 92; average attendance, 76. The farm in connection with the school was well cultivated, producing good crops of oats and corn. The seed potatoes were not good, and only about half a crop was raised. The farm was cultivated by the boys, under the instruction of the industrial teacher.

Accompanying this will be found a report from St. Paul's Episcopal mission school, by the excellent and accomplished superintendent, Mrs. Jane H. Johnston; average attendance, 45. The Presbyterian day school was taught by Miss Nancy Hunter; average attendance, 18.

The educational facilities at this agency are greatly inadequate. The number of Indian children for whom school accommodations are provided, 120, including the Government boarding-school and St. Paul's mission school; the number of Indian children of school age being 450.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The missionary work at this agency is well and most ably conducted by Rev. Joseph W. Cook, of the Episcopal mission, and Rev. John P. Williamson, of the Presbyterian. I inclose a report from each of these gentlemen of their respective missions. They have been engaged in active work here for the past nineteen years, and the good accomplished by them has had great influence in civilizing and Christianizing these people, and can only be appreciated by those living among the Indians and those who are thrown in constant contact with them. In each church, every Sabbath, are held two services in Dakota and one in English, the English service being in one church in the afternoon and in the other in the evening. Both are well attended by the Indian and white employés.

ALLOTMENT.

At this time 670 allotments have been made. More could have been done by Dr. James G. Hatchit, who is at present allotting the lands, but for the delay caused in correcting the mistakes made by those who have allotted the lands before. The Indians are all greatly pleased and satisfied with his work and hope he will be allowed to finish it. All of them are willing to take allotments, and if aided by the Government would be better prepared to do so.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I beg to suggest that a new boarding-school for girls is greatly needed, and the old one can be used for boys, but a new foundation should be placed under the present school at once, which is not safe, especially during the high winds, and it should also have storm doors. Specifications and plans have been forwarded for the new school.

That two day schools be organized, one near White Swan, and the other somewhere in the vicinity of the church at Choteau Creek, and that graduates who have returned from the East be employed to conduct them, if competent, salary not to exceed $50 per month.

That each Indian who has a family should have a warm, comfortable house on his claim, that he could occupy both winter and summer.

That wells should be dug and walled up, as bored wells soon get out of repair.

That for the health and comfort of the employés, new buildings be allowed as soon as possible, as they are greatly needed—plans for which have been forwarded some months ago.

That the old mill be condemned and fixtures sold, and a roller mill be built.

That a few hogs be issued to those Indians who have raised good corn crops, to encourage the others not so thrifty in farming.

That a building be put up to be used for a hospital, for treatment of such diseases as can not be cured in camp. This is essentially necessary.

That a pump to furnish water for the agency and boarding-school is an absolute necessity, as the present mode of hauling water is very unsatisfactory, as it consumes a great deal of valuable time and is of no use at all in case of fire, which is liable to occur at any time and sweep away the entire agency.

That a slaughter-house be built and a pen for hogs convenient to it.

That the giving of the fifth quarter to the Indians be disallowed. It causes idleness and fosters a depraved taste, and is contrary to all ideas of decency and civilization and should be abolished at once.

In conclusion I would like to say a few words in commendation of the agency employés, who have been competent and efficient in each department, and have given me their hearty support and co-operation in everything that has been for the good and welfare of the Indians and for the best interests of the Government.

I beg leave to subscribe myself most respectfully, yours,

SAM. T. LEAVY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF MISSIONARIES, YANKTON AGENCY.

YANKTON AGENCY, DAK.,
August 17, 1889.

DEAR SIR: A few years ago it was generally questioned whether Indians were capable of civilization and Christianity. Now their ability is usually conceded, but the time required to mold them is considered discouraging. Two questions arise: What time is required? and, Is it longer than it should be?

In solving the problem of the time required, the Yanktons are a good example of a twenty years' effort. It is just twenty years since President Grant announced his "Peace policy" for the civilization of Indians, and the Yanktons, at the same time driven in from the ranges by the disappearance of the buffalo, were fit subjects for an experiment, and the Government has since prosecuted the undertaking with reasonable vigor. At the same time missionaries were on hand to give their assistance. I settled at Yankton Agency as a missionary of the Presbyterian Church in March, 1869, and the Episcopal mission soon followed. We have, then, the Government and two missions at work for the Yankton Indians for twenty years. What has been the result? The answer will be good, bad, or indifferent, according to the standard of the observer.

My answer is, "good." The light of history shows that barbarians are not transformed in a day, or a year, or a score of years. Generations are needed to thoroughly civilize and Christianize a people. Witness the children of Israel wandering in the wilderness forty years. Witness the emperors of Rome persecuting the church for three centuries after Cæsar's household were converted. Witness the kings of Britain refusing the Gospel for four centuries, until King Ethelbert was converted. Yes, in the light of history, we say the progress of the Yanktons for twenty years has been very good. Twenty years ago the Yanktons were wild, untutored savages, living by the chase, and every man his own avenger. Now they dwell in log cabins, built upon their own farms; they are clothed in decent costume, half are professing Christians, and education is rapidly advancing. There are enough points in which they are deficient, but they have done well for one generation. After several generations of inbred development it will be soon enough to look for a pure Christianity and a square civilization.

The present status of the Presbyterian mission may be seen from the following statistics:

Missionaries	1
Female missionaries	2
Native preachers	1
Churches	3
Adult baptisms	26
Infant baptisms	50
Received on profession the past year	42
Communicants now on the church-rolls	259
Sabbath-school scholars	145
Christian marriages	17
Amount contributed by Indians	$635

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN P. WILLAMSON,
Missionary of the Presbyterian Church.

Hon. SAMUEL T. LEAVY,
United States Indian Agent.

GREENWOOD, DAK., *August* 12, 1889.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your request, I have the honor to send you a short statement of the condition of the work of the Protestant Episcopal Church among the Yankton Indians.

The mission here is near the close of its twentieth year. The beginning in October, 1869, by Rev. Paul Mazakute, of the Santee tribe of Dakotas, was preceded by three years of effort from time to time to bring them as a tribe to desire and formally request the establishment of a mission, which at length was happily accomplished. The present missionary took charge in May, 1870.

We have maintained three stations on the reserve, and a part of the time a fourth, viz, the Church of the Holy Fellowship at the agency, Chapel of the Holy Name at Choteau Creek, at the eastern end of the reserve, and the Chapel of St. Philip the Deacon, White Swan, at the west end. The fourth chapel was swept away by the flood of 1881, and was not rebuilt.

During the past year we have replaced the old log chapel and mission house at White Swan by a neat frame chapel and separate house for the clergyman or catechist in charge, but in a higher and better locality further back from the river and not subject to overflow as the old one was. For this improvement we have expended $1,085 in money, $1,000 of which was through the bishop and $85 from the Women's Society of the chapel, besides contributions in labor and hauling lumber and materials by the men. Estimated value of the chapel and house, $1,400. Estimated value of church and mission house at the agency, $3,500. Chapel and mission house at Choteau Creek, $1,800. Total, $6,700. This does not include St. Paul's boarding school for boys, whose report will doubtless be handed to you, and whose buildings have cost not less than $18,000.

Baptisms from the beginning:

Church of the Holy Fellowship	674
Chapel of the Holy Name	318
Chapel of St. Philip	295
Total	1,277
From August, 1888, to the present:	
Church of the Holy Fellowship	26
Chapel of the Holy Name	22
Chapel of St. Philip	21
Total	69
Confirmations from beginning	474
Confirmations at two stations, past year	17

Communicants from beginning:	
Church of the Holy Fellowship	373
Chapel of the Holy Name	103
Chapel of St. Philip	89
Total	565
Present number:	
Church of the Holy Fellowship	132
Chapel of the Holy Name	55
Chapel of St. Philip	67
Total	254
Marriages:	
From beginning	131
Past year	8
Burials:	
Recorded	357
Past year	27

The present missionary force is as follows: Rev. Joseph W. Cook, priest in charge; Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle (native), deacon in charge of Holy Name, Choteau Creek; Alfred C. Smith (native), catechist of Church of the Holy Fellowship; Thomas F. Hunter (native), catechist in charge of St. Philip's, White Swan; Mrs. G. F. Johnstone, principal of St. Paul's school, and Miss Emma Bates, teacher.

We have suffered a great loss this summer in the removal of Miss Amelia Ives, in charge of Emmanuel House, the head of work among the Indian women and the sick and suffering. Miss Ives goes to become the principal of St. Mary's boarding-school, Rosebud Agency.

The following contributions for the support of the work have been received:

Board of Missions, Protestant Episcopal Church	$2,151.00
Offerings in church and chapels for incidentals, salary of deacon, etc., and from the women's and men's societies	412.91
Offerings for foreign and domestic missions and various outside objects	168.77

The average attendance at the principal Sunday service, except in July and August:

Church of the Holy Fellowship	190
Chapel of the Holy Name	65
Chapel of St. Philip	66

There has been nothing especially noteworthy at either of the three stations the past year. All have been characterized by quiet, orderly services, and good and steady attendance. The habits of an orderly Christian life are growing among the people, and are shown quite as much in their homes as in their attendance at the services.

Now that these people are receiving allotments of land in severalty, both on the score of public morality and decency, and for the avoidance of endless confusion, litigation, and trouble in the future with reference to the inheritance of lands and other property, there is needed some decisive action on the part of the Government with reference to the subject of marriage and divorce for the Indians. The present loose condition of these matters is very trying to those who are laboring to bring about decency and order among them.

Respectfully, yours,

JOSEPH W. COOK,
Missionary to the Yanktons.

Maj. SAMUEL T. LEAVY,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN IDAHO.

REPORT OF FORT HALL AGENCY.

FORT HALL, IDAHO,
Ross Fork, August 12, 1889.

SIR: In accordance with instructions under date of July 1, 1889, coupled with the desire of my successor who is here and on the eve of taking charge, I submit this my fourth annual report.

FORT HALL RESERVATION,

originally about 1,300,000 acres, situated in southeastern Idaho, in Bingham County, in scope of territory has undergone some changes in the year past. The southern portion has been cut off by the ratification of treaty of May 14, 1880, ceding some 350,000 acres to the public domain, and for which these Indians are to receive $6,000 per annum for twenty years—$120,000. This action, together with the passage of the act known as the "Pocatello town-site bill," ratifying treaty of May 27, 1887, setting apart for town-site and railroad purposes, was taken by the last Congress.

It was thought when this last-named treaty was made that if prompt action was taken by Congress and the Interior Department in ratifying the treaty and taking the necessary steps in laying off the town-sites and offering the lots for sale, that the Indians would receive fully, if not over, $250,000 from the proceeds of the sale; but since it

took Congress so long to pass the bill, and the Department, it would seem, much longer to get matters under way for the survey, appraisement, and sale, I fear much is lost—fully one-half, yea, more—which can never be regained as matters now stand.

In the bill ratifying treaty of May 14, 1880, it is provided that the Lemhi Indians, by relinquishing their title to their little reservation and taking their lands in severalty with these Indians, will receive $4,000 per annum for twenty years—$80,000. But when the matter was submitted by an inspector detailed for the purpose, the Lemhi Indians refused to give up their lands in Lemhi and take up more land and better here than they can get there and $80,000 in addition thereto. It seems strange that such would be their conduct, especially when a band of these Indians visited here last winter in company with the foremost man either belonging to this or that reservation, Chief Ten-doy, and all, not only willing, but anxious, to take advantage of the offer as I explained it to them; and as the bill was prepared, it left the matter of their coming optional, as the administration was aware that the Lemhi Indians in council, unlike the Fort Hall Indians, refused to ratify the action of their chiefs and head-men in making the treaty in the city of Washington May 14, 1880. They were informed that the bill at that time had not become a law; but if it should I had no doubt but the Department at an early day would give them an opportunity to make known their desire, which was done, with the result as stated.

AGRICULTURE,

especially that portion which relates to the cultivating and producing the cereals, has met with a severe check this year; for never, at least not within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, have the streams been so low; and as a consequence, farm products—wheat, oats, potatoes—chiefly raised by these Indians—by referring to statistical report herewith, compared with the year previous, will show a falling off which, unaccounted for, would make a bad showing for these tribes, to wit: Wheat, last year's crop, 6,936 bushels; this year, 4,500 bushels; oats, 5,564 bushels last year; 4,250 bushels this year; barley and rye, 900 bushels last year, 200 bushels this; potatoes, 5,634 bushels last year, 1,490 bushels this; turnips, 600 bushels last year; 400 bushels this. A query arises here: If the tribes, as a whole, had but enough last year to sustain life, how are they to get along this year with but the same amount of bread and meat contributed by the Government to their support, which at best is not more than a fourth of what is needed to live. On this subject, however, together with another brought to mind while noting the foregoing, viz, irrigation, I will have something to say in another place. Enough to say here, under the head which I write (and in justice I ought and must say), that no blame can attach to these Indians for short crops; for in many instances they plowed and sowed trusting that the waters would not get so low but that they could irrigate some, though they knew there was no snow in the mountains this spring to afford a good water supply. To their credit, be it said, that they risked much more than their white neighbors contiguous to the reservation, who viewed the matter in its proper light—that the risk to be taken and the uncertainty of a crop would not, and could not, justify the outlay, expense, and labor of taking the chances. But numbers of these Indians did it, and yet many of those self-same persons stand ready with curses loud and deep to condemn the Indian, without exception, as a lazy, shiftless vagabond.

Whilst dealing with agriculture and its drawbacks, it might as well be stated here as elsewhere that the one thing needful to be talked and written about, and not only this, but the necessary steps taken and the work prosecuted—for until active measures are adopted by which the

IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION

of these arid lands is set on foot and the work of constructing irrigating canals, reservoirs, and water ditches is begun—no, not begun, but finished—this country, so far as agriculture is concerned to the white man or Indian, can not be made available nor utilized.

With a country sparsely populated—simply along the water courses—how difficult the task to bring to the attention of the Government the great need of the white people as well as Indians may be fully exemplified by referring to action taken in conformity with letter of instructions from your office under date of Washington, D. C., May 17, 1889, referring to contemplated visit of the Senate select committee on irrigation and reclamation of arid lands, of which the Hon. W. M. Stewart is chairman. Thinking it more than likely that other Federal officers in this region had received similar communications, and that they being more favorably situated to give publication and gather information, it was thought best to defer action till it was evident that nothing was being done by other bureaus of the Department or Government; when it was thought expe-

dient and proper to give the letter out for publication, with the following, under date of June 3, 1889, through the Idaho News:

It is hardly necessary for me to say that I must look for information as to the methods of irrigation now in vogue and heretofore practiced, and the customs and rules as to water supply and distribution adopted outside the reservation and practiced by the whites, to hope for success in interesting the committee. Let me therefore urge all interested in this matter to give me their hearty co-operation by communicating at once their views, so that I may be able to reach the committee without delay, for a little negligence right here might work serious injury to our section, and force the committee, in making out their route, to leave us off their line of travel or pass us by, making their stops only where the people have given evidence of interest.

Would it not be well for every community to organize, and in addition to the information called for to add acreage reclaimable, cost of water facilities and benefits to the General Government and individual citizens derived therefrom? Another thought: Would it not be the right thing to do, for the organized committees to delegate certain of their number as a district or county organization to meet and confer with Senator Stewart and his committee, and with this "agent" extend to the committee and its representatives all proper aid and facilities which may aid in the investigation of the subject?

I have no knowledge that any other paper in the Territory gave the matter any publication or notice, though "other publishers in southeastern Idaho" were invited to do so; but certain am I that no report by way of information reached me, notwithstanding my appeal. The governor made a similar call under date of June 8, appointing two gentlemen from each county in the Territory, but with only partial success. Why this should be the case I need not theorize, and is only mentioned to show the difficulty attending in bringing to the full knowledge of the Government light enough to convince our law-makers of the importance of making appropriations from an overburdened treasury, if it is expected to find homes for a fast-increasing population.

But what of the Indian in this locality? Well, let me say plainly that until this reservation is supplied with water, in the way of irrigating ditches, it can not be expected of these Indians to do what white men who have been raised in the lap of civilization won't do, take a homestead with no prospect of a water supply.

At the present time a preliminary survey is being made through the reservation at the instance of the General Government, which, if the work contemplated was performed, would settle at once, or within a couple of years, the "land in severalty" question, and start the Indians on the highway of prosperity. This canal is proposed to be taken from Snake River, some miles below Eagle Rock, crossing the Blackfoot and Portneuf Rivers (making the beds of these last-named streams a conduit for a short distance, I am informed), terminating at American Falls, on Snake River, a distance of about 80 miles; being, according to survey, 38 feet at bottom, 62 feet on top, and 8 feet depth of water, estimated to furnish 1,500 cubic feet of water per second, having a fall of 19 inches to the mile, and to put under water at least (if not more) 300,000 acres of fine land, which could be made to produce, by being watered and worked properly, 60 bushels of oats or 40 bushels of wheat to the acre; and the estimate for the entire work, I am informed by Mr. Foote, the engineer in charge of the survey, is $238,000.

It is proper to remark here that fully one-half the entire distance covered by this survey is on and through the Fort Hall Reservation, and that fully two-thirds of the acreage estimated to be put under water would be Indian country.

Following closely on the heels of water supply might be mentioned to profit

SURVEYING

and making appropriation to have the lands of those who are sufficiently advanced and educated, and who have gained a fair knowledge in the last few years of "lands in severalty," to have their lands set apart to them by metes and bounds under their treaty rights. At least 50 are so far advanced, and the irrigating facilities at the present time are such that as many as 75 or more—yes, 100 or more—could take their lands. This move would give an impetus to the work of getting each head of a family interested in improving his own homestead, and be helpful in the way of breaking down the barriers to a complete civilization of the Indians. The sooner this work of allotment is begun the better.

EDUCATION,

like agriculture and irrigation, is a subject which from me has received no little thought, my view being that, coupled with agriculture and the mechanic arts, the training being such as to merit in its full sense the term "educated," the solution of the Indian problem will be begun, and, my word for it, will soon end. Here, however, lies the difficulty: Too many, I fear, having to do with Indian schools lack the elements in order to make a success of their work. But aside from this, unfortunately, too many build on a knowledge of books and content themselves in doing a work that in its way might do for white boys and girls, but assuredly a failure complete is made when applied to In-

dian boys and girls. But I must forbear lest I "theorize" and deal in "generalizations" and it might be trench on forbidden ground, by adding anything which might tend to "the solution of the Indian problem." But content myself by saying that Fort Hall industrial boarding school the year past has not reached *all* that I expected nor desired and worked for; but it may be in this as in other things—too much in the way of results is expected; for, in giving heed to the caution of the Indian Office—"rose-colored statements are not wanted"—the other extreme is in danger of being indulged in. All things considered, the school, I am glad to say, has not only held its own, but made improvements all along the line.

When this agent assumed charge (three years and five months ago) the school was under a bonded superintendent, and for eighteen months the changes were many. The school, however, in enrollment made steady advances through all the troubles and vexations attending the "stepping down and out" process, and, in fact, this did not cease when the school two years ago was relegated back under charge of the agent. Determined to make it grow to the outside limit, renewed efforts were made, notwithstanding the many hindrances and drawbacks, and success attained in enrolling all, and a few more, than could be accommodated. Much might be written right along here, but I forbear, for this report is stretching out a little too much to suit the writer, and hence will content myself by saying that as the Government has offered to let to contract a new dormitory, giving more room for additional pupils, my successor will have my congratulations if he will improve on my work as I did on my predecessor—in pupils over double and nearly treble; and in the material necessary for the successful conduct of a school but little was found, and now well supplied. The school population, being some 300, ought to afford 200 instead of 100, but until the new dormitory is built only accommodations can be furnished for 100 pupils. Statistics concerning school will be found herewith inclosed.

SANITARY.

The condition of the Indians in this regard differs materially from what I had to write in my last report. No epidemic, though threatened with scarlet fever, from which the children of our white friends on and contiguous to the reservation suffered. With tenacity they still cling, even the most enlightened and the farthest advanced of them, to their medicine men. Inclosed herewith please find agency physician's report.

POPULATION

will number about the same as given last year, with small increase, and in the absence of a complete census, which is now being made up, the following figures will approximate very closely:

Whole number of Indians	1,600
Males over 16 years of age	445
Females over 14 years of age	533
School children over 6 and under 16 years of age	305

CRIME.

it can be truthfully said, is the exception and not the rule among these Indians; and strange as it may appear to the outside world, let me state that drunkenness and love of ardent spirits is the exception also, and not the rule. Now, I do not wish, nor must I be understood as saying that *none* of these Indians indulge in intoxicants, nor are ever tempted to commit larceny, but simply that in offenses of theft and drunkenness these practices do not prevail to any great extent.

POLYGAMY

on my assuming charge was not forbidden, and but very little reproved. It was thought best to not disturb the relation as it existed among them, but if possible prevent all cases of this sort in the future. But little trouble on this score after my first year, and my opinion is, but little will occur in the future; and the day is not far distant that the Indian will be made to see, like the Mormon, that far better obey the law than undergo severe punishment.

COURTS OF INDIAN OFFENSES

do their work moderately well, all things considered. But little has fallen to my lot in this line; the judges after a long siege thought it best to mete out deserved punishment

than receive pay—small compensation 'tis true—forcing the agent to do what they ought to do themselves. The cases have been very rare (and it may be possibly rare because few) that the agent has to remand the case for a new hearing.

INDIAN POLICE.

like court of Indian offenses. taking all in all, do moderately well, though, I am free to say, not so well as they ought to, from the fact that much time has been devoted to instructing both police and judges in their respective duties. Since a little trouble has been taken to read up much concerning agencies, where much praise is meted out to the police force for their great "efficiency," it can be readily seen between the lines that such an effusion, or fulsome praise, partakes strongly of the much-forbidden "rose-colored statements." Inspectors and special agents easily enough imposed on, or at least my experience is, that in the great "efficiency" that they "saw," I just knew they didn't, for much more was known at this agency of the "efficient police force" of a neighboring reservation than they could possibly know by a single visit. But this feature of an Indian agent's work, like all things, takes time.

AGENCY BUILDINGS

are still not in a condition to be bragged about. However, they have lost nothing, but gained in the last three years. Additions to some, and repairs to others, have made them more comfortable and decent. My successor will find headquarters much more roomy and convenient, and some propped-up buildings and corrals straightened up, remodeled, and made new; but still much to do to have things like they ought to be for the comfort of employés, and as an example to the tribes, who, to a large degree, are imitative—at least in some things. But little money has been given me to expend on buildings, as the policy of the Government seems to be to repair, and but little at that, when it was notorious buildings were needed new, and but little good could be done in the way of putting some of them in repair—much cheaper to erect new buildings.

WATER FOR AGENCY USE.

For the first time since the settlement of this country the stream (Ross Fork) from which agency and many of the Indians were supplied with water for culinary as well as irrigating purposes has gone dry for miles above, and, as a result, water for stock as well as for family use, has to be hauled miles, occupying much time from labor and a good deal of trouble; besides the water, though brought from a good spring, has to stand so long in a wooden box that it is far from being considered good. Early in the summer it was thought best to advise the office when sending on proposals of Mr. Thorenson in regard to the digging of an artesian well. Last year $500 was appropriated for this purpose, but the amount being so small persons engaged in the business were at such a distance with heavy machinery that they could not afford to make the move and take chances on so small an appropriation. As I understand, parties can be reached right away who will undertake the work, and am sure it ought to be done; the experiment made, though it cost a couple of thousand or more dollars. One thousand is the least that ought to be appropriated for this purpose.

STATISTICAL REPORT

you will please find herewith inclosed.

In justice to these Indians, and for the comfort of the incoming agent, as well as for the good of the service, permit me to suggest the following:

RECOMMENDATIONS.

That in view of the extended drought and consequent loss of crops the additional 25 per cent. of beef and flour under contract ought to be called for and furnished.

An appropriation of $500 ought to be made as soon as practicable, to be expended in making surveys and allotments to those now ready to take their lands, thereby (as stated elsewhere) encouraging others to do likewise.

The pushing forward with all possible haste the building of canals and irrigating ditches, and that the appropriations for this purpose be made liberal.

That at least $1,000 be appropriated (better $2,000) for the purpose of sinking an artesian well at the agency.

Liberal appropriations for much-needed buildings for the use of employés, as well as

building material for repairs, together with lumber and necessary material for fencing, etc.

The fund accruing annually to these Indians, $6,000 per annum for twenty years, $120,000, realized from the passage of the bill last winter ratifying treaty, together with other funds to their credit, as well as other sums to be realized in the near future, ought to be expended in lumber and fencing material among those who take their lands by allotment.

This report, I am sorry to say, will fall short of containing "such information as in itself will afford to one who inquires for the first time respecting the Indians," but to those seeking light with reference to the tribes occupying this reserve (Bannacks and Shoshone Indians) I would kindly suggest that they take the annual reports of 1886, 1887, and 1888 with the present. They will, I think, give all the information desired on any or all of the subjects relating to or connected with this reservation.

That there are so many things defective, we are told, in existing laws, and detrimental, too, and that the law must be complied with is true; but, pray, whose business is it if not the Department officers to suggest and labor for the repeal and correction of such laws? But the items referred to are within the scope of authority under existing laws.

That this agency and school, the condition of the Indians, and matters in general are turned over to my successor far in advance of my taking charge three years and five months ago goes without saying.

And now permit me to say in

CONCLUSION

that in leaving the service I can conscientiously say all in my power has been done for the religious, moral, mental, and pecuniary benefit of these Indians. No regrets trouble me in leaving my charge save and except the tender expressions of sympathy and sorrow made manifest by the tribes since anticipating change with change of administration; and am free to say that under no consideration could I be induced to accept the charge of any Indian agency as the regulations and rules of the service now exist. The late Secretary of the Interior (Mr. Vilas) was right when he said:

> Competent and suitable persons shall be selected and nominated to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs by the respective agents, who shall be held to a strict accountability for their fitness for the proper discharge of the duties of the places for which they are nominated.

How cruel and unjust, and, to say the least of it, how unbusiness-like, for agents of clerks and storekeepers putting them in charge of books, papers, stores, and supplies without bonds and without the agents' knowledge and consent, and then hold the agent responsible for any loss or dereliction of duty; for, be it known to the world outside, the agent is the only one bonded and hence having financial responsibility on the reservation. It does seem that common sense would come into play and suggest itself; that but little in the line of good and efficient service can be obtained from employés appointed under such circumstances goes without saying; but when it comes to forcing employés and holding an innocent party under bonds responsible for their conduct is something I dare say unheard of outside the Indian service. Much might be written right along here, but I forbear, and for the reason that but little, if any, good can result from it to the Indians, my successor, or the service generally. In the matter nothing personal can result to me now by a change of policy, and hence these things can be written of freely; nor can it be charged that my spite or spleen must be given vent because of my own removal, for those who know me well know better, and none better than the party who succeeds me. No disappointment to me, for I have lived too long in the world to be led astray by such empty vaporings as—

> the spirit and purpose of the reform [civil service] should be observed. All executive appointments under it should be absolutely free from partisan consideration and influence.

And then again:

> In appointments to every grade and department, fitness and not party service should be the essential and discriminating test, and fidelity and efficiency the only sure tenure of office. Only the interest of the public service should suggest removals from office.

These sayings are excellent if carried out, but there lies the trouble; and I fear, despite the wishes and anxiety of some of the best men and women in the country, partisan politics will come into play and stand out prominent in the Indian service as well as other departments of the Government.

And now, finally, let me say, as I have said ofttimes to these Indians since the edict has gone forth that we part company, and of which I am reminded by the oldest chief among them just as I reach the closing paragraph of this report, that it must not be forgotten that all desire to meet me in council and shake hands before I leave. So would I say to those with whom I have been associated at "headquarters" in making and putting forth my every effort for the advancement of these tribes and the ameliora-

tion of the Indian, and to those who have come into power either here or at the nation's capital, I bid you Godspeed, shake hands, bid you good-by, and with a conscience void of offense take my leave, praying blessings on your work of faith and labor of love.

Very respectfully,

P. GALLAGHER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, FORT HALL AGENCY.

FORT HALL AGENCY, *August* 12, 1889.

SIR: The following is a summary of the medical work of the year ending June 30, 1889:

The general health of the Indians and whites since my residence here has been very good in camp and at the school, and that in the face of unfavorable circumstances, the water for drinking and culinary purposes coming from stagnant pools, and the streams, owing to the light snow-fall last winter, having gone dry in the vicinity of the agency. I would here very respectfully call the attention of the Department to the necessity for this locality of an artesian well. The Government would be warranted in making an appropriation for such an improvement.

I can find no record of that portion of the year previous to April 14, 1889, so can only give summary for the time since. There have been under treatment one hundred and fifteen, with ten deaths and one birth; but this does not show the true condition of affairs, as neither all the births nor deaths are reported, and the births fail to become known more often than the deaths.

There are several medicine men, but the confidence once reposed in them is largely gone. I have treated the wife of one of them and am called on by them for treatment. Many of the most intelligent still employ them, yet quite a number will have nothing to do with them, and generally after a failure on their part to effect a cure the agency physician is called.

There are frequent calls to visit the sick who are unable to come to the agency, and a large number come to the dispensary when suffering from slight ailments.

A hospital is very much needed at this agency where persons requiring special medical attention could be brought for treatment, with proper hospital facilities, when, I believe, the "medicine men" would become a thing of the past.

Respectfully, yours.

W. W. MILLER, M. D.,
Agency Physician.

REPORT OF LEMHI AGENCY.

LEMHI AGENCY, IDAHO, *August* 15, 1889.

SIR: In compliance with Department regulations and instructions, I have the honor to submit the following as my third annual report for this agency:

The condition of the Indians at this agency has materially changed since last year. The constant dread which they entertained of being moved from their old homes (in the Lemhi Valley) to the Fort Hall Reservation was a great drawback to their general advancement; but since the question of their removal has been settled I am glad to say a general change has come about, and they appear better contented than ever before, since learning that they were likely to be removed.

A general cause of complaint with these Indians for several years was that they did not want to establish homes on this reservation until they had assurance of being allowed to remain, as they thought it useless to construct houses, fence their ground, and after having accomplished the labor have to abandon it all. This state of affairs existed up to the 1st of last April, when Inspector Armstrong visited this agency and explained to the Indians the object of wanting them to go to the Fort Hall Reservation. After a full explanation in regard to their removal a vote was taken whether or not they were willing to go, resulting unanimously in favor of not going. A large number of Indians were present, consisting of the principal chiefs and working men. The inspector then gave them words of encouragement, insisting on their going to work in building houses and engaging in various pursuits of industry. After the meeting was adjourned they all went to their homes, feeling relieved, expressing themselves as being well pleased and willing to work, desiring to become self-supporting.

AGRICULTURE.

Notwithstanding the backward condition of these Indians, it is but justice to say that under all the circumstances they have done remarkably well in the way of farming.

Unless there is an appropriation made to clean up the farming land and construct irrigating ditches, those who have not farmed will be slow in commencing. Most of the land adapted to agriculture is covered with heavy brush, which will require a great deal of hard labor to remove. The reservation affords plenty of excellent water, which can easily be gotten on the farming land if ditches are constructed.

EDUCATION.

The boarding school at this agency was discontinued June 30 on recommendation of Inspector Armstrong. I regret to say that the school had never done much good, and never could have done under the existing circumstances.

The school buildings were very poor and inadequate for the purpose, and were situated right among the Indian "wickiups," some of which are not more than 100 yards distant. The result was, as soon as the children were out of school they would run off to their homes and could only be brought back by police force. The older Indians were continually hanging around the school, which proved detrimental to the advancement of the children. This state of affairs has existed ever since the school was established, consequently a large amount of money has been expended for school purposes at this agency and but very little good has resulted therefrom.

POLICE FORCE.

It is due to the police at this agency to say that they have been very efficient during the past year, though the peaceable and obedient disposition of these Indians has given them but very little to do.

INTOXICATION, ETC.

The desire for strong drink and card-playing are the two dominant social evils which exist to a great extent and are hard to overcome. It is difficult to stop the sale of liquor to these Indians, as it is conducted only by the low and most degraded class of people, principally by the Chinamen, and it is hard for the county officials to get a hold on them. They keep the business secret in their low dens of filth.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The sanitary condition of the Indians on this reservation is reasonably good, considering their manner of life. As a rule they are very superstitious, and low in the scale of civilization. The native "medicine man" still has great influence over them; but a large number when sick apply to the agency physician for treatment, especially for all surgical troubles. It will take time and much patience to overcome the prejudice and superstitions of these Indians.

DEPREDATIONS.

I am glad to report that there have been no depredations committed during the year either by the Indians or whites.

CENSUS.

The census taken last year showed a population of 450. This year we have been able to get a more complete census, as the Indians were nearly all on the reservation when the census was taken, showing a number of 524. A complete census of these Indians would number about 600. I notice the estimate has been placed at a considerably higher figure, but am of the opinion that it has included quite a number of renegades who are constant visitors, in fact, reside here a great deal of their time, and, as a general rule, are a very indolent and worthless class of people, engaging in nothing but gambling and various pursuits of idleness.

Very respectfully,

J. M. NEEDHAM,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF NEZ PERCÉS AGENCY.

NEZ PERCÉS INDIAN AGENCY, IDAHO, *August* 26, 1889.

SIR: In compliance with your letter of July 1, 1889, I have the honor to hand you this, my first annual report under my present commission.

I assumed charge of this agency July 1, 1889, relieving Special Agent H. S. Welton.

I found the service thoroughly demoralized in all its departments, the primary cause being a lack of foresight and discretion on part of the Department at Washington, which in 1887 caused the adoption of certain regulations in the management of schools on reservations whereby authority was divided, and made the superintendents, in a measure, independent of the agent, at the same time held the agent responsible for the proper management of all affairs connected with the agency.

In this a blow was struck at discipline and good order on reservations, and licensed such as knew not how to appreciate authority to commit insubordination and thereby compromise the best interests of the service, as also the agent. In harmony with said regulations and in conjunction with the enforcement of them at this agency, controversy and contention arose and did not cease until the said regulations were abrogated.

Practically the same thing is about to be repeated at this agency in the establishing of an independent school under a bonded superintendent. It will be time enough to refer to the wisdom of such a step when the result is known.

SCHOOLS.

During the past two years the school service at this agency has been a farce and schools have existed only on paper. Nothing has been accomplished in the way of teaching the children to speak English. I came to the agency June 15, 1889, and several times endeavored to make myself understood by addressing the scholars in English, but failed. The schools were dismissed June 28, 1889.

THE TRIBE.

The disorder in the school service does not exceed that which has crept into the tribe in the way of drunkenness, gambling, and other vices, occasioned by the controversies between agent and employés, whose attention was diverted from the welfare of the tribe and the best interests of the service. In thus speaking it is not my purpose to criticise my predecessor or his employés. I am directed not to submit any "rose-colored" report, but rather the "actual state of affairs," hence the representations herewith. Experience, discretion, and judicious management alone will enable us to regain the ground lost during the past two years.

AGRICULTURE.

In my opinion the cultivated acreage is about the same as reported by my predecessor in his last annual report. The crops, as a whole, will not exceed one-half of former years, owing to the long and severe drought, the like never having been experienced in this section of the country. Much suffering will ensue the coming winter among the widows and old and destitute, unless liberal aid is rendered by the Government.

ALLOTMENTS.

Special Agent Miss Fletcher has made her headquarters, for the present, at Kamiah, the station on the east end of this reserve, and has met with encouraging results. I think all white men who married Nez Percé women have come upon the reserve and made selections for the benefit of their wives and children. The Indians move slow, generally, and in this their tardy action has given said whites opportunity to come in and select lands which reservation Indians had contemplated taking. This has caused considerable feeling, and many Indians have demanded a council and the presence of an inspector for the purpose of requiring said element to be the last to make selections. I have replied, at all times, that the "severalty act" is a law and must be obeyed; that they must not procrastinate, but act quickly, and make their selections without delay.

CENSUS.

I asked authority to appoint a graduate from Chemawa school in Oregon as second assistant teacher in the school here, and to detail him to take a census of this tribe em-

bracing every and all questions embraced in the statistical blank. No notice was taken of my communication, hence said report is made up of estimates.

IN GENERAL.

Owing to the shortage in crops at least two-thirds of the tribe are absent from the reserve, having gone into the mountains and fishing grounds to lay in a larger supply of jerked meat and dried fish than usual.

Appropriations have been made regularly, covering rations for the police force at non-ration agencies. I think it would make said force at this agency more efficient if rations could be issued them, this being a non-ration agency. The increase in pay of $2 per month is thankfully received, and will be of some encouragement.

The general health of the tribe is good.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. E. MONTEITH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

REPORT OF CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY,
Darlington, Ind. T., August 27, 1889.

SIR: In compliance with Department regulations and printed circular of your office bearing date July 1, 1889, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of this agency.

I arrived at Darlington on the 28th day of April and took charge on the 1st of May last. I found matters at the agency in a very demoralized condition, and without any attempt apparently to the care and preservation of Government property. Indifference seemed to pervade every department of agency work, and also the agency schools. About the only encouraging interest was the Mennonite mission schools, whose efficient managers, under the superintendence of the Rev. H. R. Voth, seemed to have escaped the general blight that had overwhelmed all other interests.

Immediately after taking charge, I proceeded to make a careful inventory of all Government property, the retiring agent taking no particular interest in the transaction. I found the property scattered in all directions and in every conceivable place. The performance of this duty and listening to complaints of Indians occupied my time for nearly two months. Owing to insufficient clerical help in the agency office the remainder of my time has been continuously devoted to office work. The causes above mentioned have made it impracticable for me to visit the Indians at their homes and the different farming districts. I will soon have matters systematized and running satisfactorily, when I will be able to devote necessary time to the Indians, their necessities, and to determine what is best to be done the most rapidly and practically to advance their condition towards self-support and civilization. The short time intervening, and the onerous duties I have had to perform since taking charge, preclude the possibility of my making any report based on personal knowledge of these Indians and affairs outside of the agency proper.

RESERVATION

Said to contain 4,270,771 acres, about one-fourth tillable, the balance adapted to grazing. Large portions of the reserve are said to be destitute of water, and but little timber fit for building purposes on it.

The agency is located at Darlington, on the North Fork of the Canadian River, 35 miles west of Oklahoma City, which place is the nearest railroad point. The Oklahoma boundary line east is about 3 miles distant; Fort Reno west, 1½ miles.

The water supply is taken from the river by means of wind-mill and tower, and distributed by a system of pipes. The military authorities at Fort Reno have constructed a system of sewerage which discharges its filth into the river about 1½ miles above the point where water is taken for agency and school use.

The agency buildings are ample for the purposes for which they are required, and,

with the exception of a few needed repairs, are in good condition. I except from the above statement the issue house used for the issue of net beef; a new and larger one is very much needed.

CENSUS.

On the 20th day of June an enumeration of the Indians was made at six different points. The following table will acquaint you with the result:

Tribes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	School children, ages 6 to 16.
Cheyennes	580	700	949	2,229	527
Arapahoes	334	397	541	1,272	275
Total	914	1,097	1,490	3,501	802

The enumeration shows an increase over that of last year. Every precaution was taken to guard against and prevent doubling up. The count was made at the different points in the morning of the same day; I therefore believe it is nearly correct. The following-named Indians reported to this agency from Pine Ridge, and by the request of the agent at that agency were enrolled here: "Flash of Lightning," "Medicine Root," "Shaved Head," "Sioux Woman," "Twenty Women," and "Day."

CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

In view of the reports of the condition of these Indians a few years ago, their present condition, from observation in the immediate vicinity of the agency, from conversation had with the more progressive ones, and from opinions of people who have observed their progress for the past six years, they appear to have retrograded to a considerable extent in all things material to their support and civilization. There is reported from the districts a number of abandoned farms; the farmer of one district reporting seventeen vacant farms, others reporting numbers of acres of land broken which have been abandoned as to cultivation.

I refer you to the statistical reports herewith submitted as to their material wealth. Nearly all the Indians wear citizens' dress wholly or in part; about 500 can read; 600 use English sufficient for ordinary intercourse.

AGRICULTURE AND FARMING.

The reservation is divided into five districts, as follows:

Name of district.	No. of acres in district (about).	No. of farms as per last year's report.	Acres cultivated.	Reported cultivated last year.	Acres under fence, including Government pastures, taken from last year's report.
Agency	160,000	87	853	1,151	4,447
Twelve-Mile Point	252,440	40	192	400	965
Bent's	716,800	70	200	388	780
Cantonment	1,008,000	145	595	935	1,110
Seger Colony	345,000	82	475	501	1,009
Total		424	2,315	3,375	8,311

I have consolidated, from last year's report, with Agency district, Kingfisher district; with Bent's district, South Canadian district; with Cantonment district, Salt Creek and Stone Calf districts.

I am satisfied from reports of farmers, who have been appointed (with one exception, J. H. Seger, Seger Colony) since I assumed charge, that the reports of last year were largely drawn from imagination or erroneous estimates.

Owing to the large area of the districts the farmers labor under great disadvantages in their work, it being an impossibility for them to visit the different farms as often as is necessary to insure good, faithful work on the part of the Indians. Transportation is not furnished them by the Government, and they have to depend upon the Indians (who

are oftentimes uncertain and fickle) to move machinery from one point to another in the district. They should each be furnished with a good pair of mules or horses, wagon, harness, etc.

Remarks by John F. Black, agency farmer:

Owing to the very short time I have been employed, I have not had time or opportunity to acquire the information asked for in interrogations 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, and 9. The number of houses built by or for the Indians is 23, but I have no means of knowing by whom built. The kind, with very limited exceptions, are mere shanties, in an unfinished condition; some have shingle roofs, some have canvas, and three or four have no roofs. Numbers of acres of land that have been broken, are abandoned as to cultivation. The prospect for a fair yield of oats was reasonably good in the early part of the season, but when about one-half matured it was stricken with rust, unfitting it for anything but a poor quality of fodder.

Remarks of Edward Gilroy, additional farmer, Twelve-Mile Point district:

There is a lack of work stock among the Indians of this district. Their horses are so small as to be almost worthless for heavy farm work such as breaking of new land or running of machines. There is nothing here in the way of horses, mules, or wagons for use of farmer in the district. Entering on my duty as farmer of this district on July 1, 1889, I found seventeen of the farms were vacant. I would recommend that stallions of draft blood be furnished these Indians to improve the size of their horses, that they may be of some use to the Indian as he progresses in his farming.

Remarks of Joseph O. Hickox, additional farmer, Bent district:

The Indians in this district have shown a strong desire to farm and build houses; many of them labor under difficulties unknown to white farmers. A good many of them possess small ponies only fit for the saddle, and therefore are unable to farm successfully.

I would earnestly suggest that we be furnished for this district two well-bred jacks, and two thorough-bred stallions, and with proper management a great improvement can be made in their stock.

This has been an extra good season, but owing to the late arrival of seeds, which did not reach here until the 27th and 29th of April, quite a number were compelled to plant forage corn, hence a shortage of about 20 per cent. per acre. There are twelve Indians in my district who have lumber and pickets to build houses, and several more who are getting lumber ready for building.

I earnestly request that I be furnished with a good team of horses and a lumber wagon for the purpose of traveling over the district, moving mowing-machines, hay-rakes, and other implements o a place where I can take proper care of them.

Remarks of J. H. Seger, additional farmer, Seger Colony:

I would respectfully call attention to the fact that while the produce raised by Indians is far behind last year, their horses and cattle show a good increase. I am fully convinced that their future prosperity and advancement toward self-support must come through raising stock to a greater extent than by agriculture, though they should go together. This reservation is better adapted to stock-raising than farming. The Indians can adapt themselves better to stock-raising. The Indians of my district show better results from this source, although the reason for not raising wheat the past year was no seed, no market, no thrashing-machine in proper time—no fault of Indians or climate. These wants have been provided for, and I feel confident will show good results another year.

It seems to be the opinion of many well-informed people that these Indians could better support themselves by raising stock than by agricultural pursuits. I am not prepared to express an opinion on the proposition. I am informed that cattle have been issued to them for purposes of raising stock, and that in most cases the cattle were butchered by the Indians in violation of agreement with the Government. The circumstances surrounding these Indians will soon be changed. Railroads are building towards them and will soon reach a point near enough to furnish transportation for their surplus crops; also, a market is being provided by the settlement of whites in the Oklahoma country for what they produce, which heretofore they have not had. This will tend greatly to encourage them to extra exertion in agricultural pursuits.

FREIGHTING.

During the year, as per records on file in office, Indians have transported to the agency and cantonment 1,477,381 pounds, for which they received $6,837.48; whites have transported 84,912 pounds, for which they received $400.86.

EDUCATION.

Educational facilities at this agency are excellent and I believe sufficient for the present requirements of the Indians.

The Indians at cantonment greatly desire a Government boarding school at that point, and claim it was promised to them. The Mennonite Church society are constructing a school building at cantonment; when completed will probably be sufficient for their wants.

At the agency is located the Arapaho boarding school, a large frame building two stories in height, bakery, laundry, barns, and sheds, somewhat out of repair, but as provision has been made for repairs of school buildings at this agency, this defect will soon be remedied; school building will accommodate about 100 pupils.

Mennonite mission school, building of brick, in good order and repair, will accommodate about fifty pupils.

Cheyenne school, also boarding, situated about 3 miles from the agency, large frame two-story and basement building, laundry, barns, and sheds, will accommodate about 125 pupils.

For further information in regard to schools, see accompanying statistics and reports of superintendents.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The principal missionary work at this agency is carried on by the Mennonite Church under direction of the Rev. H. R. Voth. (See report accompanying, marked A.)

CRIME AND COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

No record exists in the office of any crimes having been committed by the Indians during the past year. Since I have been in charge the Indians have been quiet and peaceable. No offenses have been committed by them of sufficient magnitude to require the intervention of the courts. Some differences have arisen between Indians in regard to ownership of property, which I referred to the court of Indian offenses, and settlement was had to the satisfaction, apparently, of all parties concerned.

INTOXICANTS.

But one case of furnishing whisky or other intoxicating liquor to Indians has been brought to my knowledge. Complaint was made before U. S. Commissioner Hauser at Fort Reno, warrant of arrest issued to Deputy Marshal J. Stillwell, accused arrested, brought before commissioner for examination, and by him discharged for want of evidence. I consider the conduct of the case discreditable alike to commissioner and marshal and am satisfied from conversation had with attorney for defendant that the prosecuting witness was intimidated by threats of arrest from giving testimony against defendant. The other witness not appearing when called, I made inquiry in regard to the matter and learned he had not been subpœnaed by the marshal.

INDIAN POLICE.

The Indian police force of this agency consists of 3 officers and 29 privates. They are selected from both tribes, and have been faithful and efficient with but one or two exceptions. They are of great help in the preservation of peace and the maintenance of order.

LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

The Indians, with the exception of some of the young men who have lately returned from Carlise and other schools, are opposed to the allotments of their lands in severalty, claiming it would deprive them of grazing land for their cattle and horses. The matter is, however, being talked about, and after a little will, I hope, receive more favorable consideration.

SANITARY.

This agency has been exempt from any visitation of an epidemic character during the last year. A few cases of whooping-cough has appeared in one of the families residing here, but has not as yet manifested itself among the Indians. Outside of itch and epidemic conjunctivitis the Indians have been singularly exempt from all epidemic diseases. It is true that a great many of them are afflicted with syphilis, scrofula, and consumption, but probably not more so than the poor in any of our large cities.

Both the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes are on the increase, as shown by the enrollment. The schools are in good sanitary condition, although an open drain is somewhat of a menace to the health of both employés and children at the Arapaho school. If it could be sunk below the ground and flushed regularly it would be a desideratum for that institution.

The running of the sewerage from Fort Reno into the North Canadian River above the agency is to be deprecated. A little more piping would have carried it below the point at which water is now taken for the agency and school, and not have subjected its water supply to contamination. The low state of the river at this season of the year renders the water totally unfit for use. This source of water supply for the agency will

have to be abandoned if an epidemic of typhoid fever is to be avoided. At a very inconsiderable outlay water could be supplied to the agency from Caddo Springs, which is both pure and wholesome. The Cheyenne school is already supplied from that source, and the surplus water is more than sufficient to meet all the demands of the agency.

A hospital at this agency would be of incalculable benefit to the Indians. It would do more towards liberating them from the thralldom of their "medicine men" than a thousand years of preaching. Results are what instills confidence in an Indian, and he is not slow in availing himself of anything that he is convinced by trial and observation is beneficial.

CONCLUSION.

In general the Indians of this agency are friendly and peaceably disposed, and a few evince a genuine desire to improve their present state; while a large part of the Cheyennes, led by Young Whirlwind, Little Big Jake, Little Medicine, and Howling Wolf, formerly of the Stone Calf following, are essentially the non-progressive Indians, are turbulent, untractable, worthless; they will not listen to reason, and pay but little attention to advice given them by the agent. Could they be removed, I believe it would tend greatly to the advancement of the other Indians, not only to their settlement on allotments, but in all other ways, as removing from their midst the disturbing and demoralizing element; an element which does more to drag back and derogate the returned students than all others combined; the element which demanded of me the removal of the Arapahoes from off the reservation because they were inclined to be industrious and obedient; an element which demanded of the agent that he should turn out to them supplies for feasting, and when refused were insolent and threatening; an element that defied the agent and inspector when told they could not leave the reservation without permission, used impudent and offensive language and said they would go in the morning whether or no, but were restrained by fear of the military and police. It may yet be necessary to use the strong arm of the Government in a most emphatic manner with these Indians.

There is no jail here. In my opinion it is just as essential to civilization and good government to have a place of confinement for violaters of law and regulations as it is to have school-houses and churches.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES F. ASHLEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF THE KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND WICHITA AGENCY.

KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND WICHITA AGENCY,
Anadarko, Ind. T., August 27, 1889.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year 1889, and I might add that it will, in all probability, be my last, as I understand my marching orders have been recently issued by those now in authority.

I assumed charge of this agency on the 10th day of September last, and while I have not succeeded in advancing the Indians as rapidly as I had hoped to do, yet I am confident they have made steady progress during the entire year in all matters pertaining to their future prosperity and welfare, and at this the close of the year I feel that the Indians of this agency are entitled to much credit for the efforts made and success attained in grasping the many opportunities afforded them by a liberal Government toward self-support and civilization.

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF RESERVATION.

I deem it useless to give the boundaries of this reservation or the location of the agency, as it would only be a repetition of the many reports heretofore made and published from this agency. I am fully convinced that not more than 40 per cent. of this entire reservation will ever be successfully utilized as an agricultural country, and while the valleys are beautiful and very productive, the uplands, as a rule, are rough, broken, and very sandy, and I feel confident they are of more value with their beautiful and luxurious growth of blue-stem, sage, gramma, mesquite, and other native

grasses than they will be after they are once despoiled of their virgin beauty. I believe when future development solves this question the above statement will be found near the truth.

AGRICULTURE.

I consider it safe to say that one-half the adult male Indians on this reserve are very prosperous farmers in a small way, but very many of the strong, able-bodied men belonging to the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribes are very much averse to the work of farming, and it will require stronger "medicine" than has yet been administered to induce them to make this effort toward self-support.

I had determined that every male Indian that belongs to this agency who has arrived at the age of twenty years must either plant and cultivate as much as 10 acres in corn, wheat, or oats the coming year or surrender his rations and annuities for the benefit of those who do work, and I would make his rations in the future years dependent on the fact that he added at least 5 acres to the above-named farm each succeeding year until he has 160 acres in cultivation. I believe a positive course, as above indicated, will soon make these people independent, and, instead of continuing as beggars, they will soon become the producers of not only enough to supply their own necessities, but will have a surplus to sell.

Our seed oats arrived so late that a failure in the crop could be predicted with a certainty before they were planted.

The corn and millet planted will make splendid crops, and many of the farms among our progressive Indians would be a credit to some of the States. The season has been all that could be desired, and nature has done her full share toward rewarding honest industry.

POPULATION.

According to a very careful census just completed I find the following number of Indians belonging to the several tribes under the control of this agency, viz:

Tribes.	No.	Tribes.	No.
Comanches	1,590	Towaconies	145
Kiowas	1,142	Caddos	517
Apaches	349	Delawares	90
Wichitas	164		
Wacos	29	Total	4,088
Keechies	62		

This shows an increase of 73 Indians, "divided among the various tribes," for the fiscal year. I feel positive that the census is as nearly correct as it can be made, as it has been taken with great care.

There are but very few white men married to Indian women on this reservation, and those that are here I find to be good, peaceable citizens, and, as a rule, I think they are a great advantage to the Indians, as they are all farmers, have good homes, well improved, and are making a living by tilling the soil, and are always willing and ready to instruct the Indians in their work. I believe, as a whole, they are exceptions to the class of men that seek such a union, and the ones we have here, with but few exceptions, would be considered good citizens in any community.

EDUCATION.

Believing that in education lies the chief hope for the ultimate civilization of the Indian, I have endeavored in every way to advance the school interests of this reservation, and have given the schools under my charge strict personal surveillance. The Government schools are two in number, both situated near the agency.

The Wichita school, established for the benefit of the Wichita and affiliated tribes, under the management of J. W. Haddon, did excellent work during the entire year. Aided by an efficient corps of assistants, the instructions and discipline in every department were of the best character, and the results could not fail to be gratifying. The average attendance was especially good and showed no dimunition near the close of the term, which is frequently the case in Indian schools.

The school building is comparatively new and in good repair. Sanitary condition good. With the erection of a laundry, authority for which has recently been granted by the Department, every convenience for the successful prosecution of the school work will be provided. The house was built with a view to the accommodation of 75 pupils, but that number overcrowds both dormitories and dining-room to a degree detrimental

to health and comfort. The average attendance for the year was 65, the largest number, in my opinion, that can be safely accommodated.

I regret exceedingly my inability to give a similar report of the Kiowa school. In the management of the school I was greatly embarrassed by the extraordinary action of the late superintendent of Indian schools, S. H. Albro, in reinstating the superintendent of this school after he had been dismissed for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. I felt this to be an injustice both to the school and to myself, and remonstrated earnestly against it, but to little purpose until, at the very close of his brief term of office, he was led to see his mistake and to discharge the offender. The delay, however, was fatal to the school and practically wrecked it for the year, as the term was now drawing to a close and many of the pupils had been withdrawn. Under the management of the present superintendent, J. Collins, I hope for better things for the coming year. Assuming charge of the school in the thoroughly disorganized and inharmonious condition in which he found it, the task of reducing it to order was one of no mean proportion. With a new staff of employés he will now be given a favorable opportunity for demonstrating his capability.

The Kiowa school building is a disgrace to the Government that owns it and the reservation upon which it stands. Extensive repairs will be necessary before it will be comfortable for occupancy during the coming winter, and it is a question with me whether it is worth the money required to make them.

Excellent health prevailed in both schools. There were no deaths among the pupils, except from chronic diseases, mainly consumption. The school farms produced fine crops of corn and millet, with abundance of garden vegetables. The industrial work generally was highly satisfactory.

The Comanches are still clamorous for a school of their own at Fort Sill, and I think it only right that their request should be granted. The distance they live from the agency, as well as their tribal prejudice, renders it difficult to keep them in the Kiowa school, which in any case is wholly inadequate to the accommodation of both tribes.

We have in prospect a number of schools under the care of various religious denominations, which will be noted under the head of missionaries.

MISSIONARIES.

I am glad to state that this reservation is commending itself to religious denominations as a hopeful field for missionary work, and I am convinced that nothing will conduce so much to the real enlightenment and true progress of the various tribes as the efforts that are now being put forth by the missionaries among them. The work of Rev. J. J. Methvin, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, has been in progress two years, and is beginning to show gratifying results. A neat building, comprising church and parsonage, has recently been erected by the mission board of his church for his use, and he is now in receipt of funds for the establishment of a school among the Indians.

One year ago Rev. S. V. Fait, of the Old School Presbyterian Church, came to this agency, since which time he has done excellent work, principally among the white and colored people of the agency, who had hitherto been almost as much neglected as the Indians. Messrs. Fait and Methvin contemplate the immediate organization of Presbyterian and Methodist churches at the agency, thus affording church privileges to the white and colored employés and residents of the place, and also offering a church home to returned pupils from Eastern schools, many of whom sadly need such restraint. Mr. Fait's ultimate object is the establishment of a school for the Comanches at Fort Sill, land for which has been assigned him, and is awaiting the convenience of his church to begin the erection of suitable buildings.

A few months ago the missionary force received an important addition, in the person of Rev. W. W. Carithers, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. He came possessed of abundant means for the furtherance of his plans, and immediately began the erection of a good school building among the Apaches. He expects to open a school very soon.

During this summer Rev. Mr. Requi, a Baptist minister of Chicago, has been laboring as an evangelist among the different tribes. Several camp meetings have been held in which the Indians manifested considerable interest, by attendance and otherwise.

The Wichitas have a regularly organized Baptist church, of which Rev. G. W. Hicks is pastor. They have their own church building, located about 2 miles from the agency, in which they hold weekly services. Rev. Mr. Hicks and wife are earnest workers and have established various societies for the religious and social advancement of the Wichitas.

Very recently, Joshua H. Given, a full-blood Kiowa Indian, who has been educated by the Presbyterian Church and is now an ordained minister in that connection, has returned to his people as a missionary. He has great influence among them, and I trust will exercise it so that his presence among them may result in great good. I learn that he will also be furnished with sufficient means to at once erect a school building, and that he will devote his entire time to his school and mission work among the Kiowas.

All of the gentlemen mentioned I know to be earnest, consecrated men, several of whom have proven their devotion to the cause of mission work by relinquishing unusually attractive fields of labor for the deprivations incident to the life of a missionary. Their families are with them, and the social and moral influence which they exert is incalculable. All of the larger tribes now have missionaries among them, except the Caddoes, and I trust they will soon be similarly favored.

INDIAN FREIGHTERS.

During the fiscal year just closed the Indians have transported to this agency, from Paul's Valley, Indian Territory, distant 75 miles from agency, 883,903 pounds of freight, for which they have received the sum of $6,772.56, and during the entire year there has not been a single package lost, stolen, or broken open, which certainly speaks well for them. I think as a rule they make excellent freighters, and we have no trouble in securing as many as are needed for the work, except in midwinter, when the roads are bad, and their horses are very poor at this season from continued exposure. The Indians also do a large share of freighting for the traders, and the money thus derived is usually spent in the purchase of articles necessary for the comfort of the family.

INDIAN POLICE.

The Indian police force at this agency have at all times faithfully and willingly performed the almost constant service demanded of them. The reservation being large and, unfortunately for the Indians, bounded on the west by Greer County, Tex., makes it absolutely necessary that the police be kept constantly in the saddle, to prevent the utter destruction of the timber on the western border, and also to prevent trespassing stock from being grazed on the reserve and the stock owned by the Indians from being stolen. The men comprising the force at this agency are honorable, truthful, and can be relied on to faithfully perform any duty assigned them. I consider their services indispensable to the successful management and maintenance of good order on the reservation.

They frequently complain and often quit the service because their pay is so small, but when they are encouraged with the belief that the Government will yet see and recognize the value of their services by paying them a better salary they will continue to furnish their own ammunition, ride their own best horses, and to death if need be, for the same old price, viz, $8 per month.

THE COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

At the time I assumed charge of this agency I found established a court of Indian offenses, consisting of three judges, which places were filled by three of the most prominent chiefs on the reservation, viz, Lone Wolf, principal chief of the Kiowas; Quanah Parker, chief of the Comanches, and Towaconie Jim, chief of the Wichita and affiliated bands. Early in October last Lone Wolf, acceding to the wishes of his tribe, resigned; and I immediately appointed his brother, Chaddle-Kaung-Ky, to fill the vacancy. I find this court of great benefit in punishing the Indians for offenses committed. Their decisions are generally fair, and always impartial, and are accepted with good grace by the Indians. I have in some instances, in view of all the facts, felt obliged to reduce fines imposed by this court, for the reason that I considered them excessive. During the fiscal year just closed there has been but little lawlessness committed by the Indians on this reserve, and the offenders have all, when discovered, been speedily punished. While the decisions of the court might, if appealed, be subject to many reverses, still I can think of no other way in which as much good can be accomplished for the Indians for the amount of money it costs the Government to sustain this court. The pay of the judges is in every sense inadequate to the services performed.

DANCING.

I was informed early in May by the principal chiefs and headmen of the Kiowa tribe of Indians that this was the regular year for them to celebrate their "medicine dance" and asked that I secure for them the consent of the honorable Commissioner of Indians Affairs for the same. After making diligent inquiry about the manner in which the dance was celebrated, it was obvious to me that it was both demoralizing and degrading and that it should not be permitted. I at once made these facts known to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and asked that I be instructed to prevent the consummation of the same. I was advised to take immediate steps to prevent it, and if nec-

essary to call on the military for aid to enforce the order. On receipt of this information I at once communicated the fact to the Indians, but could not get them to promise to abandon it. I informed them that on the slightest intimation that any preparation was being made for the celebration of this dance I would be compelled to call on the military and cause the arrest of every Indian who expressed a determination to participate in the same. Many of the young men, belonging to the worst element, privately declared their intention of holding the dance, but as yet nothing has been done in that direction. I am firmly of the opinion I will be able to prevent it without the aid of the troops.

I especially desire that it shall terminate in this manner, as I have not yet been compelled to call on the military to enforce my orders, or for any assistance, and hope I may not be obliged to do so in this case, for the reason that I am fully persuaded that an agent makes a great mistake when he calls troops to his agency unless an urgent necessity, with threatened danger, demands it.

WHISKY DRINKING AND GAMBLING.

Of the first evil I can truthfully say it is as thoroughly eradicated, both from this agency and reservation, and not only from among the Indians but also the employés, as it is possible for such a thing to be. I don't believe there is a man at this agency, in the Government service, that would take a drink of any intoxicant if the opportunity was presented. I regard intemperance as the greatest evil that can befall man, white or red, and dread to see the day when white men will be allowed to handle and drink it with impunity, as has been the case in years past at this agency.

In this connection I desire to call your special attention to the report of my predecessor, Special Agent E. E. White, on woqui, or mescal (page 98, Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1888). The use of this fruit as a stimulant is alarmingly on the increase among the Indians, and unless some step is taken in the near future to prevent this traffic it will not only retard their progress for many years, but finally make slaves and kill them with the same certainty that the morphine, opium, or alcohol habit kills the white man. The traders on this reservation are not allowed to sell them this article, but they procure it from men across the North Fork of Red River, who are merchants and traders in Greer County, Tex.

It would be an exaggeration to say that gambling has been obliterated among the Indians. I have finally suppressed it around the agency, but I well know that at their homes and in the secluded tepee it is still indulged in by many of them The police are instructed, whenever they find a game in progress to take charge of the cards and all money in sight, and bring it to the office, and this order has driven it from the sight of the agency; but, as before stated, the evil has only been restrained and not by any means blotted out. The Indians say that gambling and the value of cards has been taught them by their white friends, and they can't understand why the authorities will allow one man to teach them to do a thing and then send another to prevent them from doing it.

EMPLOYÉS.

I shall always retain a warm place in my heart for the present force of agency employés. I arrived here ten months ago, a perfect and entire stranger to a majority of them, and I am glad to testify that they have collectively and individually performed their duties like noble men and women, with an eye single to the good of the service and the advancement of the Indian. I commend them to him who shall take my place at this agency as being worthy of his full confidence, respect, love, and esteem, and will vouch that every one of them will be in line and sober when duty calls them to their work.

BUILDINGS.

When I arrived here I found that the agency stock, consisting of mules, horses, and cattle, were being fed on the ground in a pasture, and that there was absolutely no other provision for their care or protection. During the year, at a cost of $390 to the Government, "beside the use of the saw-mill and agency force," I have erected a splendid barn 40 by 100 feet, 14 feet high, in which we have room for 22 head of horses, 2 buggies, cribs for 1,500 bushels of corn and room for 50 tons of hay, besides a nice harness room and office. This barn is worth at least $1,800, and it would cost that amount to construct it in any of the Western States.

It is a fact well known to the Department that there is not a single house at this agency, except the agent's dwelling, that is tenantable or habitable for an employé to live in, and I feel that if the true situation was understood and appreciated that the De-

partment would feel disgraced to longer neglect the matter. I was instructed in December last to prepare and forward estimates for ten cottages, which was promptly done. I was told in February that the funds available for that purpose "for the fiscal year 1889" were exhausted, but that the Department realized the necessity and justice of this long-continued complaint from this agency, and that on the first day of the new fiscal year the agent would be instructed to proceed with the work of erecting them. The time promised has come and gone, and although I have written two letters about the matter since that time, I have received no reply, and I suppose the matter will be allowed to rest until some other agent, believing in the promise, "Ask and ye shall receive," takes it up; but I fear he will never get nearer the houses than his carpenter's estimate.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I beg to say that the Indians on the reservation are making commendable progress towards a higher state of civilization, and if their affairs are properly administered for the next few years, I think they will cease to be a burden to the Government. They oppose to a man the allotment of their land in severalty, claiming they are not yet ready for the change, and I am firmly impressed with the belief that the time has not yet come when these people should be forced to accept this measure. They realize that it must come, and that soon, and are preparing for the change. I would recommend that at least 1,500 acres of land be broken for these Indians in the early spring, for the reason that their pony teams are too small and light for the work, and many of them have become discouraged about farming, as they have been unable to secure any help from the Government in this direction for two years past. I would further recommend that seed be furnished them in time for spring planting, if they have to be purchased in the fall before, as the delay in getting them this year was exceedingly discouraging to them.

In closing this report, I desire to especially tender my sincere thanks and gratitude to the old as well as the new officials, and my superiors in office, for the universal courtesy and the many acts of kindness extended me during my brief sojourn as your representative at the agency. I feel under lasting and special obligations to the old as well as the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs for sustaining me in the various and often trying details of properly conducting an Indian agency.

With perfect respect, I remain your obedient servant,

W. D. MYERS,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF OSAGE AGENCY.

OSAGE AGENCY, *October* 31, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of this agency:

Having assumed charge of this agency the 20th day of May, I will confine myself to the general condition of the Indians, rather than to the progress of the year.

The reservation is situated south of the State of Kansas, west of the Cherokee Nation, and east of the Arkansas River. The land is hilly, almost mountainous, about one-quarter of it being covered with scattering post-oak and "black jack" timber. The valleys generally have good soil, and some fair timber along the water-courses. The uplands produce good grass, but will rarely mature a crop when planted, owing to the prevalence of the hot winds in the summer season. The Government field-notes, when the survey was made, placed the tillable land at not exceeding 20 per cent., and having traveled over the reservation many times, I believe the estimate full large.

This reservation was once a portion of the Cherokee strip, and was purchased by the Osages from the Cherokees at 70 cents per acre. The Osages having left their homes in Kansas, and moved on to these lands, claim to have purchased this reservation for a home, and hope to hold it as such. All of them have locations picked out for a home, and many of them have erected substantial improvements. Some have selected a number of claims in a neighborhood with the intention of locating their children about them. It is difficult now to secure a claim of any value without encroaching upon the rights of some other citizen.

This country is largely a grazing one, and must continue so for all time. While the Indians are averse to taking their lands in severalty, yet they have a pride in building up good homes for themselves, and a number of them have got orchards started.

The presence of numerous vagabond white people on the reservation is a detriment to the welfare of the Indian. Many of them prove to be gamblers or whisky-peddlers, who succeed in evading the officers until an opportunity offers itself for them to steal a horse or rob an Indian; and from all I can learn this class greatly increased during the past few years. More stringent measures should be used to rid the Indian country of this class, and to control those who come in here as farmers and laborers.

The Indian, like too many of his white neighbors, will drink when he can get it; but there would be little trouble to check this evil if it were easier to prevent its introduction or to punish the offenders. There should be more stringent laws for the prohibition of this traffic, and a more efficient police system inaugurated than is possible under existing provisions.

The health of the full-blood Indians is apparently good, yet year by year their numbers decrease, the mortality being largely among the children. I believe the death-rate could be materially lessened with proper medical attendance. It would require, however, a sufficient number of physicians to insure to the Indian frequent visits to his home; and these physicians should be willing to lay aside "professional etiquette" and seek out the sick and administer to their wants, rather than sit in their office and wait for "calls."

Much has been written and published the past year about the profligacy of the Osages. Having known them for many years, and having a personal acquaintance with every member of the tribe, I believe they are as frugal as the average white man would be under similar circumstances, and they are far more easily controlled, and submit more cheerfully to the laws that govern them than any other community of my acquaintance. Could the Government but protect them successfully from the evil consequent upon too close contact with degraded whites their prosperity would greatly increase.

In religion the full-bloods nearly all cling to a creed of their own, and a large portion of the summer months is taken up by many of them in the observance of their form of worship, which is peculiar to the Osages, none of the surrounding tribes joining with them. They are very devout and earnest, and will make any sacrifice demanded of them to obtain preferment in their "church" and learn new religious forms. The mixed-bloods are divided, some adhering to the Catholic and some to the Protestant faith.

Although I have not been at the agency long, I find the same perplexities and anxieties that surrounded the service when I left it in 1885—seasoned, however, with the same hopes and desires for the improvement of this remnant of a race that is fast fading away. I trust that a kind Providence may so temper the dispositions of those who have to do with these Indians that the pleasure of doing them good will largely direct their motives, thus appealing to the better nature of a people anxious to improve their condition.

Respectfully,

L. J. MILES,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PONCA, PAWNEE, OTOE, AND OAKLAND AGENCY.

PONCA, PAWNEE, OTOE, AND OAKLAND AGENCY,
Ponca, Ind. T., September 2, 1889.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit this my fourth and last annual report from this agency.

The fourth annual report will be looked upon by those who are acquainted with the history of this agency as something wonderful, no other agent having written more than two. This statement coming from me, at first glance, appears to be reeking with bigotry and conceit, but when I attempt to explain some of the vicissitudes of the life of an Indian agent from my standpoint it will be clearly seen that it tries the nerves, patience, and pride of one to hold the position, and often he goes reeling through the duties imposed with wounded pride and shattered nerves, caused by some not-to-be-avoided obstacle, while upon the other hand he is being strangled to death by necessary "red tape" or "criminal propositions."

Before taking upon himself the cares of an Indian agency the deluded applicant has heard much of the prodigious might and the feats performed by Indian agents; but you can not approximate his surprise, when, having assumed the charge of his office, he is made to realize that an Indian agent and a thief are synonymous. Do not become shocked, sir, or mortified because you have the general supervision of this branch of the

public service; for, while this statement sounds rough and coarse, none save an uninitiated "tenderfoot" will doubt this harsh fact; and the same applies to those who have been reared under the very droppings of the sanctuary and who are taught the moral grandeur of independent integrity to be the sublimest thing in nature, before which the displays of magnificent and imposing splendor are perishable.

These criminal propositions to which I have referred are the overtures made to the new-fledged agent and which he has been taught to avoid from the gentle lullabies of his mother to the tender expostulations and stern realities of his father's strap. Be faithful, be honest, be true! Faithful to duty, honest in trusts imposed, and true to country and God! But to explain: Shortly after a newly appointed agent arrives at his post and has attempted to take in the situation and know the wants of his dusky wards he learns that they are needing horses, stock, cattle, etc. He advises your office and asks that they be furnished; he is directed to advertise and contract for them in the usual way. He does so, and calls for as many young and serviceable horses without blemishes, etc., as have been authorized, and waits for bids. "Then comes the tug of war." In a few days a wordy stranger puts in an appearance, tells long stories, and remarks upon the time he has spent out West and the agents he has met—"all good fellows." Very soon he makes a casual remark about the horses advertised for. He's a "horse man," has furnished many under contract. Finally, in a quiet, smothered, criminal tone he asks, "How much will be your per cent. on these horses, upon a close calculation?" His guilty looks betray his meaning; fierce and impetuous adjectives, heavy and armed verbs and sturdy substantives follow, and the "horse man" leaves, a sadder but wiser man.

Again, a party who desires a position in the service calls. "This is an honorable, honest gentleman, and would make a faithful, efficient, and useful employé; he deserves the confidence of any Indian agent." This is gathered from a voluminous supply of recommendations which the applicant is armed with. If told that there are no vacancies, and if, under the cloak of Lord Chesterfield, the agent is "sorry for this," then the applicant takes new life, and agrees to "make it interesting," to the amount of $200, to create a vacancy for him. Another thrust at the agent's honor, yet the earnest applicant looks surprised and blushes when the agent takes his foot from the rear of his anatomical structure—neither does he smile nor linger.

Below is submitted a copy of a letter, the character of some received by Indian agents:

——, ——., —.

Mr. E. C. OSBORNE,
United States Indian Agent:

DEAR SIR: I take this opportunity to address you a few lines in regard to business. In the first place, is there a vacancy of school superintendent at the Pawnee Agency [he knew there was]; if so, have you the appointing of the same [he knew I had]? I have had considerable experience in that line, as I once had the superintendency of the manual-labor school at ——, —— ——, and can manage that business. If you have the appointing I can make it $200 to your advantage by giving me the appointment. I can give you the best of references, but at present would only refer you to —— —— ——. If you have made the appointment, you can give me the appointment of miller, as I am a practical mill-man and mechanic, having been a contractor and builder for a long time. Could make it at least $100 to your advantage to give me the place; and if these places are filled, I understand that there is to be quite a job of building to let at the Pawnee Agency. If you can secure the contract for me, or inform me how I can obtain it, I will make it worth your time to do so, as there is no work that I know of going to be done in this part of the country, and times are very close. Please give me all the information you can in regard to this business. I am just now finishing a large church at ——, ——. I also put up those agency buildings at ——. Any reference as regards character, ability, etc., I refer you to —— ——, —— ——, —— ——, —— ——. I also refer you to the Rev. —— ——. I can give you the best of reference as to character and ability.

Yours, truly, ——————

I have allowed myself to drift from what you asked in your circular letter dated July 1, 1889, and have been attempting to give you the trials and troubles presenting themselves in the life of an Indian agent rather than a report as to the condition and progress of the Indians themselves. I wish it were possible for me to write something of them touching their favorable advancement, but I fear that they have fallen into a rut, for that which was said of them in the reports of 1861, which I have before me, with only a few exceptions must be said of them now, and until they can be compelled to accept their land in severalty, thus throwing upon each Indian his success or failure, his life or death, there will always be an Indian service and an Indian problem, while he, poor fellow, will stand idly about ever ready to draw his treaty money and annuities, which have made persistent beggars of them all.

MARRIAGE.

The marital relation is in a grievous state, and the only serious trouble had since my charge resulted from this. They think lightly of changing wives (if such a hallowed name can apply), with the changes of the "inconstant moon," should any of them become dissatisfied with the one or two that they may and are liable to have.

The fact having been formally announced, these divorces take place publicly, and when they are gathered at their dances. When all are assembled the discontented warrior strikes a drum used by the revelers, gives away a pony, and then in a short, bombastic speech he stigmatizes his wife by giving her over to the tender mercies of other braves, while they look upon him enviously and consider that he has performed an act of bravery in this desertion. On the night of the 10th ultimo these ceremonies took place on Ponca Reservation, when a young student from Haskell Institute, on a short vacation, met his death. The forsaken wife, Comes-at-Rain, urged on, threateningly, by her demon of a mother and the terror of the tribe, Traveling Sun, sprang through a window of the dance house, near which sat her husband, who had just torn her from him, and before she could be checked had stabbed him to death. Comes-at-Rain is now in prison to await her trial, and I fear will have to pass the greater part of her life in prison walls for this act, while she has the deepest sympathy of all who love the sanctity of the conjugal vows. This is a sickening condition for a tribe whose treaties date back to 1817. Yet there is no reason why another such murder should not be repeated unless it can be checked by some law governing these relations among the Indians.

This agency embraces four beautiful and healthful reservations of 604,738 acres, which are distributed as follows:

	Acres.
Ponca	101,894
Pawnee	283,020
Otoe and Missouria	129,113
Oakland	90,711
Total	604,738

The Ponca Reservation is situated 30 miles south of Arkansas City, Kans. Its soil is excellent and well watered. Otoe Reservation is situated just south of Ponca Reserve, which Oakland joins on the west; these reservations like it have productive soil and are well watered. Pawnee Reservation lies just south of Otoe Reserve, and, while it is better watered, is much more broken and not so productive, except along the creeks and rivers.

The Poncas, Pawnees, and Otoes all purchased their lands from the Government under its treaty with the Cherokees. The Tonkawas by Executive order occupy the Oakland Reservation, formerly set aside for the use of the Nez Percés, who were returned to their old homes in Idaho and Washington Territories.

The census of the tribes of this agency just taken shows:

Tribes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Poncas	252	281	533
Pawnees	396	455	851
Otoes	163	157	320
Tonkawas	33	43	76
Total	844	936	1,780

AGENCY AND SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Much has been done under this head during the fiscal year. There have been built 3 school barns, 1 kitchen and bakery, 1 commissary and hospital, 1 laundry, 1 schoolhouse, 5 employés' cottages, 2 blacksmith and carpenter shops, combined. These buildings were erected at Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agencies. They stand for themselves to show the character of the work, and I am proud of them.

PONCAS.

In my first annual report I expressed the hope, in my enthusiasm, to better the general condition of these Indians from what I then found them. I find from four years of experience, not lightly taken, that to substitute the ways of the white man for the ways of the Indian can not be achieved short of a prolonged, very painstaking, and very patient work. Small faith in the advice or counsel of the white man remains with the Indian character of to-day.

There is still no tendency among the Poncas towards accepting the provisions of the severalty act. The chiefs comprise the most cogent and effectual check to this policy, and they direct this course to their people with the crafty hope of continuing the tribal

and semi-savage condition, which they trust will keep unloosed the public coffers in the future as it has in the past. They and their followers have already begun, in anticipation of an early change in agents, to counsel among themselves at their feasts and dances with a view to breaking down the barrier placed in their front wherein the advanced element of the tribe show a more determined effort to rely upon their own exertions in accomplishing an object at the hands of the agent rather than through the influence (?) of their chiefs who expect to be remembered for it.

PAWNEES.

This tribe has a few progressive men, who are untiring in their efforts to induce the tribe to accept their lands in severalty. They meet with strong opposition, however, both with their own people and from abroad through a few self-elected, philanthropic cranks, who really imagine, I believe, that they are expending their loving-kindness through the right channel when they advise the Indian to oppose this law.

The Pawnees removed to their present reservation in 1876, when they numbered 2,026. There has been a yearly decimation, and now they number only 851, being a loss of 1,375 in thirteen years. This fearful loss is largely due to the existence of constitutional diseases, while the incorrigible medicine man adds his list to the death-roll.

OTOES.

The Otoes have better health than any of the other tribes under my charge, being free from the poisons of constitutional diseases. They have done very good work this season, considering the fact that they have been for years the subjects of a weekly issue of subsistence. They have been induced to surrender this issue, and I hope for a better showing as a result.

The children of this tribe are especially good subjects for education, and should be given a choice chance. There has just been erected an excellent school building here. These buildings now are sufficient for the accommodation of 100 pupils, and with the present corps of employés you may look for one of the best schools in the service.

TONKAWAS.

The last census shows 76 of these Indians to be living. There are only 19 men. Women and children complete the list, with 24 dependent old women over 45 years of age, while 7 of the 19 men are over 50 years of age. These Indians still draw their weekly rations, being the only tribe under my jurisdiction who get their subsistence from the commissary, the other tribes having been encouraged to earn their bread by the sweat of the brow.

Thirteen mares were issued this tribe during the year, and with them the Indians have done good work for themselves.

SCHOOLS.

The schools of the agency, one each at Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe, have been kept filled to the capacity of the several school buildings, while the attendance has been less compulsory, it being a very rare occurrence for the police to be called into requisition and sent after the runaways. There is a marked difference in this from the state of affairs when I first took charge. This is particularly so at Ponca, where the benefit to be derived from schools is more sadly needed by the tribe than any of the others of this agency. I can not call to mind ten Ponca Indians who will talk, and those who do are men; not one single woman have I ever heard utter a word of English.

None of the tribes, as a rule, will make their wants known save through an interpreter, except the Tonkawas, who struggle through their "talks," while the same is burdensome alike to the listener and themselves.

I submit herewith school reports, as per your request in circular letter dated August 10, 1889.

I hope that my successor may meet with favorable winds in his administration of the affairs of this agency, where I have expended earnest efforts to improve

> The poor Indian, whose untutored mind
> Sees God in clouds and hears Him in the wind.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. OSBORNE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF QUAPAW AGENCY.

QUAPAW AGENCY, IND. T., *August* 20, 1889.

SIR: Complying with instructions, I have the honor to submit my fourth and last annual report of the affairs at this agency. The conditions and surroundings are so nearly the same as in the past that I feel it is unnecessary for me to repeat and rewrite what has been stated in former reports.

POPULATION.

The census just taken shows a population as follows:

Tribes.	Number.	Increase.
Western Miamis	65	.....
Senecas	255	7
Shawnees	82	.....
Quapaws	116	11
Peorias	149	1
Modocs	88	.....
Ottawas	115	2
Wyandottes	279	.....
Total	1,149	21
Decrease: Shawnees	.....	2
Net increase over last year	.....	19

MISSIONARY WORK.

The missionary work at this agency is carried on by the Society of Friends, the Methodists, and the Baptists. Rev. John M. Watson, Rev. Jeremiah Hubbard, and Rev. John M. Hall represent the Society of Friends; Rev. Mr. Tipton represents the Methodists, and Rev. Mr. Richardson the Baptists. The labors of these missionaries have tended to elevate the standard of morals, and the Indians in general seem to be taking a deeper interest in church matters than in the past.

LAND IN SEVERALTY.

Spencer Hartwig, special U. S. Indian agent, has been here some time allotting to the Peorias and Miamis. The Miami allotment is nearly completed, and a number of the Peorias have already received their land. The Indians in general at this agency are almost a unit in the matter of accepting their lands in allotment. They already evince a greater interest in their lands directly they are allotted. This is evidenced by the better class of improvements being made thereon.

ANNUITY PAYMENTS.

Annuity payments are made to the Senecas, Peorias, and Shawnees only. The Modocs are the only tribe that receives an annuity issue of goods.

MODOCS.

The Modocs are a thrifty people; they are doing better every year. Many of them are anxious for their land in severalty. The standard of morals and sobriety is improving with each recurring year. They need about ten new houses built for them this fall, and there should be purchased for them ten span of good brood mares with which to begin next year's work.

POLICE.

The police force consists of one captain and six privates. They are all trusty men and take a pleasure in their work.

FARMING.

It might be stated that the Indians of this agency are all farmers and stock-raisers. They make their living at this. And as the area under cultivation increases we may

reasonably hope for a greater annual rain-fall. This will make this section an excellent farming country. The principal crop raised is corn; oats and wheat are raised by only a few. Large quantities of hay are cut and sold, from which the Indians realize a very good revenue.

SCHOOLS.

There are two boarding and three day schools under the jurisdiction of this agency. For reports of the Seneca, etc., and Quapaw boarding-schools I would refer you to the reports of the superintendents accompanying this.

DAY SCHOOLS.

The Peoria day school has been closed the past year, but we hope to reopen it this fall.

The Modoc day school has been kept open all the year, with a very good attendance.

The Miami day school has been kept open most of the year, but there are dissensions in the tribe and one party is trying to wreak its spite on the other party by undertaking to stop the school. The families on the Miami Reservation are too widely scattered to make it possible for any school location to be convenient for all. The present one is within one and one-quarter miles of fourteen out of the twenty-one children of school age on the reservation. But a project has been started by one faction to erect two new school-houses, one of which will be convenient for three and the other for four children.

EDUCATION.

The Indians are every year realizing the fact more clearly that they must educate their children. Four years ago an idea prevailed amongst them that they were very magnanimous toward the agent and school employés when they brought their children into school. But the times have changed, and we now have no difficulty in keeping the schools as full of pupils as can easily be accommodated.

QUAPAWS.

The Quapaws have shown decided signs of improvement during the year just ended. I attribute this largely to the recent adoptions by the Department of thrifty and industrious people amongst them, some of whom have erected good residences and out-buildings and inclosed good-sized farms with substantial wire fences, and have been actively engaged in farming. This has emulated the rest of the tribe and we already see its good effect. In this connection I would state that, notwithstanding my former objections to adoptions by the Quapaws, which may be seen in my various reports thereon, I have become satisfied that adoptions by the Quapaws of Indians of industrious habits and who are moral, temperate, and honest, and not of a turbulent character, are beneficial to the tribe.

WHISKY AND CRIME.

Whisky and crime go hand in hand. I should have very little crime to report if whisky could not be obtained. I regret to have to say that there is a great deal brought into this reservation, and in the majority of cases it is impossible to find the offending parties. The whisky is obtained in the neighboring towns on the borders of Missouri and Kansas.

EMPLOYÉS.

My present force of employés I am proud of. Some of them I found in the service when I took charge, four years ago. One or two I leave in the positions in which I found them. In view of the disunion unhappily existing at some agencies—and so fatal to the good of the service—it is a source of gratification to me that the different members here have worked smoothly and consequently efficiently together.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I shall never regret that four years of my life have been spent in the novel and perplexing position of an Indian agent. I hand over to my successor my

agency, employés, and Indians with the hope that he may be able to receive therefrom more of the sweets and less of the bitter draughts than have fallen to my lot. To the Indian Office I shall ever feel grateful for the uniform courtesy shown me during my four years' service as an Indian agent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. V. SUMMERS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
August 27, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of the affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, being my fourth and last annual report.

This agency is located near the center of the Indian Territory, the South Canadian River being the southern boundary, the Cimarron the northern, Oklahoma the western, and the Creek and Seminole Nations the eastern, comprising 1,476,000 acres, the Deep Fork and North Fork Canadian Rivers running through from west to east, the former about 30 miles south of the Cimarron and the latter 30 miles north of the Canadian River. These streams and their tributaries afford abundance of good stock water. Ten per cent. of the land of this agency is first-class agricultural land, 15 per cent. second-class, and the balance may be classed as grazing land, about 35 per cent. of which is covered with black-jack and post-oak timber.

The Indian tribes attached to this agency are Sac and Fox, Iowas, Mexican Kickapoos, Absentee Shawnees, and Citizen Band Pottawatomies. The Sac and Fox Indians purchased their lands (476,000 acres) of the Creeks in 1869. The Iowas and Mexican Kickapoos occupy lands set aside by Executive order dated August 15, 1883, 225,000 acres to the former and 200,000 to the latter. The Absentee Shawnees and Citizen Band Pottawatomies occupy the 30-mile-square tract of land lying west of the Seminole Nation, known as the Pottawatomie Reservation, comprising 575,000 acres.

There are now 519 *Sac and Fox* Indians of all ages on the census rolls. Ten per cent. speak English sufficient to transact ordinary business, about one-half wear the garb of civilization to some extent, and about one-fourth wholly. They receive about $50 per capita interest on invested funds, and $12 per capita grazing tax. Seventy-five per cent. of these Indians rely principally upon their annuity for support, having only small patches of land in cultivation and produce small crops of corn and vegetables. Four years ago five families were induced to open up farms on the North Fork Canadian River. Their success caused others to follow, and in a few years more there will be one-half of the tribe located on the North Fork and its tributaries. The thirty families now there have farms ranging from 5 to 30 acres each, all inclosed with substantial rail fences, and produce corn sufficient to support their stock during the winter months.

The Sac and Fox Indians have about 600 acres in corn, which promises a good crop. They have constructed 1,800 rods of rail fence, and inclosed 2,000 acres with barbed wire for pasture, and have built 13 log houses and dug 3 wells the last year.

The Iowas, 86 in number, are located between the Cimarron and Deep Fork Rivers. They have about 250 acres in cultivation, being about the same as last year. They live mostly in tepees; some few have log houses and wells of good water. Nearly all speak English sufficient to transact ordinary business. They draw about $57 per capita annually, proceeds from invested funds and about $6 each, grazing tax.

The Absentee Shawnees, 650 in number, reside upon the 30-miles-square tract lying west of the Seminole Nation. They are industrious, thrifty Indians. All live in log houses, and raise cattle, horses, and hogs.

White Turkey's band of this tribe are the more progressive ones. Many of them favor allotment of lands in severalty, and 175 have taken allotments the last three months. Big Jim's band are bitterly opposed to allotments, and have done all in their power to prevent White Turkey's band from taking them.

The Shawnees wear citizen's dress, speak English sufficient to transact business, and are the most thrifty Indians under my charge.

The Citizen Band Pottawatomies, about 600 in number, are mixed bloods, mostly white of French descent, speak English, dress in citizen's clothes, live in log houses, and some have good farms and profitable herds of cattle, but a large majority are poor people with only small fields and very little stock. They have the last year fenced and plowed about 300 acres of new land. They have no school and send their children to the

training schools in the States, and to the Catholic school at Sacred Heart Mission. Quite a number of their children grow up without education.

The Mexican Kickapoos, about 325 in number, have 300 acres in corn and about 10 acres in potatoes. Their farms are mostly on the bottom lands of the North Fork Canadian River. I estimate their corn crop at 18,000 bushels, 10,000 bushels more than will be required for the support of their stock during the winter months. They have plowed and fenced 50 acres of new land the last year. They all live in tepees, 75 per cent. wear citizen's dress to some extent, and 25 per cent. wholly. They are opposed to the allotment of lands, and refused to allow their children to attend school.

Big Jim's band of Shawnees have only three pupils in the Shawnee school, and in my opinion nothing short of a compulsory law will reach their case and that of the Kickapoos, and such a law would work well with all Indians of this agency.

ALLOTMENT OF LANDS.

In 1887–'88 Special Agent N. S. Porter allotted lands in severalty to 315 Pottawatomies and 13 Absentee Shawnees. During the last three months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, he has allotted to 175 Shawnees and 150 Pottawatomies; total to the above date, 653. All the Shawnees reside upon and cultivate a portion of their allotments, and 75 per cent. of the Pottawatomies are living upon and improving their allotted lands.

SCHOOLS.

The Sac and Fox manual labor school is located at the agency. The 640 acres set aside for the support of this school is very poor upland, and only about 6 acres near the school buildings have been cultivated for years. The average attendance at this school the last year was 37, at a cost of $15.38 per capita a month. Five thousand dollars are annually appropriated by the tribe for the support of the school. The total cost of maintaining this school the last year was $5,682.20, $682.20 being paid by the Government. There are accommodations for 60 pupils at this school, and if a suitable superintendent could be secured, who would remain in the school three or four years, it could be filled to its capacity.

The Absentee Shawnee school is located at Shawneetown, 38 miles southwest of the agency. The 320 acres of land set aside for the support of this school may be classed as first quality agricultural land. The first selection made was not a good one, as the land was not in a compact form. If the changes suggested by Special Agent Porter and myself are made, the value of the farm will be doubled. The school buildings were constructed by the Government, at a cost of about $8,000, and are now in good repair, and have a capacity for the accommodation of 75 pupils. The average attendance the last year was 50, at a cost of $15.13 per capita a month. About 25 pupils have been taken from this school to Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans., the last year. The 40 acres in cultivation at the Shawnee school will produce sufficient grain to support the school stock the current fiscal year.

The Catholic society have for years conducted a mission school at Sacred Heart, on the Pottawatomie Reservation, about 60 miles from the agency. They have large buildings, a farm of 175 acres in cultivation, and, from what I have seen of the management, consider it first class in every respect. Their buildings will accommodate at least 100 pupils; no report of the attendance last year.

The Society of Friends have the last year conducted a mission school at the Iowa village. They make no report to this office.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South has the last year been represented at the agency by Rev. J. D. Edwards. He is a faithful worker, and has done as well as could be expected among Indians.

The Baptist society has a church at the agency. Rev. William Hurr, an Ottawa Indian, has been in charge the last five years. He reports a membership of 17 Indians and 2 whites.

The Society of Friends has a church at Shawneetown, with a membership of about 40. They have also the last year established a church at the Iowa village, and have three or four members there.

WHISKY.

Whisky peddlers have not visited this agency the last year, as has been their custom in former years. In a few instances small quantities have been brought in from the Creek

country, and some of the Indians of this agency have brought in small amounts, which were secured when off the reservation to secure fixed ammunition, which is not sold by the licensed traders of this agency.

GAMBLING.

The Indians of this agency are all gamblers to a certain extent. The Sac and Fox Indians have adopted a constitution and passed laws for the government of their citizens. Their laws prohibit gambling within 1 mile of the agency. The Indians go to their homes to gamble. Indians not attached to this agency very seldom come upon the reservation to gamble. White men come near the agency at the time of payment, expecting to make a rich haul, but as a rule the Indians are too much for them.

SANITARY.

The health of the Indians has been good the last year. The two physicians have treated 1,128 Indians, 841 less than they reported the previous year. They report 38 deaths and 55 births. There was a great call for quinine by the Sac and Fox Indians. The agency physician estimated for 50 ounces, and 5 were furnished; the requisition should have been filled.

The following table represents, by tribes, the number of Indians attached to this agency. The Sac and Fox and Iowas are taken from the census rolls and are correct. The Shawnees, Pottawatomies, and Mexican Kickapoos were taken by the leading men of the tribes:

Tribes.	Males.	Females.	School children.*	
			Males.	Females.
Sac and Fox	255	264	89	73
Iowas	38	48	10	9
Absentee Shawnees	320	330	80	100
Citizen band Pottawatomies	295	305	80	85
Mexican Kickapoos	161	164	25	31
Total	1,069	1,111	284	298
Total of all ages				2,180

*Between the ages of six and sixteen.

There are about 75 children of this agency who attended the Indian training schools in the States last year, and 30 have left the agency to attend training-schools since the 30th of June.

The Indians of this agency are slowly advancing, and are in many respects in much better condition than they were when I took charge in the fall of 1885.

There were at that time, and had been for twelve years, 375 Absentee Shawnees residing upon the Kickapoo Reservation. There were 90 of the Mo-ko-ho-ko band of Sac and Fox Indians in the State of Kansas, being driven by the whites from place to place. They have all been removed to their respective reservations and are opening up small farms, the former near the Oklahoma line north of Little River, and the latter near the agency.

I have done what I could to better the condition of the Indians under my charge. Col. S. L. Patrick, of Kansas, will soon be here to take my place. He is a first-class man, worthy of the confidence of the Indians, and will no doubt fill the position to the entire satisfaction of the Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MOSES NEAL,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF UNION AGENCY.

MUSKOGEE, IND. T., *September* 21, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of Union Agency for the year ending September 21, 1889. I did not take charge of the agency until the 19th of May

last, and my report will be based to a considerable extent upon observations and occurrences since that date.

As this report is intended for the public as well as for the Indian Office, I have not hesitated to repeat statistics that may have been heretofore given, except I have in all cases used every available means to correct the figures to conform to the actual condition of affairs "to-day."

Union Indian Agency is located at Muskogee, as being the most central, easily accessible point in its jurisdiction, which extends over the Creek, Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Seminole Nations, and the strip west of 96°, known as the "Cherokee Outlet;" the whole aggregating in round numbers 20,000,000 acres of land, which is occupied by about 20,000 Indians of full blood, 32,000 of mixed blood, and 13,000 adopted whites and freedmen, and a foreign population of more than 100,000 whites and other non-citizens, divided as follows:

Creeks, natives and adopted freedmen	14,200
Cherokees, natives, adopted whites, other Indians, and freedmen	24,400
Choctaws, natives, adopted whites, and freedmen	18,000
Chickasaws, natives, adopted whites, and freedmen	6,000
Seminoles, natives, adopted whites, and freedmen	2,600
Total citizen population	65,200
Farm laborers and mechanics under permit and their families	45,600
Licensed traders, Government employés, employés of railroads and mines, and their families	25,000
Interlopers and criminals, principally refugees from border States, and their families, fully	35,000
Claimants to Indian citizenship	4,000
Sojourners, prospectors, and visitors	3,000
Total population fully	177,200

It would be difficult, if not impossible, to find an equal population anywhere with greater diversity of nationality, education, occupation, and creed, and with fewer interests in common.

GOVERNMENT.

The political condition of the five tribes is complex; and must necessarily so continue as long as the present tribal autonomy exists. Each of the nations has its own local government, a constitution and laws, and is divided into executive, legislative, and judicial departments, each of which is in as perfect operation as the average State government. Each nation has a principal and second chief and treasurer, and the majority have auditors, attorneys, and secretaries.

The Seminole Nation has the simplest government, the national officials being a principal and second chief, treasurer, superintendent of public schools, a light-horse captain, and national council. The council is composed of fourteen "band chiefs," and, besides legislative duties, it is the proper judicial tribunal of the nation, and is frequently assembled to hear evidence and determine causes between the Seminole people. It is a credit to the Seminoles that they are the most peaceful and law-observing of the five nations, and it is seldom that there is any clash in their affairs. I attribute this peace and harmony to the absence of the "Boomer," as I am informed that there are less than sixty whites (all ages) in that nation.

The governmental institutions of these nations being patterned after State governments, I would recommend such legislation by Congress as would facilitate their advancement to full citizenship and statehood by a well-devised plan of political unification, and they would then pass in the natural order from their tribal or national condition to statehood and citizenship of the United States without being subjected to the usual intermediate condition of a territorial government.

UNITED STATES COURT.

As a tentative measure, the United States court established at Muskogee by act of Congress, approved March 1, 1889, has been a decided success, and I can testify to the marked diminution of crime apparent as a result thereof. Heretofore the absence of any tribunal to determine disputes as to contracts had caused the principals in many cases to "shoot it out." Now the parties have a legal remedy where the amount involved is $100 or more. About five hundred suits have already been filed in this court, embracing all classes of civil causes. The jurisdiction of the court extends to every civil action

where the amount involved is $100 and upward, and the practice, pleadings, and mode of procedure are similar to the Arkansas code. This court also has jurisdiction in minor cases of larceny and assaults, disturbances of religious worship, etc. Hon. James M. Shackelford is the judge of this court, and his name has already become a terror to the evil-doer. I am pleased to testify to his peculiar fitness for the arduous duties, and his most excellent conduct of the affairs of the court. Much good has been accomplished by this court, and even with its restricted powers it has proved a blessing to the country.

Yet it is not possible under the present law for the court to reach even a reasonable development. Its jurisdiction should be greatly enlarged. It is said that in human society there exists a horde of incarnate canine appetites, restlessly seeking to slip the leash of law, that they may unrestricted indulge in vice and crime. For years and years the Indian Territory has been a harbor and asylum against civil and criminal process for this class of beings. There are 35,000 people living in the limits of this agency who have no legal nor moral right to remain in the country. They are fugitives from the States, outlaws of every class, murderers, thieves, whisky peddlers, gamblers, prostitutes, etc. Their influence is corrupting, their touch is pollution, and their example is demoralizing. To their malevolent influence may be directly traced the extension of crime in this country. Some means of suppressing this great and growing evil should be conferred upon our United States court. I say "growing evil," for the thousands of children of these intruding criminals are nurtured in crime and do not know the right from the wrong. They are born in iniquity and reared in unrighteousness and sin, without schools, without religion, without any restraining influence, and it does not cause any wonder that the child follows the footsteps of its parent.

The United States court at Muskogee should have its powers enlarged to embrace original and exclusive jurisdiction over all crimes committed in the five civilized tribes; it should have civil jurisdiction in all cases involving $20 and over; it should be empowered to grant divorces, determine the custody of children, and award alimony. Probate powers should be conferred upon it, and through its operations should be settled the estates of all non-citizens who are deceased in this country. The provision that debars the court from "jurisdiction over controversies between persons of Indian blood only," has been construed in many ways. The general view is that this provision is detrimental and should be removed. There can be no just reason for depriving a man of the rights and privileges of the protection afforded by the United States court because he is an Indian. His rights are as sacred as those of any other person and should be respected accordingly. The Indian should be protected by the same law that protects the white man, and should be taught to know and respect legal and equitable rights as recognized in courts of justice. As all men are free, so all men should be equal, and no man, because he happens to be an Indian, should be cut off from advantages and privileges afforded other men, nor be prevented from attaining the highest place if he desires it, nor be denied that peace and comfort, security and perfect liberty which is accorded his fellow-man. The Indian ought to be regarded as a man with a man's rights and privileges and a man's duties and responsibilities. If the Indian does not wish to surrender his tribal autonomy his desires may be easily gratified, but that should not act to prevent him from having access to the courts, from living under the protection of the law, from being amenable for its infringement.

This Indian agency system of management is antiquated, and is detrimental to the higher development of man. No arbitrary and despotic system of ruling a people should be suffered to exist in this American home of the free; but the justice of courts and the protection of the Constitution and laws of the United States should be extended over the Indian as well as the white man. The agency system should give place to its more capable, adequate, and efficient successor, the United States court.

LAND IN SEVERALTY.

The public and published expressions of the Indians is against an allotment of their lands, though I believe in a vote, taken upon the Australian system, allotment would carry by a respectable majority. Certain it is that a decided change has taken, and is continuing to take, place in thinking minds regarding this question, so that the chief opposition to allotment now comes from those who have some "fat scheme" or similar motive in view. With the Indian, as well as the white man, industry and thrift have their roots in ownership of the soil. The patenting of lands in severalty creates individual interests, which are absolutely necessary to teach the benefits of labor and induce the following of civilized pursuits.

Of the five tribes the Chickasaws are the most forward upon this question, and in that nation it is only by a thread that the opposition is able to prevent allotment. Senator Paul, one of the ablest Indians in that nation, informs me that three-fourths of his peo-

ple desire allotment. They realize that labor is an indispensable element in civilization and self-support, and an aid to self-reliance.

The feeling among the Cherokees on this question is to dodge the issue whenever possible, but at the August election, in a district (largely full-bloods) where it was supposed the prejudice against allotment was the strongest, one of the candidates for council came out boldly upon the allotment question, and, despite the bitterness of the opposition, he carried the day and will sit in the next council, which meets in November, a living proof that the Indian people are favorable to allotment of their lands. I am reliably informed that the Shawnees, who bought into the Cherokee Nation some years ago, and who claim to have been systematically robbed by the Cherokees, are preparing a memorial to Congress to set apart and allot to them their proper interest in the Cherokee lands. I have reason to believe that the Delawares will follow suit, as the same injustice has been forced upon them as actuates the Shawnees to rebel against the Cherokees' tyrannical oppression.

My information from the Choctaw Nation is to the effect that at least 25 per cent. of those people favor allotment.

The Seminoles and Creeks have avoided as much as possible any expression upon this subject. One element of opposition favors tribal ownership because their fathers so held the land before them, another element opposes it because such allotment would postpone the acquisition of the country by the boomer and speculator, while another element, a wavering one, is fearful of the results, believing that the Indians are hardly prepared for such a change.

The greatest opposition among the true Indians arises from an apprehension that allotment means dissolution of the tribal autonomy, and it is difficult to reason with them upon the subject, because of the deep-seated prejudice against such a change. I am sure if the Indians could retain their tribal organization and at the same time allot their lands in whole there would be but little opposition. My individual opinion is that if the Indians were treated as men and women—not children and wards—they would appreciate the fact that the only true way to prosperity and happiness lies over the pathway of civilization and industry, and it is indisputable that allotment creates responsibility, individuality, and a desire to accumulate property; that it teaches habits of economy and industry, and will relieve the Government of the expense of maintaining this agency. A perfect and secure title to a man's possessions will alone imbue his mind with ideas of true civilization. Individualization of the lands is the most important factor in Indian civilization, and the Government should properly encourage all movements in that direction.

It is a fact, patent to all, that the interest of the Indian proper in the soil is lessening every day, and the interests of their adopted citizens, white and negro, and corporate interests, are rapidly growing. The full Indians are decreasing in numbers, while the whites and negroes are increasing. The locating of railroad highways and mining corporations in the Territory has and is introducing a large class of non-citizens, together with their families, who necessarily have to be domiciled upon Indian soil. These non-citizens seeing other whites using the soil equally with and often on a more enlarged scale than the Indian, and being unable to see any reason why they may not use the soil unused for their maintenance, do not hesitate to do so. Another element that decreases the interest of the true Indians is gaining a powerful foothold in the country. It is the claimant to Indian citizenship, who, with real or imaginary rights, finds no difficulty in proving a *prima-facie* case, thereby enjoying a domicile and the use of the Indian's soil.

Granting that it is the policy of the Government to secure the Indians in the full use and benefit of their country, it seems well to consider whether or not both reason and justice do not demand that the Indian's property should be individualized and secured to him now, before these elements of waste to his interest become so strong, growing as they are by tacit consent or neglect to enforce the Indian's interest, that it would seem an injustice to this class not to recognize their equities, and become impracticable to dislodge them. It is an unquestionable fact that these nations have, in their anomalous and undetermined political status and the instability of their property rights, a great impediment in their progress and one which affects their moral as well as their industrial development.

INDIAN CITIZENSHIP.

The citizens of the nations within this agency comprise every degree of color and blood, and many are so intermixed that it is not possible to describe their extraction.

The Creek and Seminole nations regard intermarried whites as citizens of the United States and without the pale of their jurisdiction. The Cherokees class them as full citizens when married in conformity with their laws. In the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations intermarried whites have heretofore enjoyed all the rights and privileges of citi-

zens; but in April last the Chickasaw Council repealed the law as to the exercise of the electoral franchise, and in an opinion of August 28, they are sustained by the honorable Attorney-General of the United States. I am informed that these intermarried whites propose testing the matter in the courts, basing their position upon the opinion of the late Attorney-General that "the right of citizenship can not be forfeited by legislative act, directly or indirectly."

Creek and Seminole freedmen enjoy every right that is granted to the native-born Indian. Choctaw and Cherokee freedmen are restricted in their privileges, while the Chickasaw freedmen—I can not properly describe their position, for they have no privilege or right that the Indian or white man regards.

Much legislation has been enacted in these nations in an endeavor to determine the status of the "squaw-man" and the "buck-woman," but they are to-day as great a bone of contention as ever.

EDUCATION.

In no community does the education of the young men and women receiver greater encouragement than among the five tribes which compose this agency.

CHEROKEE SCHOOLS.

The Cherokees have about 110 primary schools, an orphan asylum, and male and female seminaries for the more advanced pupils. The female seminary, which was completed in May last, to replace the edifice destroyed by fire two years before, cost over $60,000, and is a very handsome and commodious building. It is heated by steam, and has hot and cold water throughout the building. It opened August 26 with an attendance of upwards of 200, and many more turned away for want of room. The male seminary was built many years ago, and though not nearly so well arranged as the female seminary, cost over $90,000. It has accommodations for nearly 200 students, and is now full to overflowing. There is annually appropriated more than $80,000 for the support of these institutions, which only receive Cherokee Indians as matriculates. There are, however, ample facilities afforded the non-citizens living in the Cherokee Nation to send their children to either of the following schools:

School.	Location.	Denomination.	Capacity.
Worcester Academy	Vinita	Congregational	160
Cherokee Academy	Tahlequah	Baptist	110
Presbyterian Mission	Tahlequah		50
Do	Dwight		60
Do	Park Hill		65
Do	Pheasant Hill		60
Do	Elm Springs		80
Methodist Mission	Vinita		120
Do	Webber's Falls		60
Galloway College (building)	Vinita		100
Moravian Mission	Oakes		10
Hogan Institute	Salina		30
Byrd's College	Muldrow		30

CHOCTAW SCHOOLS.

The Choctaw Nation supports—

	Capacity.
Spencer Academy	120
New Hope Seminary	120
Wheelock Orphan Asylum	60
Armstrong Orphan Asylum	60

and 170 common schools, of which about 30 are for freedmen.

There are a number of private schools in the Choctaw Nation, of which the Presbyterian academy at McAlester and the Baptist school at Atoka are the largest and most thoroughly organized. Nearly every town of any size in the Choctaw Nation has a school conducted by some mission society, and great stress is laid upon the education of the youth.

CREEK SCHOOLS.

Educational facilities in the Creek Nation have taken a marked upward tendency during the administration of the present authorities. The last council increased the num-

ber of day schools from 29 to 36, and the board of examiners raised the standard of requirements so as to secure more efficient teachers. The Creek Nation also supports several large institutions, namely:

	Capacity.
Levering mission	100
We-al-a-ka mission	120
Nuyaka mission	80
Tullahassee mission for freedmen	50

The late treaty made for the relinquishment of Oklahoma requires that the Creeks use $50,000 annually for school purposes, not less than $10,000 of this amount to be used in the support of an orphan asylum. Under the treaty of 1832, $1,000 annually is set apart for school purposes. The treaty of 1866 sets apart $10,000 annual interest, and under the laws of the Creek Nation a further annual sum of $13,758.40 is set apart for school purposes, a total of $74,758.42, which is an ample fund, if properly used, for their education. As an indication of the interest in education among the Creeks I mention the fact that they have annually appropriated about $20,000 additional out of their other revenues for the support of their schools. This general appropriation will not now be necessary.

CHICKASAW SCHOOLS.

It is with sincere regret that I am unable to report any improvement in the condition of education among the Chickasaws. Their school funds are handled as carelessly as usual under the contract system. They support fifteen common schools, and four, with a capacity of 320, for more advanced pupils. A number of private and mission schools are located in the more thickly-settled sections.

The Chickasaws refuse to provide schools for their freedmen, who are growing up in ignorance and consequent misery and crime. The condition of the Chickasaw freedmen is the most deplorable of any people in the United States, and is a disgrace to the civilization of the age that tolerates such unjust treatment as has been accorded these helpless people by the United States and the Chickasaw Governments. Their condition is in marked contrast to that of the Creek and Seminole freedmen, who are accorded school and other privileges equal with the Indians.

RELIGION AND CHRISTIANITY.

It is generally recognized that there can be no permanent nor substantial progress in civilization unless accompanied by Christianity. In no community is this more apparent than among the Indians. The following statistics and mention of religious work are taken from documents furnished by the several religious bodies; and if one seems to occupy more space, or is given more prominence than another, it is because of the fuller presentation of information by the interested parties:

Methodist Episcopal Church South.—At the last annual meeting of the Indian conference there were 53 preachers on the effective list and 32 appointments to be supplied.

Statistical reports are as follows:

Local preachers	147
Indian members	4,954
White members	3,616
Colored members	17
Total	8,587
Sunday-schools	129
Officers and teachers of Sunday-schools	661
Scholars in Sunday-schools	4,301
Churches	90
Value	$36,475
Parsonages	24
Value	$10,025

Schools.—Harrell Institute, at Muscogee; Andrew Marvin Institute, at Webber's Falls; Pierce Institute, at White Bead Hill; Collins Institute, at Stonewall; Galloway College, in progress of erection at Vinita.

Baptists.—In the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations the Baptists have 85 churches, valued at $15,000, with a membership of 3,140.

Two well conducted schools, one at Atoka, the other at Kulli Inla, are owned by the Baptist mission board. Three Baptist missionaries now in the work came among the

Choctaws as missionaries in 1858. They deserve especial mention for their zeal and earnest labors. Rev. J. S. Murrow is the recognized leader. During the thirty-two years of his missionary labors Dr. Murrow has constituted over 40 churches, ordained 30 ministers, and baptized over 1,000 persons, and despite his fifty and four years, is, in my opinion, the most active missionary in this Territory field.

I have no statistics of the Baptist work in the other nations, though they are duly organized into several societies and have their churches, Sunday-schools, etc.

Indian University, located at Muscogee, is a most excellent school, under the management of Prof. A. C. Bacone, who has no superior in this country as an educator. In 1881 the Creek council granted to this institution "such an amount of land as shall be needful for the carrying out of its general plans and purposes," and under this authority, I understand, now has 160 acres in use.

Presbyterian.—The last report of the synod of the Indian Territory gives the following statistics of the Northern Presbyterian Church: Churches, 56; members, 1,668 (of this number 358 were added during the year); Sabbath-school members, 2,118; ministers, 34; licentiates, 6.

This denomination has under its care the We-a-la-ka and Nuyaka schools among the Creeks, the We-wo-ka school among the Seminoles, and Spencer and Wheelock among the Choctaws. In each of these schools the Indian government has a contract with the Presbyterian board by which the expense of the school, with the exception of salaries paid to teachers, is borne by the nation.

It has, in addition, the following schools:

Location.	Nation.	Character.	No. pupils.
Muskogee	Creek	Boarding-school for girls	35
Tahlequah	Cherokee	do	40
Dwight	do	Mixed boarding-school	60
Pheasant Hill	do	Day school	60
Park Hill	do	do	65
Elm Spring	do	do	80
Red Fork	Creek	do	40
Tulsa	do	do	80
Lehigh	Choctaw	do	125
McAlester	do	do	100
Atoka	do	do	60
Caddo	do	do	60
Purcell	Chickasaw	do	80
Wynne Wood	do	do	60
Oak Hill	do	do	50
Bennington	do	do	60
Poteau	Choctaw	do	50
Atoka	do	Pittsburgh Mission day school for freedmen	120
Caddo	do	Day school for freedmen	50

The church and missionary societies have invested in buildings, school appliances, etc., in these schools, some $85,000, and expend annually about $60,000 in the maintenance of their religious and educational work among the Indians of the five nations of this agency.

This church, too, has in its ranks veteran missionaries, notably, Rev. R. M. Loughridge, D. D., who came among the Creeks in 1843, and who established the first boarding-school among them, and Rev. J. R. Ramsey, D. D., for almost as long a time a missionary among the Seminoles.

Roman Catholic.—This church has houses of worship at Atoka, Krebs, Savanna, McAlester, and Lehigh, in the Choctaw Nation, and at Purcell, in the Chickasaw Nation. It also has schools at Krebs and Purcell, and proposes erecting an industrial school at Lehigh, and a hospital for the miners at McAlester. At Purcell it has an industrial school for Chickasaw girls. Statistics of the number of pupils in these schools are not at hand.

NEWS JOURNALS.

The news journals of this agency have assumed an important and potent position in the dissemination of advanced ideas, and they are regarded as one of the most valuable aids, and indeed are indispensable in the civilization and progress now being accomplished in the Territory. Through them the people learn that this is a country of free thought and free speech; that this is an age of self-endeavor, of advancement, of growth; that the old customs must give way to a new order of affairs. The newspapers are developing the thinking, reasoning faculties of the people to act for themselves, and their influence is evidenced day by day in the widening of the breach between old customs

and the new life. The influence for the welfare of mankind of the honest, sympathetic, uncorrupted news journal is incalculable, reaching into the homes of the people, cherishing their needs, catching their sympathies.

The following statistics will give some idea of the growth of the press in this country:

Name.	Where published.	Politics, etc.	Period of issue.	Circulation.
Globe-Democrat	St. Louis, Mo	Republican	Daily	2,500
Republic	do	Democratic	do	2,500
Elevator	Fort Smith, Ark	do	Weekly	1,300
Journal	do	Republican	do	1,000
Advocate	Tahlequah, Ind. T	Cherokee	do	1,200
Journal	Eufaula, Ind. T	Creek	do	800
Chieftain	Vinita, Ind. T	Cherokee and Republican.	do	1,100
Brother in Red	Muskogee, Ind. T	Methodist	do	1,300
Missionary	Atoka, Ind, T	Baptist	do	1,000
Phœnix	Muskogee, Ind. T	Republican and Creek	do	1,350
Telephone	Tahlequah, Ind. T	Cherokee	do	960
Enterprise	Paul's Valley, Ind, T.	Chickasaw	do	500
Citizen	Atoka, Ind. T	Choctaw	do	600
Register	Purcell, Ind. T	Chickasaw	do	617

Besides the above there are a great number of newspapers, magazines, and religious journals that have a considerable circulation throughout the "five tribes."

RAILWAYS.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway operates from the north to the south lines of the Territory, a distance of 248 miles. The St. Louis and San Francisco operates a line from Fort Smith, Ark., through the Choctaw Nation to Paris, Tex., and from Seneca, Mo., through the Cherokee Nation to Sapulpa, Creek Nation. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé has a line from Arkansas City south through the Cherokee Strip, as has also the Rock Island a little further west. The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé has a line from the Texas border of the Chicksaw country, through the western portion of that nation to Purcell, where it joins the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé. The Arkansas Valley Railroad was completed from Fort Smith to Wagoner last year, and has been extended to Coffeyville, Kans., to which point trains will soon be running. The Choctaw Coal and Railway Company are building near McAlester to connect at Fort Smith on the east and at Oklahoma on the west, their object being to open additional valuable coal fields adjacent to McAlester. The Denison and Washita Railway is building a coal road into the Lehigh veins.

The establishment of the United States court at Muskogee has remedied one of the evils heretofore complained of, where the amount of stock killed by the trains exceeds $100, as the loser can now bring civil suit in the court. There remains, however, many cases of smaller amount for which there is no remedy, and parties are forced to accept whatever pittance is tendered by the railroad claim agent. While many worthy cases are wrongly treated, we must, in justice to the railway company, remember that the surest way of improving the breed and value of stock is by crossing with a railroad engine, such an encounter often increasing the value of the animal killed a hundred per cent. over its value living.

The railroads have been generally of considerable assistance to this agency in suppressing the liquor traffic and other crimes, and I am free to say that were it not for the courtesies of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway to the police of this agency the efficiency of the service would be materially lessened.

FINANCES.

The several Indian nations conduct their financial affairs pretty much after the order of State finances, and their scrip and warrants have the usual ups and downs, the market value depending greatly upon the management of the affairs of government. Choctaw, Cherokee, and Seminole warrants are held at par, being discounted only a small per cent., as is usual with banks. Chickasaw finances are not nearly in as good condition. Creek warrants, which sold, two years ago under a former administration, for 25 cents on the dollar "in trade," are now scarce at 80 cents cash, and there is yet an upward tendency. It is confidently believed that the present Creek administration (which, by the way, is Republican) will have the warrants worth 90 cents within the

year, and this, notwithstanding the fact that the Creek treasury has been grievously depleted within the past three years by fraudulent claims for lost property, as a result of the "Isparhecha war of 1883."

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

There are carried upon the property returns of this agency a certain lot of old buildings, known officially as agent's residence, farmer's house and barn. These buildings were erected years ago with a view to providing a comfortable country residence for the agency employés, and to enable the farmer to lay out a model farm. But the appropriation became exhausted and the work was never completed. In fact, the section of land was never fenced. Ten thousand dollars was expended upon the premises, though they are now charged to this agency as worth $1,920. They are used as a school for freedmen, which is under the charge of Rev. I. A. Cain. No rent is charged, with the agreement that the occupant shall keep up repairs. Under Article IX, of the treaty of 1886, the Creeks ceded and relinquished to the United States a section of land for the erection of agency buildings, with the proviso that such land should revert to the nation, when said agency buildings are no longer used by the United States, upon the nation paying a fair and reasonable value for the buildings. I would respectfully recommend that such "fair value" be fixed upon the buildings as will induce the Creeks to buy the same, which they need for school purposes. Several schemes for the acquisition of this property have been presented to me by different organizations, but I have uniformly declined to consider any of their propositions, because, under treaty provisions, the Creeks alone have the right to acquire these buildings. In this connection I would suggest that the United States, in releasing these buildings and land, ought to secure a site in Muskogee for the erection of buildings for the agency, United States court and post-office.

OKLAHOMA.

The cession of the Creek and Seminole equity in the lands known as Oklahoma, by which these Indians realized several millions of dollars, is considered an excellent trade for the Indians. The ceded lands were sold to the United States by the treaty of 1866, and there were few who thought the Indians would ever receive any additional compensation. In 1884 and 1885 Congress almost declared the Indian title extinct and the lands open to homestead settlement without allowing the Indians further compensation, but by a diplomatic presentation of their case the Creek and Seminole interest was so forcibly presented that the act declaring them public lands included an additional requital of several millions of dollars.

An unpleasantness connected with this cession has arisen from the payment of a 10 per cent. counsel fee. A certain faction in the Creek Nation, who have been sharers in the attorney fees heretofore paid by the Creeks, were for once powerless to raise the percentage and pocket the difference, as they had done in former cases, and became clamorous for "money or blood." After failing to obtain anything from the counsel fee, their vials of wrath were poured out upon the Indian delegates and others who assisted in the negotiations; they in fact black-listed all who failed to take their side in the matter. At one time this faction went so far in inciting the passions of the people as to propose arming a mob to plunder the delegates and others. At this critical period quiet was restored and danger averted by public notice from this agency that you had ordered an investigation, and at my request would send a special agent for that purpose. About the last of July Special Agent Robert S. Gardner arrived and made an exhaustive inquiry. An abstract of his report to you having been made public through the newspapers need not be repeated here. The subsequent opinion of Attorney-General Miller in the matter has also appeared in the public prints. While a majority of the Creeks and all the Seminoles have accepted the cession and appreciate the efforts of those who were instrumental in bringing it about, the faction spoken of is still crying for "money or blood"—I quote their exact expression—and just how far this matter may go, or to what extent this craving for revenge may lead to assassination and other crimes, this having been for years their only method of obtaining their ends, can only be surmised. It is apparent that force will be met by force, for the Indian still holds to the old Mosaic law of "an eye for an eye;" "a life for a life;" and another internecine war among the Creeks is seemingly not unlikely.

CREEK OUTLAWS.

During the past year several young Creek Indians banded together and became a terror to the nation. Citizens were driven from their homes and forced to flee to the towns for safety. These young men were headed by Wesley Barnett, who led them into whisky-selling, robberies, and murders. They became so bold last October, as on Sunday night,

the 2d of that month, to take possession of the National Council House, at Okmulgee, breaking up the religious service there being held. They had many sympathizers among the people, and so strong was their influence, that it required a two-days' debate in council to pass an act to provide a guard to protect the capitol from another invasion by these men. After council, the people of the nation organized to hunt down the outlaws, and as Barnett was accused of murdering several white men—deputy marshals—one of these parties was led by United States officers. After numerous adventures, Barnett was finally surrounded, in a house where he and his followers made a stand. After killing one and wounding another of the attacking party, Barnett and his followers escaped. The pressure against them had, however, become too strong for their safety, and they were kept on the scout until at last one of the policemen of this agency, in an attempt to arrest Barnett, killed him. Since then others of the gang have been killed and captured, until only one fugitive remains at liberty. Four of their confederates were convicted in the United States court, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, and it is, therefore, not probable that such a state of affairs will again arise.

INDIAN POLICE.

It is due to the police force of this agency to say that they form one of the most efficient auxilliaries to the enforcement of law and order. In this service the Indian himself is the representative of the power of the United States Government, thereby encouraging a feeling of personal responsibility that is decidedly beneficial. There are three officers and forty privates on the force, each of whom has been selected with special regard for his fitness for the duties required. There are many applications for appointment, so that there is an abundance of material from which to select the best. The majority of the men are vigorous, zealous, and fearless in execution of orders, and they have been of incalculable assistance in maintaining law and order.

During the month of July last over 5,000 gallons of intoxicating liquors were destroyed by the police of this agency. This whisky traffic is the most pernicious of all evils and the most difficult to regulate. The Indians do not manufacture it; they are advised and cautioned continuously against its dangers, and yet they are exposed to its seductive wiles and fall victims to its baneful influences. The extent of the evil may be seen from the report of the grand jury made to the United States court at Fort Smith that 95 per cent. of all criminal cases heard by that body were *directly* traceable to intoxicants—a terrible record of murders, assaults, robberies, and crimes of various degrees.

In July last it became my duty to report the case of one George Buente, a wholesale merchant of St. Louis, who had for several years been one of the largest whisky shippers doing business in the Territory. Buente was doing a regular wholesale business, and hardly a package of merchandise that came from his establishment was allowed to escape the vigilance of the police, and few there were that did not contain a liberal allowance of whisky. I recall a certain hogshead or cask of "queensware," which was captured at Atoka and contained a regular saloon outfit of whiskies, wines, etc. When Buente was arraigned he claimed ignorance of the law, but plead guilty and was fined $500 and costs. It is impossible to give you statistics showing the devastation and ruin and death caused in this agency by intoxicating drinks. The fact that at least one life a day is taken in this country as the direct result of whisky, appears not to change the desire and determination of others to die the same way.

Since I have been in charge of the agency the police have served effectively in removing intruders, suppressing crime, preserving peace, arresting criminals, guarding Government funds, and in many other ways performing arduous and ofttimes dangerous duties. The salary of these men is entirely too meager. They were receiving $8 per month until last July, when the amount was increased to $10. They ought by every right to receive not less than $50 per month. The Government is able to and should pay its servants what they justly earn, and not require them to labor for the lowest pittance.

CHEROKEE COMMISSION.

The Commission appointed to negotiate for the purchase of the western portion of the Indian Territory that it may be opened to white settlement, made an unsuccessful effort to negotiate with the Cherokees for their equities west of 96, and then departed for their several homes. Mr. Wilson has returned, and is now engaged in making public addresses to the Cherokee people advising them to accept the offer of the Commission, as being the most favorable proposition that can be made. The other commissioners will return in November to confer with the Cherokee Council, which meets the first Monday in that month, and it is generally believed they will be successful in their negotiations. Their only difficulty is in dealing with the politician, who is, under all circumstances, inimical to the United States, and who never loses an opportunity to display this feel-

ing. The true Indian people, the heart of the nation, is sympathetic and receptive, and thoroughly appreciates the circumstances surrounding this negotiation, and these people will not be stubborn in staying the progress of their fellows, but will relinquish their interest to the desired section; while the Cherokee politician—the man of office and of schemes, the man who comes to the front in the present opportunities—is the one whose political and property privileges will be abridged, and from him the Commission will find no favor.

This policy of the United States to purchase the Indian interest to the western portion of the Territory and apply the proceeds to their civilization and education, thus preparing them for ultimate citizenship, is highly commendable, is in the interest of the Indians, and in harmony with the development of the material resources of the great Southwest.

CHEROKEE FREEDMEN.

The Cherokee freedmen, who were denied a share in the head-right payment of 1883, were greatly elated to learn that Congress had recognized their rights, and that $75,000 would soon be distributed among them. Special Commissioner John W. Wallace is now engaged in making rolls preparatory to disbursing the money. The Delawares and Shawnees, who also were denied a share in the head-right, are likewise being enrolled. The Cherokee authorities are quite wrathful at this interference on the part of the United States, and have refused to co-operate with Commissioner Wallace in determining the proper recipients of this fund. Mr. Wallace is doing the work in a thorough manner, and using every reasonable precaution to protect the Cherokees as well as the freedmen's interest; yet it must be admitted that there are possible loopholes through which many enrollments may occur to the great detriment of the Cherokee people. When it is considered that "a right" in the Cherokee Nation has a pecuniary value of at least several thousands of dollars, it will be seen that there is more at stake than the mere "head-right of 1883."

NET-PROCEEDS PAYMENT.

The fund known as the "Choctaw net-proceeds fund," arising from the treaty of 1830, has, after sixty years, been placed in the hands of the nation, and about $600,000 or $700,000 have been distributed among the heirs of the claimants. The payment is now being continued, and I am informed that the whole amount will soon be disbursed. This has been a rich harvest for many attorneys, some of whom have made $30,000, $40,000, $50,000, and in one instance nearly $100,000, out of the fund since the 1st of last April.

SEMINOLE PAYMENT.

In June last, the Seminoles received a per capita payment out of the proceeds of their Oklahoma cession, the total amount paid out being upward of $168,000. These Indians expect to have an annual per capita, as the sale of the Oklahoma country has supplied them with a fund from which the interest each year will be sufficient to meet their current expenses and also provide for a small per capita.

BOUNDARY LINE.

The present unsettled and unsatisfactory condition of the boundary line between the Creek and the Seminole Nations tends to create certain strained relations and may lead to serious troubles. The old line gives to the Seminoles more of the Creek land than they are entitled to, while the new line cuts off some of the most valuable Seminole improvements, placing them in the Creek Nation. The old line should be fixed upon and established, and the Creek Nation be paid the proper difference, as that is a far easier settlement than to require the Creeks to pay for the Seminole improvements.

INTRUDERS.

There are to-day over 35,000 intruders in this country, some of whom are renegades and outlaws of the lowest class. It would require a regiment of soldiers to remove these persons and keep them out; certain it is that the Indian Office has never been equal to the necessities in the case; hence we have another reason for encompassing this country with proper laws administered through the United States court.

I have removed from the Territory over thirty persons since July last, of which number nine have returned. They being indigent have no fear of the law prescribing $1,000 fine. If there is to be a penalty it should be imprisonment to be effective.

TIMBER DEPREDATIONS.

The amendment to section 5388, Revised Statutes, providing for punishment through United States courts for timber depredations upon Indian lands, has done some good. That it has not been wholly effective is due to the connivance of the Indian himself, who, for a small sum of money or kindred motive, shields the offender against the execution of the law. I have reported a large number of these cases to the United States attorney for the Indian Territory, and several convictions have taken place. This evil is not as great as a year ago.

HUNTING.

Acting under your orders, issued last June, I endeavored to prevent hunting in the limits of this agency by the non-citizens, and was succeeding very well until I was stopped by a suit for damages rendered against me by the United States court at Muskogee. Since this decision I have not made any effort to prevent violations, but have secured the names of persons violating the hunting law, as construed by you, and will furnish them to the proper official when the Department of Justice takes up the matter, as I understand will be done at an early date.

DELAWARE ANNUITANTS.

I would respectfully recommend that the principal be paid to the annuitants of the late Delaware tribe of Indians, as I am convinced that the payment of per capitas is not conducive to that progress so much to be hoped for among these people. Indeed, I am decidedly of the opinion that per capita annuities are demoralizing in their effects.

ORPHAN HOME.

Among the laudable movements set on foot during the year, none is more worthy of success than that of the Masonic Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory, to found a "home for widows and orphans." A fund for this purpose was started at the grand lodge assembly last fall, and has been constantly growing. It is worthy the highest encouragement.

INDIAN FAIRS.

One of the influences operating in the development of the resources of this country is the annual meeting of the fair associations of the Territory. One fair is held at Vinita, the other at Muskogee, and both are well patronized. The exhibitions of live stock and farm products are varied by the display of Indian handiwork. These annual exhibits afford an admirable opportunity to the Indian to become familiar with the results of labor as practiced by the whites, and encourages him to go and do likewise. These fairs should be properly encouraged.

THE MARRIAGE RELATION.

All civilization has its foundation in the family relation, and it seems to be urgently demanded that Congress should make some provision for legalizing marriages and divorces in this Territory. The present condition of affairs is such that many families live in open adultery, because the parties having parted with their lawful marital partners are unable to secure divorces in the Territory, and "take up" with each other, hoping that the legal barrier may some day be removed and a proper marriage ceremony legally unite them. There are many such cases within the limits of this agency.

PURCELL TROUBLES.

This report would be incomplete without mentioning what is generally known as the "Purcell troubles," yet the subject is too lengthy to go into detail in this connection. Briefly stated, the "Purcell troubles" arose from a conspiracy formed by several non-citizen white men, with one Amos Green as their adviser, to force a number of Chickasaw citizens and licensed traders to yield possession of valuable improvements without any consideration.

The whole matter was referred to you under date of July 22, and I am indirectly informed is now in the hands of the Department of Justice. To my mind, the Purcell Internal Improvement Company, in endeavoring to rob the Chickasaw citizens of their lands, formed one of the most damnable plots of which I have ever heard. I have no hesitancy in saying that it is one of the most flagrant outrages ever attempted to be perpetrated upon the Indian people.

CONGRESSIONAL VISITORS.

One of the most important events of the year, in my judgment, was the visit to-day of a delegation composed of Congressmen Mansur, Springer, Perkins, Baker, Allen, and Rogers. These gentlemen were on a tour of the Territory, endeavoring to acquire an insight into the habits and customs of the country, and to determine what legislation seems most necessary during the approaching session of Congress. I anticipate many good results from their visit, their addresses to the people, and their enlarged and corrected views as to proper legislation.

APPLICANTS FOR CITIZENSHIP.

One of the most fruitful sources of disaffection arises from the anomalistic condition existing in the several nations, more particularly in the Cherokee Nation, relative to applicants for citizenship. The present state of affairs tends to deprave the whole system of dealing with such cases, and the only gainers are those who, taking advantage of the unsettled condition, secure good homes at the expense of the Indian nations. When these cases of rejected citizenship are finally settled the embarrassments of this agency will be greatly diminished. I can not urge too strongly the necessity for an early adjudication of these cases. Every sense of justice to these Indian nations, as well as the claimants, demands a speedy settlement, that the more serious troubles which threaten may be averted.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I would respectfully recommend, as being conducive to the betterment of the people under charge of this agency:

(1) The extension of police laws over the Five Nations.
(2) Enlarge powers of United States court and grant original jurisdiction in all cases arising in Five Nations.
(3) Grant the Indian access to the United States court.
(4) Determine some basis for settlement of citizenship cases.
(5) Establish an industrial training school at Muskogee for Indian boys and girls.
(6) Enact a law whereby individual Indians may bring action for a decision of their estate.
(7) Make some provision to relieve the Chickasaw freedmen.
(8) Pay principal sum to Delaware annuitants.
(9) Increase pay of Indian police.

I have the honor to be, sir, with many thanks for the courtesies extended by your office, very respectfully, your obliged and obedient servant,

LEO E. BENNETT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN IOWA.

REPORT OF SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

SAC AND FOX OF IOWA AGENCY,
Tama, August 19, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit my second annual report of this agency, situated near the center of the great State of Iowa.

The location of these Indians is in Tama County, upon the Iowa River, 3 miles west from Tama City and about 5 miles southwest of Toledo, the county seat (each of these towns claims about 1,800 inhabitants), 51 miles west of Cedar Rapids, and east of Marshalltown about 15 miles.

Although this agency is called Sac and Fox of Iowa, it is not generally known that these are distinctively the Fox portion of the confederated tribes. The Sac Indians are residing on a reservation in the Indian Territory known as the Sac and Fox Reservation, of about 375,000 acres, bounded on the west by the much-talked-of country Oklahoma.

This is not what is generally known as an Indian reservation of public or Government land; but the 1,452 acres owned here by the Foxes are lands purchased from the white

settlers and farmers with their own annuity money, except, I believe, the first 80 acres which I understand was paid for with ponies. This purchase was made from Col. Phil. Butler, of Montour, Iowa, July 13, 1857, consideration $1,000, and the deed was made in trust to the then governor of Iowa, James W. Grimes. To this tract has been added from time to time adjoining lands, and have paid as high as $40 per acre. The larger part of this Indian land is of excellent quality, while a small portion is only adapted to timber growing and pasture. These lands are in one body, although situated in three townships, and are bounded on every side by improved farms of several years' standing.

Two leading railroads traverse the Indian land from east to west, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and the Northwestern. The Tama City water-power race runs through their lands.

The progress made by these Indians is very slow, and I believe it can be truthfully said of most all now above forty years of age that they have not made a move in the line of what we call civilization in the last thirty years except what has been forced upon them by necessity or change of circumstances. These old heads cling to their ancient traditions and heathenish ideas with a pertinacity that will yield only in death. The younger portion are more domesticated and show many signs of improvement, but the superstitious fear of the older ones holds these in check. Enterprise does not enter largely into the Indian character. Although haughty pride reigns supreme, it is not of a kind that aspires to emulate or excel in domestic life or in the arts and sciences.

Labor seems to be looked upon by the average Indian as beneath his dignity in a general way, and were it not for sheer necessity it is questionable if he would eat bread by the sweat of his brow. Some have excellent crops, which are grown with a view of supplying their family wants only. In most cases the men assist the women in the cultivation of their crops, which is generally done with the hoe. One uses a two-horse cultivator and three others use a one-horse double-shovel. The work done was productive of good results, except a few patches that were entirely neglected after planting, which was done in good season and all conditions favorable for an abundant crop, but for some reason unknown to me they were entirely neglected.

Their principal crops are corn, beans, squashes, and potatoes. Other garden truck is almost unknown to them. They have a passion for watermelons, but they are not a success in raising them.

Ponies are the only item of revenue. Of these they have a large herd of all ages, from a sucking colt to those turning gray with age. These they sell as demands and opportunities offer, at prices ranging from $8 to $40. But few are broken to harness, although they are very quiet, gentle, and easily handled. With very few exceptions they do not provide food or shelter for their ponies during the winter, but are turned loose on their summer pasture grounds to pick a living or die before spring comes. The last winter was very favorable and they passed through without loss.

Fear and suspicion seem to go hand in hand even with an Indian. Any movement out of the usual order is scrutinized very closely, and the thing that meets their wants is good, while that which does not is very bad. The census report they dislike very much, and it was accompanied with much trouble to get it; the deaths I had, but the births were harder to get. They can not and will not understand; therefore, they are expecting some trap is being laid for them.

Their opposition to education and lands in severalty is deeply rooted. They are constantly watching for some innovation that may tend to draw them in that direction. The school that has been attempted to be started at this agency is a complete failure, and would recommend its discontinuance. The whole Indian opposition force has been brought to bear against all efforts to establish a school; the necessity thereof is more clearly indicated, but the power to enforce it is entirely wanting.

The withholding of their annuity would have the desired effect on many, while the opposition in others might be intensified; but this would be of little moment providing the young could be drawn in the right direction. These old hard heads will die opposing all methods of advancement. Compulsory education seems inevitable, but how to enforce might be considered "solving the Indian question," which I do not wish to be understood as attempting to do.

Their crop average is about the same as last year, and is likely to remain so under present existing conditions. There would have been several acres of new ground broken up and cropped by young men this season, but they were denied this privilege by their old usurper chief who rules this tribe with tyrannical and superstitious power. This usurper should be deposed, and a son of one of the old dead chiefs put in his place. It is folly to attempt advancement with the controlling power here in a death-grip opposition. This change the Indians, as a body, desire, but have not the courage to face the opposing powers, unless backed by Department authority. I would earnestly recommend this authority be given. These old chiefs are now secretly attempting to borrow money to go to Washington without my knowledge or consent, in known opposition of the tribe, and Department order "unless authorized."

Their homes are showing many signs of progress. The women are more progressive than the men; they are always found doing something; their clothing and persons are generally presentable, for an Indian, which can not always be said of the men, who are often seen nearly nude.

The young men wear citizens' clothes, and several have fenced in lots preparatory for next spring's crops; some have made enlargement, so the outlook is very encouraging, considering the opposition of the old chief.

Several of their houses have been rebuilt the past summer, and three have built new ones. These consist of posts firmly set in the ground, and are about 8 feet high; common inch boards are nailed to the posts and poles used for rafters; the covering is bark or a matting made of reeds and bulrushes, neatly woven together, which supply the place of shingles. This is their summer house and is vacated in the fall.

Their winter quarters are constructed of small poles set in the ground, and the tops are bent over in a hat-crown shape; this is then covered with the matting and makes quite a snug house. An opening is left for a door, and an opening in the top for a double purpose—to let in the light and the smoke out.

With the exception of three families the Indians have neither stove nor furniture. The fire is built on the ground in the middle of the tepee, and the smoke seems glad to get out at the top. Around this fire, next to the outer edge, straw is placed, and upon this blankets are spread, and upon these all sit or lounge and sleep at pleasure.

The credit of the greater number is very good. Their moral and social conduct is remarkable. I have yet to see or hear of the first case of improper conduct of any of their women. A few of the men will get drunk on first opportunity; these I would recommend be put in jail and kept there until they work out their fine, or divulge the name or place where the liquor was had.

In October next the attention of the court here will be called to an old offender who has been selling intoxicants to the Indians.

The health of the Indians has been generally good; no epidemics or contagious diseases among them. Consumption seems to have fastened on many, and it is surprising there are not more affected.

The last year has been one of contentment among the Indians, except as they have been swayed by political changes in national affairs. These have caused serious effect here. Impatient aspirants for political honors and preferment have attempted to use the Indians here for their personal advantage without regard to the good of the service. Letters have been communicated purporting to have emanated from the Indians, which were base fabrications. In no case have the Indians given voice to any sentiment with a full knowledge of its import, except it bears the name of Joseph Tesson as interpreter.

This man is an honorable, progressive Indian; he owns 40 acres in his own name, and lives in a one and a half story frame house, and is the owner of a cow, the only animal of the cow kind ever owned by an Indian here; he has stoves and furniture and a reputation for truth and honesty that is not questioned. He is deeply interested in the welfare of his people, and is desirous of having his son go to Carlisle, Pa., to school. The old chiefs are opposed to "Joe" (as he is known and called by all who are acquainted with him), for his progressive character. He and Peter Solgier are members of the Grand Army of the Republic here.

The mission work at this agency has been for some six years in charge of Miss Anna Skea, under the auspices of the Home Mission, controlled by the Presbyterian ladies of Iowa. They have been untiring in their efforts, and to a limited degree have been successful; so much so that they are contemplating moving from their present rooms in Tama and getting closer to the Indians. Remote as they are (3 miles away) the Indians make daily visits to the rooms when the weather is favorable, and recite in reading, writing, and arithmetic. Miss Skea informs me her average monthly attendance is about 7.

There is quite a large percentage of the young people who can write their own language, and some who can write and read English. There is no good reason why these young Indians can not be placed in school if these old chiefs were shorn of their power.

I herewith submit a statistical statement, based on the census report for the year ending June 30, 1889, viz:

Males above eighteen years of age	89
Females above fourteen years of age	127
School children between six and sixteen years of age	89
Children under six years of age	88
Total of all ages	393

The above is as near correct as can be obtained at this time.

Males, all ages	198
Females, all ages	195
Total, all ages	393
Deaths during the year	11
Births during the year	17
Total gain	6

On the 23d and 24th of August, 1888, I paid these Indians their annuity, and to their credit I wish to state, not a dissension arose. All seemed to be satisfactory, and their creditors reported to me that the Indians paid more cents on the dollar after this payment than ever before. I have just received notice that $15,219.80 has been placed to my credit, to be paid per capita, which I hope to be able to do as near the 1st of September as practicable. This may not be proper in this report, as this is business in another year, but it will show promptness in dealing with the Indians.

The accompanying blank form is filled out, all of which I hope may be satisfactory, at least so far as my duty is concerned.

Very respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

ENOS GHEEN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN KANSAS.

REPORT OF POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY.

POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY, KANS.,
August 19, 1889.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular letter dated July 1, 1889, I have the honor to submit the following report of the Indians within the agency, and the affairs thereof, for the fiscal year ending June 30 last.

The population of the five tribes embraced in the agency, with information required in reference thereto, is shown as follows, namely:

Tribe.	Total number on reserve.	Males above 18 years of age.	Females above 14 years of age.	School children between 6 and 16.
Prairie Band of Pottawatomies	447	132	109	108
Kickapoo	227	53	70	53
Iowa	166	41	51	42
Sac and Fox of Missouri	71	17	23	22
Chippewa and Christian	72	17	18	28
Totals	983	260	271	253

In addition to the number thus shown as present on their reservations a number are absent. This is especially the case of the Pottawatomies, of whom it is reliably stated that two hundred are residing in Wisconsin. Not doubting that this is a fact, I am of the opinion that these people should be required to return to their reservation and remain there. As it is, there is very much time and money wasted in useless visiting, and I have observed that the northern Indians, whether on the reservation for the purposes of a visit or permanent residence, are inclined to be troublesome and insubordinate.

FINANCES.

In view of the fact that elaborate information on this subject is furnished elsewhere, it does not seem necessary that I should enter into details as to the cash credits of the tribes with the United States. With the exception of some slight assistance to the Kickapoo and Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri boarding-schools and the pay of the agent, amounting to $1,000 per annum, the expenses incurred for support of schools,

support of shops, purchase of lumber and agricultural implements and all other articles for Indians, and salary of the one clerk employed in the agency are paid from the accruing interest on funds placed to the credit of the different tribes in the books of the Interior Department. Notwithstanding these facts, the impression prevails very largely in this section of country that the Indians in the agency are entirely maintained from charitable appropriations made by Congress. In addition to disbursements for the purposes above noted each of the tribes in the agency receives semi-annual payments in cash, also the interest of funds placed to its credit, as above stated.

LOCATION AND AREA OF RESERVATIONS.

The reserve of the Prairie Band, containing 77,357.57 acres, is located in the southern part of Jackson County, Kans. This reservation, formerly consisting of 576,000 acres of land, was purchased under provisions of the fourth article of the treaty of June 5 and 17, 1846, made at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

The reservation of the Kickapoos, located in Brown County, Kans., embracing 19,137 acres of land, was confirmed to them under provisions of their treaty proclaimed July 17, 1854.

The Iowas have 16,000 acres located in northeastern Kansas within the limits of Brown County, confirmed to them by provisions of their treaty proclaimed July 17, 1854.

The Sac and Fox of Missouri have 8,013 acres in southeastern Nebraska reserved to them under provisions of their treaty proclaimed July 17, 1854.

The Chippewa and Christian Indians hold 4,395 acres by certificate title in Franklin County, Kans. This land was allotted to them under provisions of the treaty with the Swan Creek and Black River Band of Chippewa and Munsee or Christian Indians, proclaimed July 9, 1865.

OCCUPATION OF SEPARATE TRACTS AND ALLOTMENTS.

The heads of families of the different tribes all occupy and cultivate tracts of land distinctly separated from those of other persons. This could not be more fully the case if the lands were held in severalty, and, in fact, I am doubtful if a patent for the tracts to the individuals holding them would insure more complete possession of them for agricultural and stock purposes than is now enjoyed. I have yet to hear of the first case wherein one Indian has disturbed another in reference to his land, and the cases are very rare indeed when misunderstandings occur in connection with their horses or stock of other kinds.

The Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Indians strenuously oppose any change in their relations to the United States. In meetings recently held with commissioners appointed to confer with them on the subject of taking lands in severalty and selling a portion or all of their reservations, they positively declined to listen to any proposition tending to either result. In my opinion, their natural dislike and fear of allotments has been strengthened and intensified by the residence in both tribes of a large number of their people who received patents for their lands and their pro rata shares of the cash credits of their tribes under treaties made in 1863. These people are totally without resources, and, having contracted wretched habits of life through a condition of abject poverty and dependence extending back through a long period of years, they are exhibited by the Indians holding in common as an illustration of the certain fate of all Indians who take lands in severalty, whatever the conditions might be. I refer to the citizen Pottawatomies and Kickapoos residing on the reservations in this agency; I know nothing of the habits or condition of those living elsewhere.

Of the Iowas, a large proportion desire allotments of land under a special act of Congress passed in 1887. Some of these people are very suspicious about the matter, and I have recommended that allotments be made to them at as early a date as practicable. If this duty was commenced, those not desiring allotments could go to the Territory and join the Iowas there, and it could be shortly determined what amount of the reservation might be sold.

The Sac and Fox of Missouri, as a tribe, desire allotments under the third article of their treaty of July 17, 1854, and I think they would be willing to accept them under the "severalty act" of 1887. They and the Iowas realize, as well as those in charge of them, that their reservations, under their present tenure, are a glittering temptation to white people everywhere; and fearing to be forced upon lands from which they can not obtain the necessaries of life, they prefer to commence their experience, under the changed conditions, in their old homes, in a climate that suits them.

The Chippewa and Christian Indians, in my opinion, should be citizenized. They have occupied their allotments for years, are intermarried largely with whites, and all speak English. They are anxious to have their fund divided among them, which, I suppose,

is all that is necessary to accomplish a complete severance from the United States as guardian. It is understood by themselves, and the authorities of the county in which their lands are located, that they are citizens, under the sixth article of the severalty act of 1887, and so far as voting and paying personal property tax is concerned they are enjoying the privileges pertaining thereto.

GRAZING AND HAY.

Portions of the unoccupied parts of the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Reservations have this, as in past seasons, been devoted to the pasturage of cattle belonging to farmers living contiguous to the reservations, and in some instances to farmers residing in localities further removed. From this source, to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30 last, the sum of $7,929 was obtained for the Pottawatomies, and $3,932 for the Kickapoos. Hay standing on the Pottawatomie Reservation is also being sold, but not in such large quantities as in past seasons, owing to less demand for such hay in the markets.

After years of difficulty in collecting for grazing and hay the right is now conceded; but misrepresentation of the number of cattle running at large and not herded is a common occurrence. At the spring term of the United States district court for the district of Kansas, Judge Foster presiding, a decision was made that cattle turned into lanes for the purpose of grazing on the reservations in the agency must be paid for at the rate of $1 per head. Though such cases had been in court before, contrary decisions were given, which necessitated great watchfulness in keeping them from the reservations, and trouble in driving therefrom.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK.

All the reservations in the agency are adapted to diversified farming, though on those of the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos corn in an average of years is the surest and most profitable crop as well as most suitable for the Indians to handle. Both of these tribes have comparatively a large acreage planted to this crop, and as the season has been favorable the yield will be larger than for some years and afford them sufficient for themselves and stock as well as a liberal surplus for sale.

In addition to the crops named, wheat, oats, pumpkins, beans, and garden vegetables are raised with varying success.

Both of the tribes have made commendable advancement in their methods of farming and seem to appreciate more fully the necessity of giving strict attention to the cultivation of their crops. Although both tribes have broken and fenced considerable tracts during the season, the Kickapoos have been especially active in this respect. The people of both these tribes do their own work with slight exceptions.

The reservations of the Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians are not only adapted to the crops above named but also produce large yields of a fine quality of wheat. Both of these tribes have more land in cultivation in proportion to their number than the other tribes in the agency, but they employ much of their work done.

The farm lands of the Chippewa and Christian Indians are not equal in productiveness to those of the other reservations referred to. They are, however, of a good class, and the Indians living thereon, who are experienced farmers, realize fair returns therefrom.

All of the tribes own horses, cattle, hogs, and fowls in reasonable quantities, and mules and sheep to a limited extent. The Pottawatomies, especially, have a large number of horses, of mixed American and pony stock, that command very fair prices. The desire to acquire stock is increasing in all the tribes, and the disposition to take proper care of it, at all seasons, is much more noticeable than formerly.

USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

The Pottawatomie, Kickapoo, and Chippewa and Christian Indians are as temperate in their habits as white communities of the same number usually are. Some arrests, however, have been made for selling whisky to these people, and others are contemplated. The Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians are more addicted to the drinking habit, and suffer seriously therefrom. They readily obtain all kinds of intoxicants in Nebraska, and heretofore cases taken into the courts for that judicial district have received but slight attention, and offenders but nominal punishment.

CRIMES BY OR AGAINST INDIANS.

No crimes have been committed by the Indians of the agency against white people, and a few cases of theft and whisky selling constitute the nature of the crimes against Indians by whites. Difficulties between whites and Indians are unheard of here, and their intercourse is as genial as between neighbors in white communities.

EMPLOYÉS.

A physician is employed for the Pottawatomie Indians. Medical services for the remaining tribes in the agency are employed, if at all, at the personal expense of the Indians.

A blacksmith and wheelwright are employed in the shops of the Pottawatomie Indians, and a mechanic who can do both kinds of work is employed in the shops of the Kickapoo and Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians. None but skilled workmen are employed, and their whole time is required to perform the work expected of them. The character of the work is the same as that required in similar shops in white communities, and the Indians are always positive as to what they want done, and very observant as to the manner in which it is executed.

A superintendent and principal teacher, matron and assistant teacher, industrial farmer, seamstress, cook and laundress, and assistant cook, six employés in all, are employed at each of the three boarding-schools operated in the agency. This force is sufficient to perform the various duties required at the schools, though none too large.

RELIGION.

A portion of the members of each tribe in the agency are members of Christian churches, but a number of them have not accepted revealed religion, and in the case of the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos, a religion is practiced by a majority of them that while it is not exactly pagan, does not embrace fully the principles of Christianity. This class seem to feel very deeply their responsibility to the Supreme Being, and evidently desire to improve spiritually, though it is to be hoped that some of their methods of worship may be dispensed with before the necessity for writing another annual report occurs.

EDUCATION.

Schools are conducted for the Pottawatomie, Kickapoo, and Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians. The school for the Chippewa and Christian Indians has been discontinued by their missionary, and a majority of the children of school age are attending Haskell University at Lawrence, Kans.

The pupils are boarded and clothed at the schools and are taught such industrial pursuits as are made necessary in cultivating the school farms and caring for the stock belonging thereto.

The accommodations of the schools are sufficient for the children of school age belonging to the tribes for which they are conducted with the exception of the Pottawatomies.

At this school not to exceed 30 pupils can be provided for in the dormitories, while there are 108 of school age in the tribe. On this account, and perhaps others, the attendance at this school has not been as large as it should, though the principal men of the tribe and nearly all the Indians favor education. While this is the case there are some who oppose it, and this opposition is increased by the example and argument of at least a portion of the Citizen Pottawatomies, who are intruders on the reservation.

The attendance at the Kickapoo school has been as large as could be expected, but that at the Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri school has not been satisfactory, owing in a great measure, I think, to the unsettled condition of those tribes, and particularly of the Iowas.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks the educational interests of all the tribes in the agency have undoubtedly been advanced, and I am satisfied that more satisfactory results can be accomplished during the ensuing year should the conditions not be made unfavorable by the introduction of exciting questions to the adult Indians.

While this class have certainly made meritorious advancement in material pursuits, I am unable to observe an increase of organizing capacity or the desire for better government than that afforded by the tribal relation. In their present stage of civilization this is totally insufficient, and until a better system is substituted their management will constantly become more difficult and unsatisfactory.

I have been treated courteously by the Department during the year and afforded every reasonable facility for the education and advancement of the Indians under my charge.

Very respectfully,

JOHN BLAIR,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN MINNESOTA.

REPORT OF WHITE EARTH AGENCY.

WHITE EARTH INDIAN AGENCY, MINN.,
August 31, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report for your consideration. This agency was transferred to me July 1, 1889, by T. J. Sheehan, the late agent, since which time I have endeavored to familiarize myself with the affairs of the agency and the various duties of the office. I have visited the Red Lake and Leech Lake Reservations twice since taking charge of the agency—once in company with my predecessor and lately with the honorable commission appointed by the act of Congress approved January 14, 1889, said commission consisting of the Hon. H. M. Rice, Hon. J. B. Whiting, and the Right Reverend Bishop Martin Marty, whose object was to negotiate with the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the Indians under this agency during the past year has been very good. No serious epidemic of any kind has prevailed. The Indians avail themselves of the services of the agency physician, both by calling at the dispensary and having the physician call upon them at their homes.

EDUCATIONAL.

There have been three Government and six contract schools in operation during the past year. The first-mentioned are located at White Earth, Red Lake, and Leech Lake. Four of the contract schools are operated under a contract with the Rev. J. A. Gilfillan, and are located at Wild Rice River and Pine Point, on the White Earth Reservation, and at Cass Lake and Leech Lake, on the Leech Lake Reservation. The remaining two contract schools are located at White Earth and Red Lake, and are conducted by the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.

The following table is respectfully submitted:

Names of teachers.	Salary per year.	Attended school one month or more.	Average attendance for the year.	Number of months school maintained.	Amount expended for support of schools.
White Earth school		153	80	10	$6,277.65
Prof. S. M. Hume	$900				
Mary Jackson	480				
Nellie Grantham	480				
Red Lake school		69	38	10	4,078.49
Mary English	480				
Leech Lake school		56	35	10	3,206.82
A. A. Ledeboer	600				
S. R. Quick	480				

Contract schools.

School.	Names of teachers.	Attend school one month or more.	Average attendance for the year.	Number of months school maintained.	Amount per capita expended for support of schools.
Pine Point	Louis Manypenny	36	23	8	$27.00
Wild Rice River	Ettie Knickerbocker	38	33	6	27.00
Leech Lake	C. H. Beaulieu	81	33	9	27.00
Cass Lake	F. H. Wolcott	33	18	9	27.00
St. Benedict's	Sister Liebe Brown	25	25	12	27.00
Red Lake*	Fr. Thos. Borgarding	34	18	3	27.00

*Not opened until April 1, 1889.

POPULATION.

The following table is respectfully submitted, showing the number of Indians on each reservation and the total number on the agency:

Reservation.	Males, eighteen years upwards.	Females, fourteen years upwards.	Children, school age, six to sixteen years.	Number of males.	Number of females.	Total population.
White Earth	474	834	682	1,013	977	1,990
Red Lake	286	394	488	557	611	1,168
Leech Lake	397	521	407	796	761	1,557
Total	1,157	1,749	1,577	2,366	2,349	4,715

The census of the Mille Lac and White Oak Point bands of Chippewas has not been officially taken since 1885. At that time they numbered 954 and 579, respectively, of both sexes, making a total of 1,533 at these places, and a grand total of 6,248 Indians upon this agency. A correct census of all the Indians belonging to this agency is now being taken by the honorable commission previously referred to, and next year I will be able to give a correct and complete census.

AGRICULTURE.

The Indians of White Earth Reservation depend largely upon farming as their means of a livelihood. The soil is well adapted for that purpose, and many fair farms are to be seen. Their crops are now being harvested, and although it has been a very dry season, from present indications a fair average crop will be gathered. (See crop statistics, herewith annexed.)

Red Lake and Leech Lake Reservations.—Owing to the soil not being so well adapted to agriculture, being heavily timbered and of a cold nature, the Indians do not farm to any great extent upon these reservations. Cultivating garden patches of 5 to 10 acres each, they raise simply enough corn and vegetables to subsist themselves through the winter in addition to what they may obtain by hunting and fishing, which are their chief avocations.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I wish to state that the agency buildings on the several reservations belonging to this agency were in a deplorable condition, badly needing repairs; that there was not lumber sufficient to make a coffin, and the farm machinery entirely out of repair upon my taking charge of the agency; the saw-mills idle and needing repair also. I placed the situation before the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who has promptly granted the requisite authority to make all necessary repairs and to supply the reservations with the needed lumber. With the purchase of a portable saw-mill, now under consideration, I expect to furnish the lumber requisite to enable enterprising Indians to build themselves many new houses.

Thankful for the courtesies shown me by the Department, I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. P. SHULER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN MONTANA.

REPORT OF BLACKFEET AGENCY.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONT., *August* 28, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency, as directed in circular letter dated July 1, 1889. I deem it proper to preface the same with the statement that I assumed control here on the 7th day of July, after carefully seeing that all public property was properly turned over to me, and hence my limited observation of the actual condition of affairs is all I can furnish in compliance with the letter alluded to.

I find the Indians here in fairly a prosperous condition, their habits generally good and their disposition kindly, although from personal examination I find that they would have been more prosperous if a greater quantity of agricultural implements and articles for domestic purposes had been furnished to them, as a great number evince a desire to till the soil, and are constantly clamoring for the necessary articles, while others, who have partially adopted the white man's methods, repeatedly are denied useful small articles, of which I find none on hand and none have been estimated for. I have prepared a special estimate to cover these wants, which I recommend be favorably considered.

During the year 70 families have selected farms upon the reservation and started in earnest to make homes for themselves, and with what assistance they may receive from the Government will give them a fair start in life.

The Indians are gradually adopting the civilized mode of burial, and I have taken pains to impress upon their minds the necessity as well as the decency of interring the dead, and to that end have had coffins made and lined with sheeting for all who have died and seen to it that they were placed in the earth.

The leading men here have all taken a hand at agriculture and had a fair prospect for this season, but the unusually dry season has ruined their crops and they lament the loss much more than I could anticipate.

The school is in a fair condition and some of the scholars are apt and willing to learn; the poor accommodations, however, are a serious detriment, which will be remedied when the new school-house authorized is completed.

We have no missionaries among us, although occasionally we are visited by Catholic priests from St. Peter's mission, upon which occasions quite a number of the Catholic Indians attend divine service, and I believe their presence and influence is of more than ordinary value.

The court of Indian offenses has had no opportunity to show themselves since my advent, but I am reliably informed that under my predecessor they did good and effective work in punishing some Indians at different times who had been found drunk or with whisky in their possession, by sentencing them to confinement and hard labor.

I believe that the majority of the Indians here could be made industrious if the proper and requisite articles were furnished them wherewith to make a beginning, and, with some assistance in erecting and furnishing a home, would adopt civilized methods. Already over 150 Indian families live in houses, and it was my intention to assist others, but unfortunately the low stage of water prevented the floating of the logs to the mill site. As soon, however, as the freight is hauled from Benton to the agency I will put a force of Indians and teams to work delivering the same.

The one relic of barbarism which the older Indians do not relish abandoning is the system of polygamous marriages. I am satisfied it has stopped to considerable extent with the middle-aged, and nearly altogether with the younger Indians, and it is my purpose to try and bring about the entire abolition of the practice.

The statistics herewith are the most reliable I could obtain from information and personal investigation. The total number of Indians is estimated, as I have been unable to complete a thorough census, which the employés are now working at during leisure hours, which, when complete, I will forward.

The accommodations of the school are very limited, yet, however, I have found room for 10 girls and 22 boys. The school is under the direction of the Government, and the employés, as far as I have been able to judge (the school having a recess nearly all the time since I assumed charge here), a good class of men and women; but the number of employés allowed is too limited, and the salaries paid them far too small. This I intend to make the subject of a special communication in the future. The children, from the statement of the superintendent, appear to learn rapidly and willingly, and there is less mischief and trouble among them than with a similar number of whites.

From the most reliable information I can obtain, and based also upon the partly completed census, I believe the number of children of school age to be 350, and the school accommodations are for 16 pupils only.

The majority of the heads of Indian families have selected land upon which to live, and a great number of the younger Indians, but no survey has been made although individual rights are respected. Those occupying such land are improving the same, and I believe the Indians generally are prepared and willing to take allotments, but I believe it would be proper to have each allotment carefully surveyed before assigning the same in order to prevent confusion, and to make each Indian understand the particular plot which he may claim as his.

The statistics of produce raised will not compare favorably with last year, owing to the dry season. The agency crop of wheat and oats, as also of several Indian farmers, was cut for hay, and other articles ruined by the drought.

The carpenter and blacksmith have turned out a large amount of work in repairs to wagons and machinery, as also in making doors, sash, etc., for the Indians, and all other work pertaining to the agency has been creditably performed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. CATLIN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF CROW AGENCY.

CROW AGENCY, MONT., *August* 30, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report, having assumed charge of affairs at the agency July 1, 1889.

For several years I have been acquainted with the Indians of this tribe, and since entering upon my duties have made every possible effort to extend such acquaintance and to inform myself thoroughly regarding their present condition and the many important questions pertaining to their welfare and to the interests of the service. I have made trips to each of the Indian settlements, and thereby obtained an intimate knowledge of their general condition, and I can assure you that, considering the many adverse circumstances under which they have labored, they are very fairly advanced at present time.

Since the treaty of 1868 this tribe has been moved three times. They have during such period been under the charge of thirteen different gentlemen, agents, special agents, and military officers. Many of the former have differed so radically in administration of agency affairs, management of both Indians and employés, etc., as to surprise even the most ignorant savage. Not all of them have had the judgment and patience to wait until such time as experience, that most admirable of teachers, should prove their views either sound or erroneous. The result has been, what any one acquainted with Indian character might expect, very detrimental to the interests and advancement of the Indians and the service. The above statement is not prompted by a disposition to criticise the actions of honest gentlemen, but the results of errors in judgment are manifest everywhere on this reserve.

The many failures, either partial or total, of crops, occasioned by drought and hailstorms, usually the former, might well discourage a people more inclined to agricultural pursuits than the American Indian. There are, however, about 423 families now residing on their allotments, the majority of whom have fairly comfortable cabins, built either by themselves or the Government; with gardens fenced with barbed wire; stables for work stock; shelter for wagons and implements; cellars, frost-proof, for storage of vegetables, and quite a number have a large portion of their allotments, comprising excellent hay-ground, fenced with wire. They give such fields excellent care, and from the sale of their hay derive annually sums varying from $50 to $350; the hay being sold to contractors at Fort Custer, to the agency, to stockmen grazing their herds on the reserve, and in some instances marketed in the towns along the Northern Pacific Railroad. Hay is a fruitful source of income for these Indians.

The impression among many persons, that the Indian is indifferent regarding monetary matters, is erroneous so far as these Indians are concerned. There are many shrewd dealers in this tribe who realize fully the value of money, and demand and obtain a fair equivalent for whatever they may sell. Their desire to earn money is so earnest that I regret my inability to offer them greater facilities to this end, but, with your commendation, I hope to offer them, another year, ample opportunities in this direction.

Most of the Indians now engaged in agricultural work are fairly supplied with implements. They have over 350 wagons, 600 sets of harness, 50 mowing-machines and horse-rakes, 7 reapers, 300 harrows, and hundreds of smaller implements, as hoes, spades, shovels, rakes, forks, axes, etc. The implements to be received this fall, and those I shall estimate for another year, will supply all members of the tribe, and further purchase will be unnecessary, at least for several years.

From the statistical report herewith, you will note that much smaller crops are obtained this year than were represented in last year's report. The droughts coming at a season when all crops most needed water are the cause; a number of gardens were also totally destroyed by a severe hail-storm. A large number of families will have nothing whatever to show for their season's work. No one unacquainted with Indian character can appreciate fully the discouraging effects of loss of crops from drought. We have one irrigating ditch about 8 miles long, which insures fair crops to the few families residing in its vicinity, but the vast majority, less favored regarding the water supply, are becoming very apathetic so far as their farming labors obtain. While they can obtain some hay with a very limited rain-fall, they can not under such circumstances obtain other crops; and unless more ditches can be constructed at an early day, it will be very difficult for any agent to interest these Indians in agriculture for a much longer period, and in this matter they certainly can not be justly censured.

I shall shortly request authority to employ a civil engineer to survey two or three ditches, each about 10 miles in extent. These ditches are badly needed and ought to have been constructed in 1884 and 1885. The cost will not exceed, I think, $7,000 to $9,000 each, and if other funds are not available there will probably be collected this year sufficient funds from miscellaneous receipts, class 3, for such purpose. The necessity for construction of a system of irrigating ditches on this reservation has been mentioned in the annual reports of my several predecessors since 1884, and I can corroborate all that they have said thereon. It is, generally speaking, a useless expenditure of energy, time, and money on part of both the Government and the Indians to continue agricultural labors in this section without irrigating ditches. If the ditches I shall ask for are allowed, the contractor can do all the rougher work with Indian labor, paying them therefor thousands of dollars. I can think of nothing more thoroughly advantageous in all respects to the advancement of this tribe than the construction of these ditches.

The several settlements on this reserve are divided into five agricultural districts, an additional farmer being in charge of each. I have made an inspection of each district and informed myself of the condition of the Indians, the methods of instruction adopted by the several farmers, etc., and while in many respects their work has been satisfactory and indicates much progress, yet I find many improvements in the manner and amount of work desirable; and since the receipt of your communication of June 14, 1889, inclosing one dated June 13, written by direction of the President, I have sent special and full instructions to each of the additional farmers as to the government of their Indians and the work they are expected to accomplish. Save in a few special instances the farmers on this reserve have never received instructions regarding their duties and what the Department requires of them, and as a consequence there has been a lack of uniformity in their methods which tended to perplex the Indians.

I hope to exhibit a marked improvement in each district during the next season. I find many instances of neglect on part of the Indians to provide proper shelter for their valuable implements, and also inattention as to the appearance of their cabins and grounds, condition of fences, etc. This is but natural, considering their former habit of life, and where the farmers have as large districts under their charge it requires much time to accomplish all the good work you desire. In the future more rapid progress may be looked for, as the farmers are now aware of what work is required on their part to attain these results.

A large amount of lumber was recently estimated for, for the purpose of enabling Indians who have no houses to build cabins on their allotments; of course under the direction and with the assistance of their farmers. I am greatly pleased that authority to contract for this lumber has been granted, and I anticipate no great difficulty in getting the Indians to do this work. The practice on part of my predecessors of asking the Government to build houses for this tribe I do not approve. Some effort should be required on part of the Indian, and he will then better appreciate his dwelling. Certainly those who desire houses and who really deserve them will readily assist in building same.

During past years the Government has in many respects been exceedingly liberal in dealing with this tribe. The Indians are now in such condition that in my opinion their agent should insist that they help themselves in every possible way. No class of people can advance in any marked degree so long as every want is supplied by the Government without an attempt to do for one's self being required. Many little articles now issued to Indians could well be withheld and purchase when necessary made by Indians from freight and hay money, etc.

Complaint is frequently made by this tribe of the small ration of beef. The issue is now two-thirds of a ration; the full ration being 3 pounds gross or about 1½ pounds net. This ration would barely suffice if the Indians could depend on their gardens for a liberal supply of vegetables, but when there is so frequently a loss of crops much hardship from hunger is experienced. The Indian depends greatly upon his beef ration. Meat has been his diet for centuries. The amount sufficient for a white man will not suffice for an Indian. If an Indian is compelled to live on that ration he will endure more or less hunger, and when such ration is reduced one-third why there is actual suffering from hunger during the whole year. Our allowance of sugar, bacon, coffee, etc., is limited, and issues of those articles are made but every second or third week. It is but right that the Indian should be allowed, if it is possible, the full ration of 3 pounds gross beef until such period as they may produce by means of irrigating ditches vegetables in sufficient abundance to admit of a decrease in the beef issue. I have requested authority to call on the beef contractor this year for the additional 25 per cent. of his contract, and I trust the request may be granted, as that amount was allowed last year, and owing to failure of crops the necessity is greater this season.

In this connection I would say that for three years there has been no issue of stock cattle. The Indians are very desirous to own cattle. They are excellent herders. If for two years a contract for 1,000 head of heifers and cows and 50 bulls could be let, each family could be supplied with stock cattle, and five years from the last issue the increase of the herd with what is now owned would give sufficient steers to provide the tribe with all the beef they require. The present annual contract for beef, averaging about 112,000 pounds, could be omitted from that date. This is a matter worthy of serious consideration. To-day about half of the Indians permanently located own from 5 to 35 head of stock cattle to the family. The majority give their cattle fair attention, and the cases of real neglect are few. It will be of decided advantage to make the two annual issues of stock cattle above suggested.

I am pleased to state that our annual supplies are reaching us in good season. Much annoyance has been occasioned in the past by late delivery of goods, compelling delay in issue of annuities until mid-winter. The Indian requires his heavy clothing and blankets not later than the last of October, and I hope to make the issue this year not later than that date.

The Indians freight their supplies from Custer Station to the agency, a distance of about 50 miles, receiving 50 cents per hundred pounds for such work. They also do considerable freighting for contractors at Fort Custer and for the agency trader, earning several thousand dollars annually for such work. It is a matter of regret to me that they can not obtain the transportation of the flour; could they do that, $2,000 additional would be earned; and flour is excellent freight for Indians to handle.

The purchase of hay, wood, oats, and transportation of coal, which you have authorized this season, disburses $2,641 among the Indians. After the irrigating ditches are constructed the Indians can fill, or furnish hay to fill, the entire contract for Fort Custer, obtaining probably $7,000 per annum from same. I do not know of a tribe whose prospects under favorable circumstances are better than the Crows, and the "favorable circumstances" can be made almost a certainty.

The agency is pleasantly located on the Little Big Horn River, about 50 miles south of Custer Station, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and 11 miles from Fort Custer. The agency was built, or rather building was commenced, in the spring of 1884, and additional buildings have been erected every year since. I have just completed a new wareroom, 36 by 24 feet, a story and a half high, for storage of school supplies. It is, by far, the best wareroom on the reserve, save at Fort Custer. Have also built a shed, 16 by 144 feet, for shelter of wagons, implements, etc., many of which, on my arrival, I found exposed to the weather. The two sets of quarters, occupied by apprentices, I have also enlarged, so as to make virtually four sets. All the buildings, except the agent's house and one wareroom, are sadly in need of painting, and at the earliest possible day they will be painted. There is much work to do ere the agency presents the appearance I desire. Another set of quarters are badly needed for the accommodation of employés.

There are three schools on the reserve—the St. Xavier mission school, Catholic, with accommodations for 150 pupils; the "Montana Industrial," Unitarian, with accommodations for 50 pupils, and our own school, which can accommodate 50 pupils—a total of 250 pupils. At the present date, however, there are not over 160 pupils in attendance. I have taken steps to fill all these schools, have the promise of pupils, and shall endeavor, when they are once filled, to keep them so. Circular 132, of March 19, 1889, paragraph No. 1, settles a vexed question regarding schools. My predecessors have held that an agent had no authority to make any special effort to fill schools not wholly under control of the Government. Now that I am authorized to fill all schools on the reserve, "whether Government, contract, or mission," the educational branch of service here will be greatly benefited.

The Catholics have an excellent school, fine buildings, thoroughly competent instructors, and are doing much and good work.

The Unitarians have a much smaller school, but are doing good work. They have an efficient corps of instructors.

Our own school in the past has not been in as satisfactory a condition as you would desire. There has been much trouble between the school employés. I have already communicated with you regarding this matter. I hope to obtain far more satisfactory results in the near future. If I find, after thorough trial, that it is impossible to obtain such results, very radical changes in that branch of the service will be recommended to your office. The report of the superintendent of the agency school is herewith inclosed, marked "A," which will give you an idea of the affairs which I have in previous communications mentioned.

The agency police force, composed of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 14 privates, is an excellent body of men, efficient and faithful. They have been employed for several years, and are as devoted to their duty as any body of men in the service. The increase—so richly deserved—in their salary during the current year gave them great satisfaction. I hope to be able to keep them all in the service during my administration.

I am at present engaged on the census and will forward it as soon as possible. The excessive clerical and other work required of me since July 1 has prevented the completion of the census as early as I desired, or you requested. The many thousands of settlers along the northern boundary of the reserve, the majority of whom appear to have some business with this office, occasion a vast amount of clerical work which may not be readily understood by your office. The clerical force at an agency being necessarily limited, while the clerical work is almost unlimited, renders it sometimes impossible to accomplish certain work, requiring weeks of uninterrupted labor on the part of the clerk or his assistant, on the day mentioned. I am doing my very best to complete the work rapidly, and hope to forward it soon.

The last census showed 630 families and 2,456 individuals, viz:

Full blood	2,373
Half blood	83
	2,456
Males	1,137
Females	1,319
Males over eighteen years old	662
Females over fourteen years old	897
School children between six and sixteen	584

I think the census for present year will not differ materially from that last taken.

I find in the reports of my predecessors much complaint regarding raids made on this reserve by neighboring tribes, Piegans and Sioux, and of course reprisals were attempted by the Crows; but for the past year these Indians have not suffered in this respect and no raids have been made by them. In July an Indian named White Horse was killed on this reserve. The object of the murder is unknown. I have thoroughly investigated the matter, but can obtain no evidence sufficient to warrant arrests.

On August 20, Deaf Bull, who was arrested and confined at Fort Snelling, Minn., after the troubles at this agency of October and November, 1887, returned to the agency under military escort. He is greatly improved by his confinement; gives promises, which I consider sincere, of good conduct in the future, and I believe that his influence will hereafter be wholly on the side of order, obedience, and progress. He was much pleased to be once more among his people.

Your communication of August 14, 1889, regarding the farmers at this agency, will receive immediate consideration, and I trust the report will be satisfactory as regards data. The farmers occupy not only important, but very difficult, positions. It is not every one, however experienced in agricultural work, who can succeed when placed in charge of a district, larger usually than the most extensive eastern counties, and occupied by from one to two hundred families, whose language he does not at first understand one word of, and whose peculiar traits of character he has not even a conception of. Immediate success in the work is not probable. Months of service are required to demonstrate the capacity of a new man for his work. It is not, however, my desire to retain in the service any person, either farmer or other employé who does not prove himself thoroughly competent.

I have found the employé force generally efficient and desirous to heed the regulations from your office. No changes of importance have been made to this date; the new nominations, with one exception, were to fill vacancies caused by the resignation of em-

ployés. Other things being equal, I desire to retain employés of experience in this service.

The agency physician, Dr. A. B. Holden, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on or about September 10. His resignation is a matter of sincere regret at this agency. He carries to his new work the good-will of all here, and we trust that the position may be filled by as competent a gentleman.

The sanitary condition of the tribe is slightly improved over last year, a few less cases being treated.

The births exhibit a slight excess over deaths, whereas last year the reverse obtained.

I am indebted to the commanding officer at Fort Custer and to his officers for many official courtesies during my brief administration.

And I desire to express my thanks to your office for the very prompt compliance with my many requests made during the few weeks I have been in charge of this agency. The blanks for school statistics are at hand in to-day's mail. They will be forwarded as soon as the data can be obtained from the Catholic and Unitarian schools above mentioned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. P. WYMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF FLATHEAD AGENCY.

FLATHEAD AGENCY, *August* 20, 1889.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office I have the honor to transmit herewith my thirteenth annual report.

The Flathead Indian Agency is situated on a small tributary of the Jocko River and distant about 1 mile from that stream, at the head of the Jocko Valley. A little distance back of the agency buildings a chain of lofty mountains rise abruptly above the valley. The mountains are covered with a dense forest of fir, pine, and tamarack or larch, which grow very large and furnish excellent lumber. In the lofty range and in close proximity to the agency are several clear mountain lakes abounding with trout, and from those lakes two waterfalls or cataracts thousands of feet high plunge down the mountain sides. The valley is formed in almost a triangular square about 5 miles in breadth and 12 miles in length. Along the river and tributaries there is some very fine farming land, cultivated mostly by Flatheads and half-breeds, but a good portion of it is rocky and gravelly. Following down the Jocko to its confluence with the Pend d'Oreille River the valley closes, and for a few miles the Jocko winds through a narrow gorge, but before joining its waters with the Pend d'Oreille River the valley again opens into a rich and fertile plain where a number of Indians are located.

Leaving the Jocko Valley to the left and passing through a narrow cañon and over a low divide of hills which form the south side of that valley, the road leads to St. Ignatius mission, some 20 miles from the agency, where the reservation schools are located. A large church, college for boys, academy buildings for girls, dwellings for the missionaries and the Sisters of Providence who teach the schools, are surrounded by some seventy log houses where principally Pend d'Oreille Indians dwell and cultivate the soil in the surrounding valley. The Mission Valley is broad and fertile, well watered by streams that flow from the range of mountains that rise on both sides of the valley from the Mission to the Flathead Lake, and around its borders there is farming land sufficient for a large settlement. Along the plain and skirting the mountains from the Mission to the foot of the Flathead Lake, a distance of some 30 miles, are scattered Indian farms, well fenced, and cultivated fields and gardens.

FLATHEAD LAKE.

This fine sheet of water is some 28 miles in length, and has an average width of 10 miles. Around the foot of the lake is grouped another Indian settlement, with thrifty-looking farms and comfortable dwellings. Two steam-boats ply upon the lake, carrying freight and passengers to the settlers on Government land at the head of the lake. Crossing the lake and following a northerly direction to Dayton Creek will be found the home of the Kootenai Indians, who live about 60 miles from the agency. The Kootenais are a very improvident tribe, and spend most of their time gambling and wandering about. They live chiefly by hunting and fishing. They have a few houses, and fenced in some land, and with proper assistance and encouragement by a resident farmer among them might soon be brought to the civilizing habits which mark in contrast the Pend d'Oreille and Flatheads, who occupy jointly the Flathead Reserve.

The confederated tribes of this reservation consist of the Pend d'Oreilles, the Flatheads, the Kootenais, Charlot's band of Bitter Root Flatheads, and Michel's band of Lower Kalispels, making a total under my charge of 1,914, showing a decrease since my last annual report of 104. The deaths of the past year principally occurred among children and young people. The following is the

RECAPITULATION.

Confederated tribes:	
Total number Indians	1,680
Males over eighteen years	469
Females over fourteen years	605
School children between six and sixteen	427
Charlot's band in Bitter Root:	
Total	176
Males over eighteen	49
Females over fourteen	58
Children between six and sixteen	43
Lower Kalispels:	
Total	58
Males over eighteen	22
Females over fourteen	22
Children between six and sixteen	10

SCHOOLS.

There are two industrial school establishments, one for boys and one for girls, situated about 20 miles from the agency, at St. Ignatius Mission. They are conducted, under contract with the Government, by the missionaries of St. Ignatius and the Sisters of Providence. Last year the contract was for $150 for each of 75 children in each school. For this year, Congress doubled the appropriation, and provided for the education of 150 children in each school. There is a partial vacation in the month of August, but it extends only to a suspension of certain studies. The pupils are tractable and give good satisfaction in their application. Their health has been remarkably good; their quarters are comfortable, roomy, clean, and well ventilated. Though the school seems better appreciated by the tribes, still the full-bloods do not sufficiently realize the great advantages in store for their children by a good education and training. The progress in studies of the boys of the school has been very satisfactory. They take great interest in their various works and trades, and many prefer the workshop to the school room.

As the appropriation for educational purposes has been increased for this fiscal year on this reservation, and as I am forcibly impressed that education and agricultural pursuits with knowledge of such trades as are taught here, namely, carpentering, blacksmithing, shoemaking, harness making, tinsmithing, printing business, painting, sawing, milling, etc., are the great factors in civilizing these people, therefore it is necessary that the children should attend the schools despite the wishes of some of the Indian parents who would sacrifice the children to ignorance, idleness, and vice rather than send them to school. Their education should be compulsory, but in the absence of such law I shall use every suasion to induce parents who heretofore have used no effort to send their children to school to take a greater interest in this matter, which is of vital importance.

One of the great difficulties to be contended with in the boys' school is the fact that the parents are not willing to leave their sons long enough under instructions to give them a proper training. For the sake of the assistance they can give in herding stock or working about home the boys are taken away from school. Thus encouraged to leave their studies and having little prospect of comfortably settling themselves, the teachers have great difficulty to keep them when they attain a certain age. The inconveniences in the way of the proper training and civilization of the young Indians could be remedied by the establishment of a small fund directed to the end of aiding the new families formed by the marriage of the boys and girls of the school when of age. The prospect of this future aid might keep them longer at school.

The girls under the care and training of the Sisters of Providence have improved remarkably in their studies. Indeed, this is a model school and would reflect credit upon its managers and teachers in any country. Besides the ordinary education, they are taught music, vocal and instrumental, drawing, needle-work, knitting, crocheting, cooking, washing, mending, and making of their own clothing. The dairy and the garden work added to the various other work and studies leave them but very few leisure moments.

New and commodious buildings have been erected for the pupils, both boys and girls, and containing class-room, large dining-rooms, additional dormitories, bath-rooms, chapel,

and other conveniences. I did not obtain the expense incurred in the erection of those fine buildings devoted to the educational work among the Indians of this reservation, but they are ample for the accommodation and a much larger number than the contract calls for. The management of these schools is excellent and the good work which is being done for the Indians by the Jesuit teachers and missionaries and the good Sisters of Providence can not be estimated.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The Indians and half-breeds are Catholic on this reservation. The missionary labors are in the hands of the Jesuit fathers, who are assisted by the Sisters of Providence as teachers and educators of the girls. The fathers devote their lives to this good work, and owing to their influence it may be said the Indians owe their present advancement in the civilizing pursuits as well as in their religious belief. The Catholic Bishop Brondell, of Helena, on the 31st of July administered confirmation to 55 Indians, children and adults, at the Mission Chapel, and on the Sunday following consecrated a new church at the agency, which was erected by the missionaries of St. Ignatius. Those missionaries at their own expense last year erected a new church on Dayton Creek, near the Flathead Lake, in the village of the Kootenai Indians, where they are sparing no pains to teach religion and morality and a love of labor to this poor and degraded tribe.

AGRICULTURAL.

The outlook for the Indians this year is gloomy in the extreme. The drought of the summer has been unknown to the oldest Indians. The country is parched and the usually luxuriant bunch grass is burned to the roots on prairie and upland. Nothing green remains save along the banks of the rivers and the line of the irrigation ditch. The hay crop is almost a total failure; the grain and vegetable crops have suffered in the same way, and not one-quarter of the usual amount can be harvested this season. To add to this the forest is now and has been for weeks on fire all around us. The prairies where any grass grew this season was fired also. The smoke covers the country, obscuring the sun and causing business houses in neighboring towns to be lit up at an early hour in the evenings. Breadstuff will certainly be scarce on the reservation, and unless assisted great want will prevail among the Indians until another crop can be harvested. The failure of crops this year is very discouraging to the Indians, as unusual efforts were made by them to exceed the planting of last year, which yielded so bountifully and encouraged them to greater efforts last spring to put in crops and fence and plow new and more extensive fields.

IRRIGATION.

Proper irrigation of this reservation is the most essential thing to be undertaken by the Department to give the Indians productive farms. During this season there has been a drought never before experienced. The grass crop is an assured failure, and where there are no irrigation facilities the hay, grain, and vegetable crops are also certain failures. The water in the rivers and brooks is lower than has ever been known before at this season of the year. Experience and observation have shown in this quarter that lands upon which water can be supplied by means of ditches are capable of being reduced to the highest state of cultivation without fear of failure from a season of drought. At present the system of irrigation here is primitive, but could it be a possibility to tap the various streams and natural mountain lakes and reservoirs, which only await the expenditure of a small amount of money to send water over the plains and plateaus freighted with the richest fertilizing materials, derived from decaying vegetation and the soils of the hills and the mountains, the result would be to enable the Indian tillers of the soil to gather home at the end of every season an abundant yield of grain, vegetables, and the products of meadows and orchards. The present irrigation facilities consist of only one ditch. A few years ago I succeeded in getting an appropriation from the Interior Department to divert a small portion of the waters of the Jocko River from its main channel to a vast plateau of rich agricultural land, which, if properly irrigated and cultivated, would furnish homes for hundreds of families. The amount appropriated was about $5,000, and was entirely too small to construct a large ditch, but with that much money I completed one of the following dimensions:

Two feet deep, 3 feet wide in the bottom, and 4 feet wide on top. The ditch was necessarily constructed until it reached the head of said plateau through a rough and rocky cañon for a distance of about 2 miles, and required a good deal of fluming and blasting. The flume, like the ditch, is 3 feet in the bottom, of 2-inch plank; 2 feet high, of inch and a half plank; bottom sills 4 by 6; side pieces 4 by 4; cap pieces 2 by 6; all mortised and tenoned, and, like the ditch, I gave it a fall of one-quarter of an inch to

the rod. About 80,000 feet of lumber was used for the full completion of the flume and ditch, which was constructed along the foot-hills of the plateau for some 4 miles, and covering the fields and farms of the Indian settlers in that locality. The principal work of this undertaking was done by Indians, with the exception of one or two white men, who worked on the flume. The locating, laying off, and engineering of the ditch was done by myself and a placer miner, both having had former experience in laying off ditches to mines in a rude way. However, its construction was successful and water runs from end to end smooth and rippling. The raise from the river to the bench land was about 200 feet.

The ditch has been a source of water supply for irrigation purposes for the Indians along the line, and those who used it properly have good crops this year as well as every year since its construction. Unfortunately, its capacity was too small for all who needed it, and failure in crops is the result to many farmers along the line of the ditch, who could not be supplied with enough water. The Indians were willing and anxious to earn wages, and the construction of the ditch furnished them profitable employment and was a means of encouragement to labor; and also to keep them on the reservation and away from the towns where they obtain whisky, and also kept them from going to the hunting-grounds while the work lasted. This ditch and flume should be greatly enlarged, as there is a never-failing supply of water in the Jocko River, which could be turned into it all summer.

There are also numerous other streams and mountain lakes on this reservation which can be utilized for irrigation purposes at small expense and the immense valleys and bench lands made to yield, without any fear of failure, good crops that will sustain thousands of human beings in one of the most lovely and picturesque countries in the region of the Northwest.

LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

The Indians are scattered over the full extent of the reservation, and have their homes and farms in the various agricultural valleys. They fence in the quantity of land they desire to cultivate, and the boundary of each one is respected. Owing to the prejudices of the several chiefs and of the headmen of the tribes, a large majority of the Indians of the Flathead Reservation are yet averse to taking of land in severalty under the act of Congress which became a law on the 8th of February, 1887. The older members of the tribes, and also the young men who have not received any of the advantages of education, go to swell the majority against land in severalty, because they are loath to give up their savage customs. They say at councils and at their fireside talks that the residue of the land will be sold by the Government to white settlers, thus breaking up their reservation and mixing the Indians up promiscuously with the whites.

CRIME.

In the month of May last, Larra Finley, a mixed-breed Kootenai Indian, while under the influence of liquor went to the lodge of some Indians of the same tribe, at the head of Flathead Lake, and off the reservation, and engaged in a fight, in which he killed one of them. The murderer was a noted outlaw, who had given great trouble on the reserve on account of his many crimes, in which other previous murders were included. After much travel and expense I succeeded in his capture, and he is now in jail at Missoula.

Soon after his arrest he made a statement relative to the killing of two white men by Indians on the Jocko River, on this reservation. The charred remains of one of the unfortunate men were found before Finley's confession was made. Finley gave the names of the murderers, a warrant was issued, and the sheriff and his posse, on trying to capture the murderers unfortunately killed another Indian. Great excitement prevailed, and fearing that in any other attempt to make an arrest the sheriff and his posse would be attacked by the relatives of the man killed and the friends of the Indians he was seeking to arrest, I therefore telegraphed for troops, and they came upon the scene in time to save trouble. The Indian murderers escaped, but the governor of the Territory has offered a reward of $500 for the arrest of each of them.

Some two years ago a mob of white men at the head of Flathead Lake hung two Indians on suspicion that they murdered three white men who were prospecting. This hanging affair, the killing of an Indian by a white man at Arlee Station, and also the killing of another Indian by a storekeeper at Demarsville, head of Flathead Lake, are claimed by the Indians' murderers, now at large, to be the motives of the killing of the white men in revenge for their relatives.

Another cause of excitement occurred among the Indians. In July of this year a discovery was made of the charred remains of some missing Indians who went out from the reserve to hunt the year previous. The party consisted of the nephew of Head Chief

Michell, of the Pend d'Oreilles, his wife, and daughter aged sixteen years, and another Indian of the Flathead tribe. A party of Indians who went out in search of the missing ones into the Sun River country found a mound of burned matter, and upon digging into it found the remains of burned bones, the stone pipes which they recognized as those of the two missing men, an iron used by the women to dress hides, and two pairs of rosary beads. The mound and the remains found were between the place where some whites had a camp, which the Indians recognized as the camp of white men by the signs, namely, the kind of stakes used and pieces of newspapers scattered around the place. The searchers came to the conclusion that their Indian relatives were murdered and their bodies burned by some white people, to rob them of their furs and ponies. Other Indians hold that the signs indicate that the crime was committed by Cree half-breeds. The affair has caused no little excitement, and I have been requested by the Indians to give the matter a thorough investigation, as the killing and burning of the bodies of this party will probably lead to outrages by Indians upon innocent white people, unless efforts be made to find out and punish the perpetrators of this terrible deed.

One other case occurred this year in which a boy of Charlot's band of Bitter Root Flatheads was killed by a white man in Deer Lodge County. The trouble grew out of whisky drinking by the Indians at a saloon in an out-of-the-way camp.

The whisky-seller was arrested and killer of the Indian also, but he was discharged on the plea of self-defense. The sale of liquor to Indians is the head and front of all offending.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES AND POLICE.

This branch of the service did not give as good satisfaction this year as in time past. Ever since the establishment of the court of Indian offenses to present date its authority has been assailed by the head chiefs of the tribes, who used their influence to break up the power of the judges to punish or to sentence Indians to penalties for crime. This was caused through jealousy, as the chiefs regarded the establishment of the court as an infringement upon their power. Before they exercised full sway over the police, who were mostly of their own choosing.

Such state of affairs naturally created two parties. The judges and policemen were able to hold control until the unfortunate circumstances occurred, under head of "Crime," which gave the chiefs an opportunity to point out that while an Indian was held to the full penalty of the law, and was hunted down by armed white men, and the wrong Indian shot in attempt to capture guilty ones, very little effort was made by the white officers to punish offenses against Indians. Their side of the case was strong, but I discharged the police and one of the judges, who seemed to shield culprits from arrest by the sheriff of Missoula County. Some dissatisfaction prevails, but careful management and an alacrity shown on the part of the Territorial officials to punish crime committed against Indians may restore that confidence and good-will which heretofore existed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER RONAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FORT BELKNAP AGENCY.

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, MONT.,
October 3, 1889.

SIR: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to submit my first annual report of this agency.

Taking charge on the 23d of August last, I regret that my brief occupancy does not enable me to furnish the Department with as full details and information concerning the affairs of this agency for the past year as may be desired.

Although these Indians are far from perfect in their present method and manner of farming, I am firmly of the opinion that they can be led to acquire a fair knowledge of agricultural pursuits. Many of them are working small patches of land, but few are fairly successful. They are generally peaceable, obedient, and willing to work.

The past season has been a most discouraging one, owing to the general drought throughout Montana; consequently their crops are very poor. Their grain in most cases has been a failure, the yield being less than one-third of a fair average of successful years.

The unsettled condition of affairs, owing to the removal of the agency to the new site on the reduced reservation, has had a tendency to check improvements on their places. This, however, will soon be settled by removal, and those desiring to remain

on their places in this vicinity will no doubt show progress in this respect during the coming year.

I visited the site of the new agency a few days ago and found the contractor, with a large force of men, busily at work and making rapid progress with the buildings.

I also visited the schools at St. Paul's mission, and found the children there well taken care of and making good progress in their studies. The schools are well equipped with books, maps, and everything requisite to impart a good education. I saw writing and composition done by several of the pupils, which was very creditable, giving evidence of the ability of those intrusted with their education. The accommodations for the pupils are fair, and everything connected therewith neat and clean; also the food furnished is ample and of good quality. The children appeared happy and cheerful and were well and cleanly clad. I regret that the reverend fathers in charge have not sent me a report of the schools, which would enable me to give a detailed statement of the progress of pupils during the past year.

The agency day school is well attended and the pupils making fair progress. The attendance has been regular since I have been in charge and the children well behaved and obedient. They show fair average capacity in their studies, which, in my opinion, would be more marked if they were removed from home influences. The old people are fast wedded to their ignorant prejudices, and practice rude, uncouth habits and customs, which interfere with the acquirement of civilized usages by the children and retards their advancement in education. No child, white or Indian, can be raised to the level of a civilized, intelligent man or woman and be subject in earlier years to the debasing influences and habits of the wigwam which have been transplanted by the old people into their present abodes. The children should be freed from such surroundings to obtain the benefits of the education bestowed by the Government. To attain this a boarding school ought to be established at the agency where the children now attending the day school here can be fed, lodged, and trained to civilized manners and habits and removed from adverse influences.

The sanitary condition of these people, as shown by the report of the agency physician, Dr. Carroll, is fair. There are many cases where the need of a hospital is deeply felt. In cases of a chronic nature, as well as those of accidents, broken limbs, and contagious diseases, the comfortless, dirty cabins of the Indians and the indifferent attendance bestowed in such homes can not be conducive to speedy cure.

The moral condition of these people is far from satisfactory. The only hope of improvement lies in settlement and education. The nomadic life is peculiarly favorable to perpetuate immorality by bringing them in contact with evil white men, whose association is most pernicious to them.

With the extinction of the game the barbarous dances and annual feasts and celebrations have received a check. A portion of the young men sometimes show a disposition to engage in these savage pastimes, but I take immediate steps to check and prevent them as soon as it comes to my knowledge, as such things are calculated to revive memories of the savage past. The young women are generally cleanly in appearance, but I regret to add that I often meet them with painted faces. These matters must give way to civilized usages and habits through the agencies of settlement and education.

My brief administration does not enable me to speak with any certainty as to the religious feelings of these people. The St. Paul's Catholic Mission is the only one at present conducted in the spiritual interests of these Indians. The able and zealous work of the reverend fathers and sisters at the above mission will no doubt in time exercise an immense and beneficial influence on the spiritual welfare of these Indians.

Very respectfully,

ARCHER O. SIMONS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FORT PECK AGENCY.

FORT PECK AGENCY, MONTANA,
September 2, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, in compliance with your circular of July 1, 1889, my annual report, with accompanying statistics for the year.

THE RESERVATION

consists of about 1,700,000 acres, lying in northeastern Montana, north of the Missouri River and between the Big Muddy River on the east and Milk River and Porcupine Creek, west, and extending north of the Missouri River about 40 miles. An accurate survey

of the boundaries is now being made by contract recently awarded. Under treaty ratified by Congress May 1, 1888, the Indians on this reservation, chiefly Yankton Sioux and Assinniboines, are to receive annually for ten years $165,000, to be expended by the honorable Secretary of the Interior in the purchase of food, clothing, horses, cattle, wagons, farming implements, and other articles, and to sustain agency schools and provide for all other wants he may deem necessary.

THE CENSUS.

Yankton Sioux (June 30, 1889)	997
Assinniboines (June 30, 1889)	705
Total	1,702

I estimate that there are perhaps 300 on and off the reservation belonging to this agency not included in the above, as they could not be found at the time of taking the census. In the summer season of the year many of these Indians are inclined to wander about and steal off the reservation, notwithstanding the precautionary measures to prevent their nomadic freaks. Of these 1,702 Indians listed, 91 are mixed bloods; 610 wear citizen's dress wholly and 218 wear citizen's clothing in part, and there are 296 of school age.

CIVILIZATION.

The number of Indians adopting the dress and the habits of the white man, including those living in houses, are gradually increasing. They built and occupied 160 log cabins the past year. The total number of dwellings occupied is 480. There has been no advance morally by these Indians outside those in attendance at school. However, I am glad to note less inclination to polygamy than during previous years, due perhaps more to the rigid enforcement of the regulations and rules governing the reservation than anything else.

AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL.

This is the only school on the reservation located at Poplar Creek. Here 165 children are taught and cared for under direction of a superintendent and nine employés, and the pupils have made commendable progress. During the previous year there were as many as 216 in attendance, but finding that this number overcrowded the buildings and somewhat endangered the health of the pupils I concluded that about 165 were enough with the facilities at hand. The new building, now in course of erection at a cost of $9,683, when complete, will accommodate fully as many more children and supply long-needed additional facilities. It will consist of a finished basement and two stories, making 12,000 feet additional floor space.

At this school in the recitation rooms are taught object lessons, orthography, geography, reading, writing, and arithmetic, and one hour each evening devoted to singing and varied exercises, interesting and instructive. The industries taught are farming and raising truck, the use of implements and tools, butter-making, dress-making and sewing generally, cooking, baking, and kitchen and dining-room details, washing and ironing, care of stock, cutting wood, etc. The school grounds consist of 40 acres, inclosed with a high woven-wire fence, the location having many natural advantages.

FARMING.

The drought this season, the first for three years, has ruined the crop prospect. Wheat and oats are a total failure, and the fate of other crops almost as bad. Five hundred acres were planted by the Indians in wheat, corn, oats, and vegetables, but the harvest will amount to little, if anything.

There are about 6,000 acres under fence, 3,840 rods of fencing of wire and poles being made during the past year.

The rich lands along the Big Muddy and Poplar Creeks are susceptible of irrigation, and with an expenditure of perhaps $20,000, 10,000 acres could be watered and farmed profitably.

No allotments have been made thus far, the Indians not being sufficiently advanced to take the lands in severalty.

POLICE.

The Indian police force consists of twenty-two members. They have not been efficient—very frequently unreliable. Energetic, thrifty Indians will not serve at $8 a month and furnish a pony. The captain of the force should be a suitable white man, who, with eight Indian members, would very much improve the service.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition has been fairly good, the sickness being chiefly chronic deseases of a syphilitic character that have prevailed many years. A suitable hospital, which has been recommended year after year, at all the agencies, would relieve many who have no relatives and are unable to care for themselves.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Forty-five thousand feet of cotton-wood lumber was sawed at the agency mill and used on agency and Indian buildings. The Indians cut 1,600 cords of wood—600 cords for agency and the school. The rest was sold to steam-boats plying on the Missouri River, traders, and military contractors.

These Indians transported with their own teams 300,000 pounds of freight during the year.

There are owned by Indians 560 horses, 461 cattle, including cows, calves, and oxen; 300 sheep and 700 domestic fowls.

The pupils at the school planted and cultivated 27 acres in various cereals and garden truck, but the drought destroyed the crop.

I return thanks for the assistance rendered by the Department and the employés at the agency, and retire, succeeded by Maj. C. R. A. Scobey, whose intelligence and broad business comprehension and experience peculiarly adapts him for the successful administration of the agency.

I am, very respectfully,

D. O. COWEN,
Late United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFARS.

REPORT OF TONGUE RIVER AGENCY.

TONGUE RIVER AGENCY,
Lame Deer, Mont., August 19, 1889.

SIR: In compliance with circular letter of the Department dated July 1, 1889, I have the honor to forward you this my fourth annual report.

The Indians of this agency are living about half of them on the Rosebud River and its tributaries, Lame Deer and Muddy Creeks, and the other half on Tongue River from the mouth of Hanging Woman Creek down to the mouth of Stebbins' Creek, all in Custer County, Mont., north of the Big Horn Mountains and 40 miles south of the Yellowstone River. The Wolf Mountains lie between the Rosebud and Tongue Rivers and form the divide between the streams. There is scarcely any table-land in this region, and all the arable land is comprised in the valleys of the Rosebud and Tongue Rivers and those of Muddy and Lame Deer Creeks. The valley of Tongue River is from a half to three-quarters of a mile wide, and the Rosebud about a quarter of a mile; the valleys of the two creeks are narrower; the balance of the country is fit only for grazing purposes, producing good blue-joint, buffalo, and bunch grasses. Very good root and vegetable crops have been made in some seasons without irrigation on very small areas, but scarcely any crop can be relied upon without irrigation. The country is thought to be better adapted to raising horses than for any other purpose. Fuel, both wood and coal (lignite), is tolerably abundant at nearly every point, and the water is from moderately good to excellent. The thermometer registers as high as 100 degrees Fahrenheit in the summer and sometimes as low as 60 degrees below zero in the winter. I estimate the highest point in the reservation to be about 4,000 feet above the level of the sea.

The condition of these people as regards health is very fair. There are fewer deaths than births, and the deaths would be still fewer if there was a hospital and they could be induced to submit to prolonged medical treatment. But they are too impatient, and if the remedies of the physician fail to give immediate relief they fly off to their own old medicines or a sweat-house, oftentimes destroying the effect of remedies scientifically administered. The habit of submitting themselves to the old Indian doctors is still strong upon them, and as the fees are generally ponies, all the blandishments and arguments of an artful class of an artful people are brought to bear on the sick with great effect, while the agent and physician can only threaten, argue, and remonstrate through the medium of an interpreter, in consequence of which the threats, arguments, and remonstrances lose their force, making progress in this matter slow and difficult.

The dress of the women, dependent from the shoulders and without constraint about the waist, together with open-air exercise, contributes greatly to their freedom from many of the diseases peculiar to their civilized sisters, and especially to the small amount of suffering endured by them in child-bearing and rapidity with which they recover from the effects of labor.

The habits of these people as regards industry are not generally good, and will not be as long as the ration system is a necessity and remunerative labor can not be supplied them. I find most of them ready, willing, and anxious to work when there is a prospect for certain payment in a short period of time in money or its equivalent; but they are so situated that very few of them can obtain employment outside of the small amount afforded by Government work. The few settlers here are either averse to or unable to employ them, except occasionally and for very short periods. The profits from farming for crops (except hay) are too uncertain and remote to tempt them to labor steadily and long enough to have their short-lived efforts on their small patches denominated farming in the sense the word is used in the East and South.

Their habits as to cleanliness are not good, but improving, and with cheaper soap and money with which to buy it would be very much better. I had an idea at one time of having them taught to make soap; but it was abandoned when I found that every particle of the beeves was eaten, except the hide, horns, and hoofs, leaving no soap-grease.

Among themselves the Indians of this agency are the most peaceable people I have ever seen. During the three years and a half spent among them I have seen but one blow struck in anger, and can remember of hearing of but one other, both by squaws. The school children seldom if ever quarrel, and never come to blows. Parents never whip or cuff their children, and in fact use no means of coercion with them that I am aware of. All orphan children are adopted at once and treated as their own offspring by those adopting them.

The habits of the women as to chastity are almost universally good; better than white people. This fact is known throughout this country, and is in great contrast with the morals of some of the neighboring tribes. The physician informs me that he has never had a single case of gonorrhea or syphilis among them.

There has been very little drinking or drunkenness among these people, which is greatly to the credit of their white neighbors, who could sell them whisky with very little danger of detection.

The Indians of this agency are friendly to the Government and to the white people, but an injury to one of them is an injury to all of them. Great moderation and care not to wound their peculiar susceptibilities should be used in treating with them. On the occasion of the Crow trouble, when Sword Bearer was killed resisting arrest, all the adult male Cheyennes could have been enlisted to fight the Crows had there been occasion to accept their services.

I feel satisfied now that I can put down any attempt to have a sun dance, and that it may be counted with the things of the past.

Last winter complaint was made that Indians had killed three or four head of cattle near the head of Sarpey, about 15 miles from the agency, and off of the reservation, but it was impossible to trace the killing home to the depredators. They have been informed that such conduct will surely be punished with severity, and I trust no more complaints will be made, though the temptation to kill cattle, when the ration of beef is short, in a country as rough and broken as this is, making the discovery of the criminal so difficult, is very great to people who a few years ago derived their subsistence and clothing from the buffalo which roamed in countless herds over these hills and valleys.

The court of Indian offenses, established February 22, 1889, has tried only one or two cases, and as a legal tribunal of course does not as yet amount to much, but its establishment has been of very great benefit, and will in time, with proper support, be a great factor in civilization. It seems to me of great importance to throw around the judges as many of the accessories to dignity and importance as possible. These people are just emerging from barbarism, and a certain amount of display is in their minds necessarily connected with exalted position; in fact, the enlightened world is greatly subject to its influence. Hence I have asked that a suitable "court-house" be built for the accommodation of the court when in session, no suitable building belonging to the Government being available for that purpose, and I respectfully suggest that some inexpensive regalia would very much add to their importance in the eyes of the Indians, and therefore to their authority. I deem it of the highest importance that before the present appropriation is exhausted (in February) another and more liberal one should be made for the payment of the judges. The pay of the judges should at least equal the pay of privates of the Indian police force.

The police force, while not as efficient as could be wished, have fulfilled all reasonable expectations and could hardly have been done without. They have improved and are

improving. The establishment of the court of Indian offenses has added to their zeal and efficiency.

The greatest factors in the civilization of these Indians, in my opinion, are the schools. Of these, one is a contract school and the other a day school at the agency. The contract school is the St. Labre's boarding-school, at Ashland, on Tongue River, 20 miles from the agency, under the auspices of "The Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions," with Rev. A. Van der Velden as superintendent; Sister Mary Joseph, superior; Mr. Thos. Maloney, teacher; Sisters Laurentia and Mary Gertrude, teachers; Mr. James Sweeney, industrial teacher; Sister Catherine Gargan, seamstress; Sister Gertrude, cook; Mrs. J. Sweeney, assistant cook; P. Janssen, industrial teacher (shoe-maker). Indian women are employed as laundresses. Messrs. Maloney and Sweeney are employed at $45 and $40 per month, respectively, and Mrs. Sweeney at $15 per month. Father Van der Velden and the sisters serve without compensation.

The school was discontinued during a part of the year on account of an unreasonable demand on the part of the Indians that the parents should be compensated for allowing their children to go to school; and it was deemed expedient to close the school for a season in order that the Indians might realize their loss and true position. Exercises were resumed in the spring, and the attendance during the last quarter was 48 and a fraction, being within less than 2 of the number covered by their contract. The school building is a large two-story frame house, capable of accommodating 50 boarders, and was erected at a cost of $7,000. Another building is in course of erection, at a cost of $2,500, which, when completed, will have capacity for 25 more boarders, making the total capacity 75. The pupils now in attendance number 30, and I hope to increase the number to the limit (50) before the end of the quarter. The school is being well conducted by the self-sacrificing father and sisters. The pupils show decided improvement; the buildings are kept scrupulously clean, the children are well fed and clothed, and have the constant attention of the superintendent, sisters, and teachers as to their physical, mental, and moral welfare. The solicitude of the superintendent and superior for the well-being and improvement of the Indians, and their exertions to that end, are beyond praise.

The day school at the agency is in a log building, consisting of two rooms 20 feet square, with a 10 foot hall between, and can accommodate 50 pupils. The attendance has been meagre, no meals being furnished. The teacher, Miss Myra L. Cabaniss, at a salary of $720 per annum, is well qualified, and has entered upon her duties with zeal and an earnest desire to fulfill her duties.

I am making every effort to fill the schools, and hope before long, with the assistance of the judges of the court of Indian offenses and police, to have a full attendance at both the boarding and day school. I respectfully recommend that the agent be authorized, in issuing sugar and coffee, to discriminate in favor of those who send children to school and against those who do not, even to the extent of giving no sugar and coffee to those who can send children and refuse to do so; and further, that attendance at school be made compulsory.

There are 204 persons of scholastic age, and I recommend that the contract with "The Bureau of Catholic Missions" be extended to 75 instead of 50 pupils, and that school facilities be given for every Indian child. That is the true way to civilize them.

The Indians have transported from Rosebud station on the Northern Pacific Railroad to the agency, during the past fiscal year, 223,940 pounds of supplies, for which they have received $1,679.06. They have also transported from the agency to Rosebud station 718 beef hides, estimated at 19,147 pounds, for which they have received $143.60. They have done the principal part of the work in building three houses at the agency, and have built for themselves twenty log houses. The season has been so very dry that their crops amount to nearly nothing. Some good work has been done, but the weather and the potato bugs have destroyed nearly every thing. If these Indians are to remain here I am of the opinion that the quickest method of making them self-supporting is to give them every facility and encouragement in raising and improving their breed of horses.

A strong effort is being made by many citizens of this county (Custer) to have these Indians removed from here, and many arguments are used in favor of the removal. Not knowing where they would be located in case of a removal, I am unable to express an opinion which would be of any value. The agricultural area embraced in the reservation is very small, and even that on Tongue River, occupied by them, does not amount to very much; but it might suffice for them if horse-raising was made their principal occupation, and their agricultural crops only a secondary consideration. The production and marketing of the staple agricultural products has been reduced to a science, and the keen competition now existing would give the Indian a poor chance. The Indians know that the question of their removal is being agitated, and the fact creates uneasiness among them. The question should be settled definitely at the earliest possible moment, and when decided, the Indians should be "settled in severalty" at once, either here or at the place to which they may be removed.

Learning that General Nelson A. Miles originally placed these Indians here, I addressed him a letter requesting information as to the circumstances under which it was done. I respectfully hand you his reply and ask that it be made a part of this report.

I have to thank the Department for the support given me during the fiscal year, and the employés for their cordial assistance; and above all, Providence for protection.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. L. UPSHAW,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LETTER OF GENERAL MILES TO AGENT OF TONGUE RIVER AGENCY.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., June 1, 1889.

SIR: Referring to your letter of May 15 in regard to the proposed removal of the Indians, I would say that, in my judgment, there is no good reason or justice in doing so.

Those Indians surrendered in good faith in the winter of 1877. The principal ones, Two Moons, White Bull, Horse Roads, Iron Shield, Brave Wolf, and others, were the first to come in and surrender and open the way for the surrender of the entire Sioux camp of Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse. White Bull and Brave Wolf, with seven others, remained as hostages, giving their persons as a guaranty for the good faith of the rest. I gave them their choice to surrender there or at the agencies. Over five hundred surrendered on the Yellowstone, and over three thousand at the agencies. Sitting Bull and his band fled to Canada, and Lame Deer's band took refuge in the broken country of the Rosebud, declaring that no white men could get near their camp, and defying the Government.

After the surrender had been completed, I organized an expedition against Lame Deer's band of sixty lodges, and called upon those that had surrendered to furnish a few warriors as guides. White Bull, Two Moons, and Hump rendered most valuable service on that expedition. The command surprised Lame Deer's camp, killing him and several of the principal warriors, capturing his entire camp and some 450 head of horses, mules, and ponies, and followed them until they were finally driven into the agency. This ended Indian hostilities in that Territory.

Within a year I made an expedition against the Nez Percés under Chief Joseph, in which 30 of those warriors took a prominent part and rendered valuable assistance. The expedition surprised Chief Joseph's camp, captured over 800 head of stock, killed and wounded over 60 Indians, and captured the entire tribe of about 400 souls.

During the last twelve years they have been entirely peaceable; several of their people have been killed while employed by the Government. They have been a good part of the time self-sustaining; the Government has allowed them a little corner of territory upon which to live, and justice, humanity, and every other commendable reason demands that that they should be allowed to live there. There is no reason why Indians can not be well treated and allowed to live in peace in the vicinity in which they were born.

The congregating of great masses of Indians, as has been done in the Indian Territory and on the Great Sioux Reservation, is not only a blot upon our civilization, but also a black mark upon the map of the United States, and I trust that the Government will extend to those people the protecting hand which a peaceably disposed people are entitled to.

They were told that if they remained at peace and did what they were directed to do the Government would treat them fairly and justly. They have fulfilled their part of the compact and it would be but justice for the Government to allow them to remain where it has placed them during the past years. What is more, Indians who surrender their tribal relations are, under the law of Congress, entitled to take up land for homes on the public domain, and, in this instance, they have an undoubted right, legally and morally, to remain where they are now located.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

Mr. R. L. UPSHAW,
United States Indian Agent,
Lame Deer, Tongue River Agency, Mont.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NEBRASKA.

REPORT OF OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY.

OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBR.,
September 11, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my third annual report.

In looking backward over my term of service, I am gratified to note the steady advancement and improved condition of these people, and to hope that some trace of my labors will live after me. When I assumed the charge of these people a majority of them were working off the reservation, gaining a precarious and scanty support. Now, about all of them are relying on their own land and crops for a living, and most of them are making a decided success in self-support, and live independent of their white neighbors. This object has been my constant objective point, and I at least feel gratified over the result. Carefully prepared statistics herewith speak for themselves when compared with preceding years.

A CAREFUL CENSUS.

Males above eighteen years of age	387
Females above fourteen years of age	406
Children between six and sixteen years	270
All other ages	147
Total	1,210

(See census report herewith of June 30, 1889.)

While these people have been quite successful in raising crops the past season, the yield is not all it might have been on account of the long-continued drought, which shortened some kinds severely. Wheat suffered most. Corn is a good crop; and flax sowed on new breaking is very good, and will prove quite a source of revenue to these people. They planted about 400 acres to flax, and broke as much more on their new allotments. This is a very good showing when we consider that breaking must be done at the same time of the season that they are cultivating their crops on the land they already have in cultivation. These Indians know how to farm as well as their white neighbors, but the difficulty is to get them started at the proper time and to continue their work. To insure this their gregarious habits have to be checked. Their feasts and dancing must be prohibited during working season at least; this I have done to a reasonable extent. It would be best for these people if their feasts were broken up entirely. Such gatherings consume their time and substance, and perpetuate old habits and customs.

SEVERALTY.

That we are working upon an unsolved problem in this matter can not be denied. We are traveling upon an unknown road. Even the prime movers in this measure can not tell us where we are. Splendid theories often prove faulty in application and actual practice. It appears to my mind that we are trying to erect a new superstructure without removing the débris of the past. Agency control seems indispensable, and yet any and all such rule is inconsistent with citizenship, with which we have clothed the Indian. We have placed him under state law and prohibited the State from denying him any right belonging to any citizen. Where then is room left for the Government to exercise agency control or police power? Would not the agent and police be liable under the laws of the State for any interference with a citizen? Does the partially reserved right of the Government over the land for twenty-five years give jurisdiction of the person who has been put under the State law? The State has by statute organized this reservation into a county. This county is taxing the personal property of the Indians the same as all other citizens. The citizens around the reservation claim that as the Indians are made citizens this condition necessarily changes the whole reservation system, and that the laws relating to Indians and their intercourse with the whites are all repealed by implication.

The Government claims the right to apply all laws relating to Indians and their lands the same after as before allotment, and that conferring citizenship only gives the State jurisdiction of the person. This view I assume to be correct, but there are serious questions involved in this proposition: First, has the State jurisdiction of the person when on the reservation? Second, if so, where is the room for agency or police control, or is there concurrent jurisdiction?

The Indian Office claims that these Indians can not lease their lands to white men but the law and means of enforcement are entirely inadequate. For instance, a man

gets on the reservation with a herd of cattle. We are told to "drive him and his cattle off the reservation." Where to? The white men own the land on all sides, and to "drive off" is to drive into some man's farm and be liable for all damages and vexatious lawsuits. Again, when driven off the man drives back again as soon as we are out of sight. Where is the remedy? The statutes of the United States provide a penalty of $1 per head for each head of cattle driven upon the reservation, but this is in the nature of a civil action and can not be brought except by order of the Department of Justice. Such action can not be brought to a successful termination during the herding season. The man under cover of a pretended lease from one or more Indians has overrun all others near by, their crops are destroyed, and grass for hay eaten up. The fellow is gone, the cattle are distributed to their various owners. These herders are impecunious, and if a judgment is finally rendered it is not worth the paper upon which it is written. The next year a new set of herders repeat the farce of the preceding year, and so on. The law should by all means be made criminal, and cattle held for fine and costs from commencement of action and arrest of trespasser. Such a measure would protect these people from the ravages of the land pirates who annually prey upon them. Such criminal action should be in the United States courts, and the marshal should make seizure and arrest, as an Indian, to say the least, is at a great disadvantage in county and State courts. I have discussed the question at some length because it confronts us at every turn in the changed status of the Indian under the severalty act.

SCHOOLS.

The last year has been one of the most successful in the history of both the Winnebago and Omaha schools. The employés have been faithful and very efficient. The children have been healthy and contented. The attendance was full until the close of the year. It has been a hard task to bring these schools to the standard of excellence attained the last year. Much-needed improvement to buildings has been done, and they are now fitted for the work and in good repair.

Frequent changes and unfit appointments had been the bane of this branch of the service in the preceding years, under the policy of making all appointments direct from the Indian Office without due regard for fitness for the positions. The last year we had a good corps of employés, hence our success. The good and efficient were retained, and new selections made by the agent to take the places of the unfit and inefficient. These employés are now being removed. I can only hope that the policy of direct appointments by the Indian Office will not prove as disastrous as in the past. The public and this Office are advised that good and efficient employés are not to be discharged while they remain faithful, etc. Yet the ax falls, and one by one they go at the beck of politicians. I fear for the future of these schools. The school year is upon us, but no school. The superintendent and matron of Winnebago school are removed, but the new appointees have not arrived. Every employé expects to go at the demand of local ward workers and "civil-service reform." All is chaos, and demoralization is complete. This condition is hard on the Indian children. It may be better that they never learn such civilization.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The agency buildings have been repaired and are now in good condition. The Omaha school buildings have been much improved. With small additional repairs this school will be a model in comfort and convenience. These repairs have been estimated for long since, but as yet I have no answer thereto.

Owing to years of lack in usual rain-fall, the well at the Winnebago school is practically dry, and the small streams are also dried where never known before. Water will have to be hauled over a mile from this school unless it can be reached by sinking the well deeper, which in this formation is very doubtful.

CRIME.

With so large a population it is remarkable there is so little crime. One case of stealing a yoke of cattle is the only certain case of any magnitude. There is a charge against four Indians of murder, but absolutely no evidence sustaining such charge has yet been produced. They were held for the district court on popular clamor at the time and not on any evidence. The prosecuting attorney assures me that if no further evidence is discovered he will dismiss the case in the district court. There is a more healthy sentiment rapidly growing among the people in regard to the marital relation. There has not been a case of polygamy in the last year. A few "plain drunks" and cutting and hauling off for sale of some of their own timber are all the offenses I have had to contend with except the above.

MISSIONARY WORK.

There is now a neat, commodious church building, erected by the Presbyterian Church. The church is making some progress, though few Indians, except the school children, can be induced to regularly attend divine service. The medicine dance or lodge still holds the great body of these people firmly.

EMPLOYÉS.

My force of agency employés has been faithful and efficient. No cause of complaint exists against any, either white or Indian. The physician has been very attentive to his duty, ready at all times to attend any call.

The clerk has been all that could be desired, has kept his work up in an intelligent and proper manner, as your records will abundantly show. The office work has never been behind the time allowed by regulations. For one person the labor here is very arduous, and my sickness in the last months has added considerably to his work. It is unnecessary to particularize where all have done their whole duty.

A large amount of work has been done in our shops by Indian workmen. They are quite skilled in their trades, and compare favorably with white mechanics anywhere.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I refer to table of statistics herewith transmitted, which shows the rapid advancement made by the Winnebagoes. These people are now self-supporting. The little they get from the Government as interest on their funds does not keep them as much as the dependence demoralizes them. The time is now ripe to give them the principal to aid in building houses on their allotments, improving their farms, purchasing stock, etc.

I have no means of collecting statistics of Omaha products, but from my observation and all facts attainable I am of opinion that they have made a small increase in all farm products.

A careful census June 30, 1889, shows:

Males above eighteen years of age	288
Females above fourteen years of age	369
Children between six and sixteen years	288
All other ages	192
Total	1,137

Respectfully submitted.

JESSE F. WARNER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SANTEE AGENCY.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR., *August* 14, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report for consolidated Santee, Flandreau, and Ponca Agency, Nebraska and Dakota.

LOCATION.

Santee Agency is located on the west bank of the Missouri River, in townships 31, 32, and 33, ranges 4 and 5 west of the sixth principal meridian. Flandreau Agency is located on the Big Sioux River, in Moody County, Dak. Ponca Agency is located on the west side of the Niobrara, at the junction of the Niobrara and Missouri Rivers.

LANDS AND ALLOTMENTS.

Santee Agency comprises 70,230 acres, of which 69,099 are allotted to Indians under the sixth article of treaty of April 29, 1868, between the United States and different tribes of Sioux Indians, and 1,131 acres held for school and missionary purposes.

There are a few grown people and more than 100 children who have been born at Santee since lands were allotted to these people in April, 1885, as per executive order of President Arthur, dated February 9, 1885. As all unallotted lands were thrown on to the market by said order there are no vacant lands here. The Sioux bill, H. R. 11970 (which is about to become a law), section 7, reads:

That each member of the Santee Sioux tribe of Indians now occupying a reservation in the State of Nebraska not having already taken allotments shall be entitled to allotment upon said reserve in Nebraska, as follows: To each head of a family, one-quarter of a section; to each single person over eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section: to each orphan child under eighteen years, one-eighth of a section, etc.

Now this is an error, as there are no lands here to be allotted. They should have been provided with lands within the Great Sioux Reservation. In presenting the provisions of the bill to these people by the honorable Sioux Commission, this fact was brought out. The honorable Sioux Commission will probably make recommendation as to this. I endeavored to have these people provided with land, and under date of April 6, 1888, addressed the following to the honorable Commissioner, to which I never received any reply:

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR., *April* 6, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to state that nearly 100 Indian children have been born at Santee since lands were allotted to these Indians three years ago, and as all unallotted lands were thrown open to settlement by white people, the childen can not get lands here. These are Santee children, and should be provided with lands somewhere.

I respectfully request that these children have land allotted to them on that portion of the Big Sioux Reservation near the Poncas before it is thrown on to the market. If they are not allowed lands there, or at some other place that may be selected, they will be deprived of lands I fear. Their parents are very anxious that they may be provided with lands.

Respectfully,

CHARLES HILL,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. COMMISSIONER INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

Had section 7 read, "shall be entitled to allotments on the Great Sioux Reservation," all would have been provided for. They are clearly entitled to land, and should have it, or be reimbursed therefor in the same proportion that the Flandreau band of Indians are in the same section, and legislation should be made when Congress meets giving them lands from the 11,000,000 acres relinquished by the Government, or to reimburse them.

Flandreau Agency comprises 2,500 acres, homesteaded and patented to these Indians under the general homestead law, so that Flandreau Agency is a homestead settlement of Indians.

Ponca Agency formerly comprised a large tract of land ceded to them by treaty stipulation. They were removed to the Indian Territory in 1877, but a portion of the tribe returned. By mistake their lands were included in amount ceded to the Sioux under treaty of 1868. It was mutually agreed with the Sioux and Poncas that they should have allotments in same quantity as the Sioux, and House bill 11970 provides for each head of a family to receive 320 acres; to each single person over eighteen years of age, and each orphan child, 160 acres, and to each other person, 80 acres. This, should it become a law, which seems probable, will give them ample land.

AGRICULTURE.

About 4,000 acres were cultivated in wheat, oats, corn, flax, and vegetables. At Santee Agency corn, of which there is a large acreage, will be the best-yielding crop, oats and wheat being damaged by the extremely dry weather in the early part of the season and the dry fall, which left the ground with scarcely any moisture until the spring rains commenced about May 10. Less plowing was done last fall than usual the soil being so dry it was with difficulty that plowing could be done. In most cases the crop has been well cultivated; some of the fields are looking very well. One piece of 30 acres I estimate will average 50 bushels per acre.

At Flandreau Agency the crops were well put in; but a small harvest will be realized there on account of the drought which has prevailed over a great portion of Dakota, many of their fields not being worth cutting. The Flandreaus have done their part this season, but I fear will not have raised enough to support them through the year. It is not only the Indians' crop of grain which is light, but their white neighbors are equally poor, the extreme dry weather drying up their fields before the grain had headed out. For a number of years the Flandreau Indians have been somewhat unsettled, owing to many of their number going to other points, mainly to Minnesota, being led to

believe that they could share in the $20,000 appropriated by Congress for the Indians in Minnesota. They have nearly all returned, willing and anxious to settle down and make homes for themselves; and should the Sioux bill (H. R. 11970) become a law they will purchase lands at Flandreau from moneys received as per said bill in lieu of lands they would be entitled to on the Great Sioux Reservation. A more settled and contented feeling prevails at present at Flandreau than at any time during the past six years.

At Ponca Agency a large acreage was put into grain and well attended to, and I know of no section of country where they have better crops this year than at Ponca Agency, both of small grain and corn. There will be sufficient for their support and considerable surplus to sell. The Poncas have done very well, indeed, and their crops are a credit to them. I had several councils with them at which I urged them to make greater efforts at farming. They promised me they would, and their crops show that an honest effort has been made. The season has been one of progress to the Poncas, and their success has greatly encouraged them.

See report of John E. Smith, teacher, which please embody here.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Twenty-five frame houses have been built at Santee Agency for the Indians. These buildings were erected on their farms, scattered over different parts of the reservation; size 26 by 16 feet, three rooms, ceiled and painted, and costing $9,594.13, as follows, viz: Cost of material, $7,979.13; cost of erecting same, $1,615, or $383.76½ per house. One bank stable for agency purposes, size 26 by 32 feet, 26 feet high, with stone basement 8 feet high for stables, giving room for nine horses and 30 tons of hay, having harness room, grain bins, and driving floor 12 by 26 feet, costing the Government $750, as follows: Material, $581.88, and $168.12 for labor.

At Flandreau Agency 20 barns and granaries combined were built, size 16 by 30 feet, 9 feet high, painted, costing as follows: Material, $2,422.19; labor in building same, $600. Also one frame warehouse at Flandreau, size 20 by 30 feet, 9 feet high, costing $224.40 as follows: Material, $174.40; work, $50. These buildings were a much needed and appreciated improvement.

The roofs of the grist-mill, machine-house, warehouse, and bridge across the Niobrara were painted during the year, besides the roofs of a number of Indian houses. A new picket fence was built in front of the agency buildings, the roof of the physician's dwelling repaired, 19,400 rods of wire fence were built at Santee and 1,400 rods at Ponca.

All the work on the foregoing buildings was done by Indian mechanics, even to the apportioning out of the material, no white men being employed. The basement to the stable was the most extensive piece of mason or stone work they have done, the wall being 20 inches thick and 8 feet high.

SHOPS.

Indians are superintendents and employés. All the industries at Santee, etc., Agencies are in the charge of Indians. The blacksmith, carpenter, miller, harness-maker, wagon-maker, overseer (subagent) at Flandreau, and issue clerk, are full-blood Indians, the engineer being a half-breed. All my agency employés except the clerk and physician are Indians. As heads of the different departments they have proven themselves competent and efficient, conducting their work with as much care and ability as could be expected from white employés with equal salaries.

This agency has for a number of years paid special attention to the training of mechanics, of whom it has plenty to do all the work ordinarily required to be done on an Indian agency. The mechanics by their industry earned during the last year $7,645.55, exclusive of some outside jobs done for white people that are not reported.

There are a number of skilled Indian mechanics here who would be pleased to get positions at other agencies, there being more than are required here, viz, blacksmiths, carpenters, and millers.

INDIAN POLICE AND COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

The Indian police and court of Indian offenses have been important factors in the administration of affairs at this agency during the past year. The police have been faithful in the discharge of the duties assigned them, quick to report to the calls and demands of the agent, and ever ready to perform the work pointed out to them. They have been valuable co-workers with the Indian court in the suppression of drunkenness and vice and prompt to report to the proper authorities any crime or misdemeanor committed upon the reservation. The force for the past year consisted of 7 at Santee and 4 at Ponca, Dak.

The court of Indian offenses has been in session to listen to 38 causes during the year, of which 3 causes were for assault, 1 for adultery, and 21 for the intemperate use of strong drink, which I regret to say is procured by the Indians at the neighboring towns in spite of the best efforts of the agent to prevent it. The other causes were trivial in their character. For some of them the offenders were sentenced to temporary imprisonment in the agency jail, others to imprisonment and labor, and all were disposed of in a manner commensurate with the character of the offense, and the offender made to feel that the way of the transgressor is hard.

CENSUS.

Santee Agency:	
Males over eighteen years of age	221
Females over fourteen years of age	267
Children between six and sixteen years of age	201
Indians of all other ages	161
Total for Santee	850
Flandreau Agency:	
Males over eighteen years of age	75
Females over fourteen years of age	108
Children between six and sixteen years of age	80
Indians of all other ages	34
Total for Flandreau	297
Ponca Agency:	
Males over eighteen years of age	53
Females over fourteen years of age	67
Children between six and sixteen years of age	57
Indians of all other ages	47
Total for Ponca	224

(For sanitary, see report of agency physician, which I desire embodied herewith.)

EDUCATION.

Schools connected with the agency	6
Schools in operation	5

The American Missionary Association's day school at Ponca Agency is not in operation this year.

Santee boarding-school.—Santee industrial school was in session ten months, nine months of the term being in the temporary buildings which had been erected to accommodate the school after the loss by fire of the main buildings. The temporary buildings did not afford proper accommodation for the employés or pupils. Considering the disadvantages under which we labored the school was quite successful.

Total enrollment for the term	82
Average attendance	63.7
School employés:	
Charles F. Pierce, superintendent and teacher, annual salary	$800
Mary Lindsay, matron, annual salary	500
Nellie Lindsay, teacher, annual salary	500
Lillie W. Dougan, teacher, monthly salary	40
Alice Ramsey, cook, annual salary	400
George Stevens, industrial teacher, annual salary	400
Lucy Trudell, laundress, annual salary	300
Zoo Leonard, seamstress, annual salary	400
Emma Thornton, assistant cook, annual salary	150
Margaret Chapman, assistant laundress, annual salary	150
Agnes Wabashaw, seamstress, annual salary	96

Our accommodations were better for the girls than for the boys. The school filled up rapidly to its full capacity. The aim of the school was to instruct the pupils in the English branches and industrial pursuits, including farming, gardening, care of stock, mechanical trades, and housekeeping, crocheting, sewing, etc. The advancement of the pupils as a whole was satisfactory and in a few cases marked.

School building.—Under date of August 13, 1888, authorization No. 18,187 granted me authority to advertise for material for a new school building, including material for steam-heating, and to expend $2,795 in obtaining in open market labor, white and Indian, required for the construction of the building and putting in the steam-heating apparatus, and $185 for the purchase of sand, and in the open market purchase of sundry articles, which amount was further increased under date of May 6, 1889, by $253.10 for labor and $43.75 for purchase of material. Upon receipt of authority I published an advertisement for material, and on September 12 opened the bids and awarded the contracts for the material, to be delivered within thirty days after approval of same. The approval of the contracts and getting the lumber on the ground, inspection, and receiving of same was accomplished November 4, and on November 6 the carpenters commenced the erection of a building (the excavation and foundation having previously been finished) 133 feet by 71½ feet, 26 feet high, in the form of a cross, the extension on this former side being 28 feet wide while on the latter they were 33 feet wide, covering a surface of 5,159½ square feet. This gives us a good, substantial building, steam-heated, with hard-wood floors in dining-rooms, kitchen, and halls, capable of accommodating about 120 pupils, built by day labor, and costing $9,960.62, as follows:

Material:	
For building	$4,977.43
For steam-heating	1,935.09
Labor:	
White, steam-heating	489.50
Indian, steam-heating	11.50
White, for building	1,868.59
Indian, for building	678.51
	9,960.62

The lateness of the season in getting the building started left me in the winter to do the work. I pushed the work forward with all possible dispatch, so that I was enabled to get it inclosed before extreme cold weather came on. I kept to work, and before spring opened sufficiently to make plastering safe I had the building all lathed and ready for plasterers. Steam-heating apparatus was set up, started, and found to work in a satisfactory manner. Plastering was finished and inside painting was completed and building cleaned, furnished ready for occupancy June 15. On this date the school formally occupied the building. Appropriate exercises were held in the dining-room, which was largely attended by the children's parents and the white populace of the agency. At the close of these the building was thrown open for public inspection, and all were highly pleased that the Santee children were so comfortably situated and well cared for. The opening of the building was an event anxiously looked for by all—employé, pupil, and parent.

Our Sunday-school continues to be an interesting feature of the school. We use the international series of Sunday-school lessons, the lesson being taken up in the evening session for one hour every Thursday evening. In Sunday-school the pupils are divided into classes with three grades of lessons, each pupil committing to memory and reciting a verse from the Bible before the school, some reciting many verses at a time.

Stock which was raised at the school and issued to the pupils has had a good effect on the discipline of the school, and stimulated the interest in studies and industrial pursuits. I can recommend such issues as beneficial.

One feature of the training for girls was in assisting in the cleaning and furnishing of the new school building, crocheting, under the direction of the matron, 40¼ yards of cotton lace 9 inches wide, 29¼ yards wool lace 12 inches wide, and 25 yards thread lace 2½ inches wide. This lace was made for lambrequins for windows of the new school building. The good resulting from the fixing up of the new school building has been almost inestimable. The pleasant effect produced in trimming the windows and carpeting the floors has interested the pupils as nothing else could have, making an impression that will certainly be carried to their homes. I consider the teaching of crocheting and fancy work of great benefit to the girls, and should be taught in every school. It furnishes employment for many spare moments, and keeps them occupied and interested, which time if spent in idleness would render them more liable to temptation, and likely to go to the bad. The rooms that are carpeted, exclusive of employés', are as follows:

Girls' dormitory	28½ by 27½ feet.
Boys' dormitory	14½ by 30½ feet.
Girls' sitting-room	14 by 10 feet.
Reception room	9 by 11 feet.

Ponca day school.—John E. Smith, teacher, at $600 per year.

This school has a small attendance, but all the pupils within reach of the school attended during the year and made good progress. A harness-repairing class has been maintained with good results, keeping about all the harness belonging to the tribe repaired. The boys doing harness work should be paid a small amount for the work done on harness.

Number of pupils enrolled	13
Average attendance	7¼

Mr. Smith, the teacher, has charge of the agency property, and performs the duties of subagent in addition to those of teacher.

Flandreau day school.—Hosea Locke, teacher, at $600 per year.

This school is located at Flandreau, Dak., about the center of a farming settlement of Indians, who are scattered up and down the Big Sioux River for a distance of 15 miles either way from the school. This makes it necessary to board many of the pupils near the school. I expended $1,400 in paying the board of Indian pupils, at $7 per month, the pupils being boarded with Indian families living near the school. A harness-repairing class was established at this school during the year.

Number of pupils enrolled	48
Average attendance	26 21/64

The Indians of this agency are so scattered that the children can not attend a day school without making a partial boarding-school of it. I would recommend that a boarding-school be established at Flandreau, where much better results could be attained than is possible with a partial boarding-school as at present, and with but little more expense after the buildings were secured.

Hope boarding-school.—This school, pleasantly situated, with beautiful surroundings, 2½ miles northwest, at Springfield, Dak., has for many years ranked among the highest as an institute of learning for the Indian youth. It is a contract school, under the care of the Episcopal society, W. H. Hare, bishop; the society receiving from the Government $27 per capita per quarter for the maintenance of same; total received from this source during the year, $3,692.33. The excellent work done at this school, the progress made each succeeding year in lifting the Indian to a higher plane, and in fitting its students to enjoy a more useful sphere in life's work, and the greater blessings of Christianity and civilization, but speak the earnestness and efficiency of those to whom this great work is immediately committed, and I do not hesitate to say that Hope school, with its present efficient management and corps of workers, will not fail to maintain for itself the high reputation and excellence of character which it has so long enjoyed. (See report of W. J. Wicks, herewith appended.)

Number of pupils enrolled	39
Average attendance during year	34.19

Employés:

Rev. W. J. Wicks, principal, salary per annum	$480
Mrs. E. C. Wicks, home mother, salary per annum	420
Miss M. Knight, teacher, salary per annum	480
Miss E. F. Bailey, teacher, salary per annum	460
Miss Lizzie Wendt, cook and laundress, salary per month	16
Miss Anna Rusdorfer, cook and laundress, salary per month	16
Mrs. Mary Hansen, laundress, salary per month	16
William Wright, farmer, salary per month	26

The salaries of the last four above named are with board included.

The American Missionary Association are engaged in school and missionary work at Santee, Flandreau, and Ponca Agencies, having two churches at Santee and one at Flandreau, reporting a membership of 166, with a good attendance at church. Their school is:

The Santee Normal Training School.—This school, located at Santee Agency, has comfortable quarters, comprising eighteen buildings, all in good condition. The pupils occupy five different buildings, one each for the large and small girls and small boys,

and two buildings for the large boys, all taking their meals in one large dining-hall, separated from the other buildings a short distance.

Number of pupils enrolled during year	180
Average attendance	130.75

Employés:

Alfred L. Riggs, principal, salary	$1,200.00
J. A. Chadbourne, assistant principal, salary	850.00
Miss H. B. Ilsley, music teacher, salary	350.00
Miss Edith Leonard, normal teacher, salary	350.00
Miss Cora I. Riggs, teacher, salary	319.00
Miss Estelle Appleton, teacher, salary	99.00
Miss W. L. Williamson, teacher, salary	175.00
Mr. Fred Riggs, teacher, salary	96.00
Mr. James Garvie, native teacher, salary	310.00
Mr. Eli Abraham, native teacher, salary	106.66
Miss Jennie W. Cox, native teacher, salary	100.00
Miss Eugenia La Moure, native assistant, salary	50.00
Miss Ella Worden, clerk, salary	350.00
Mr. J. H. Steer, superintendent blacksmith, salary	900.00
Mr. I. P. Wold, superintendent shoemaking, salary	800.00
Mr. H. E. Scotford, superintendent carpentry, salary	450.00
Mr. A. H. Stone, superintendent farming, salary	750.00
Mr. C. R. Lawron, superintendent printing department, salary	800.00
Miss H. A. Brown, matron Bird's Nest, salary	350.00
Miss S. L. Voorhees, matron Boys' Cottage, salary	350.00
Miss L. H. Douglass, matron Dakota Home, salary	350.00
Miss E. J. Kennedy, matron Perkins Hall, salary	350.00
Miss Nettie Calhoun, matron Dining Hall, salary	350.00
Mrs. Ella Scotford, matron Whitney Hall, salary	350.00
Miss E. J. Black, cook, salary	550.00
Mary Hanson, assistant cook, salary	75.50
Lillie Egbert, assistant cook, salary	106.25
Allie Black, assistant cook, salary	235.00
Miss Katie Grey, laundress, salary	321.80
Thomas Springstead, laundry, salary	145.00
Mrs. Springstead, laundry, salary	106.00
Annie Dobbles, assistant laundress, salary	63.00
Minnie Ask, assistant laundress, salary	214.40
Georgia Dent, assistant laundress, salary	239.50
Mr. George Schwarger, baker, salary	163.00
Mr. H. A. Schorgge, baker, salary	182.40
Mr. Frank Walker, assistant farmer, salary	360.00

The industries connected with the school are, for the boys, shoemaking, carpentering, blacksmithing, printing, and general farm work and care of stock; and for the girls, all that goes to make them good and self-reliant housekeepers. Each of the different industries is in charge of an experienced superintendent or teacher. In the school room experienced teachers are employed. This school had a contract with the Government, by which they received $28.50 per pupil per quarter, receiving during the year $13,503.25. I consider this an excellent school, one of the very best, doing its full share toward placing the Indian upon a higher plan of civilization.

(See report of Rev. A. L. Riggs, principal, which I desire incoporated herewith.)

The Protestant Episcopal Church is engaged in missionary work at Santee and Flandreau Agencies, the work at Flandreau being under the direction of a native preacher. At Santee the work is in charge of Rev. Charles R. Stroh, an active, energetic man, who is doing all in his power to elevate these people to a higher and better life.

(For further information see report of Mr. Stroh, which I desire embodied herewith.)

Thanking the employés for their earnest efforts to advance the interest of the agency and schools, and appreciating the cordial good feeling of those engaged in missionary work, I remain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES HILL,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TEACHER IN CHARGE OF PONCA SUBAGENCY.

PONCA AGENCY, DAK., *August* 8, 1889.

DEAR SIR: I would submit the following report as showing in some measure the progress of the Poncas in Dakota during the past year, and their present condition.

The general health has been good. One man has died from a tumor, and another has been sickly for some months. One child has died of measles, and two from whooping-cough, and three from lack of care. In all, there have been eight births and seven deaths. There is less readiness to consult the agency doctor, and to rely on Indian doctors than heretofore, which is an unmixed evil.

The early part of the season was quite dry, and consequently wheat and oats are light. Corn has promised an abundant crop, but the present dry weather is threatening seriously to curtail the yield. With a judicious use of what they have raised, they have enough to carry them nicely through the winter. There has been quite an increase in the number of their stock, especially in the number of colts raised. In the matter of farming the outlook is hopeful.

The school has been taught ten months during the year, with an average per cent. of attendance of 66, and this was secured only by the most strenuous efforts to secure attendance. The progress was good considering the per cent. of attendance, but such a per cent. calls loudly for a compulsory school law.

There has been a good deal of restlessness during the year, arising chiefly from the prospective opening of the reservation, and though they readily signed the bill to open the reservation, very few favor the movement with any degree of heartiness. Already several families have gone to Indian Territory, and more are likely to follow.

There has been some improvement in their social life. The relation of husband and wife, with few exceptions, has been maintained, and there has been a little improvement perhaps in the management and care of the home. The women, however, are falling behind the men, who mingle in business relations with one another and with the whites, while the women are shut up at home, and retain their old ideas of cooking and the other work of the house, and whose mental food consists of the gossip and vileness of Indian life.

The Poncas are holding their own in the matters of honesty and truthfulness, but there is no doubt that intemperance is largely on the increase.

There has been no appreciable gain in the mission work on the reservation, and it is just here that we see the discouraging side of the Indian work. With increased intelligence, the superstitions which often restrained their baser natures will go, and with them the virtues which we still often see in our older Indians, and lawlessness and general worthlessness take their place. This state of affairs is already painfully apparent in some of our younger Indians.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN E. SMITH,
Teacher.

Maj. CHARLES HILL.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, SANTEE AGENCY.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR.,
August 15, 1889.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit this my fourth annual report.

There have been more births than deaths (20 births and 15 deaths) reported to me during the year. There have been about 325 cases treated by the agency physician. This number does not include any of the many trivial cases prescribed for and not afterward heard from. Nor is the number as great as it should be with adequate hospital facilities for the proper treatment of pulmonary, scrofulous, and eye cases, which come under observation almost daily.

I have made diligent inquiry among the most intelligent aged Santees and feel warranted in the belief that before these Indians came in contact with white people syphilis was unknown to them, that while they lived as wild Indians in Minnesota they had wild meat and wild fruits in abundance; that they then ate—feasted—about five times in each twenty-four hours, and were seldom in fear of death from consumption or scrofula, because these diseases were almost (if not quite) unknown among them at that time. I believe that the great prevalence of consumption and scrofula among the Santees is owing to the quantity and quality of food upon which they subsist. A century ago, when they had game and wild fruits in abundance, and in great variety also, they say they were strong and healthy. Now, while passing through the transition period from savagery to civilization, they are scant of food supplies at all times and have no variety. They are thus compelled to consume as food any dead hog, cow, or calf which they may find, whether lean or fat, and without knowing if the animal's death was the result of age, accident, or disease. They frequently consume the food products of cattle affected with catarrh of the respiratory organs or tuberculosis, actino mycosis, and other diseases, which are readily transmitted to the human family; but tuberculosis is the most formidable. No other disease is so widely distributed and no other disease claims so many victims among men and domesticated animals. It is a germ disease which attacks mucous membranes, glands, and the large organs of both man and bovines, and is propagated by heredity and contagion among bovines. In many instances it is acquired by man from the cow. The milk, blood, flesh, and the organs may, and in most cases do, contain the infectious germ which is transferred to the body of man in raw or partially-cooked food.

Your obedient servant,

W. MCKAY DOUGAN, M. D.,
Agency Physician.

Hon. CHAS. HILL,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL, HOPE BOARDING SCHOOL.

HOPE INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOL,
Springfield, Dak., August 14, 1889.

The progress of the pupils of the school has been very satisfactory during the past year, 1888–'89. All the children, without exception, have been instructed in reading, writing, and numbers, and those sufficiently advanced in other studies, viz, geography, United States history, grammar and composition, physiology, and a number in instrumental music.

All the children have been in constant drill in exercises in the English language, and their progress has been very marked. The moral character of the children has likewise improved, and this has been peculiarly the case with the girls. The only severe case of discipline during the year was the expulsion of one boy, Paul Cetan, for repeated acts of misconduct.

The health of the children has been, on the whole, good. One girl, Mary Lamont, was sent to her home June 4 on account of scrofulous derangement of the system, at the advice of the physician, Dr. C. M. Keeling, who has been consulted in all cases requiring medical assistance.

The only casualty during the year among the children was the breaking of the collar-bone of Arthur Redowl, resulting from a fall which he received while playing at wrestling. The physician attended the case regularly until the close of school, when the boy was nearly recovered. A week after going home the bandages were removed, and he is entirely well.

The usual industrial work has been carried on by the school, the boys being instructed in gardening, the use of commonly-used tools in such work, and also in carpentry tools of the simpler kind. Some of the older boys were also instructed in house-painting. The girls have been taught in all that is required to make of them good housekeepers, washing and ironing, cooking, sewing, crocheting and embroidering, darning and mending, scrubbing, sweeping and cleaning generally, and also in making butter.

A number of the older girls have already acquired the skill necessary to cut, fit, and make up their own dresses and other garments. At the closing exercises in June many white people were present, and expressed much pleasure at the proficiency of the children in school-room work, and in the samples which were displayed of their industrial work.

It it proposed to admit twelve more girls the coming year, beginning August 30, 1889, and additional dormitories and other accommodations are in process of arrangement.

W. J. WICKS, *Principal.*

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, SANTEE AGENCY.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR., *August* 19, 1889.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to report to you a good year's work in our school. A gratifying proof of the value of our past work is found in the positions our pupils are taking when they return to their homes. Their industrial training here has made it easy for them to find employment, and in several cases at very good wages. Quite a number are now filling responsible places as teachers in mission work and under Government employ.

We are still going on to improve and develop our course of instruction. The work in the normal classes has been developed considerably this past year. We have given all the high class normal students regular practice work, in the school room, at teaching under the eye of the teacher of normal methods. They have also been able to take up much more of mental science than before. Our monthly rhetorical exercises for the whole school are a fine drill in language, and we have now every month one day of public recitations, where the classes appear before all the rest of the school. These are not examinations, but their daily exercises. They prove quite a stimulus to study, and also give the pupils more confidence.

In the industrial lines we note a steady gain in the character of the work done. It is more accurate and nicer. Our plan is to have a new detail every month, and at the close of the month to have a review of the work done. These reviews have been very interesting. During the year we have given instructions to thirty-two in the blacksmith-shop, fifty-three in the carpenter-shop, twenty-eight in the shoe-shop, fifteen in the printing-office, and eighty-eight on the farm. All of the girls, eighty-four in number, have had regular instruction and training in sewing, cutting and fitting, cooking, laundry work, and housekeeping. As the newest branch of industrial training we have made most advance in the printing department. We have been able, by the generosity of friends, to make considerable additions to the plant in the way of a Gordon job press, a Victor paper-cutter, and a good assortment of job type.

We are enlarging our accommodations as we can. The past year we have put up a new dormitory building named Whitney Hall, from the gentleman who gave the funds for it. It is for the accommodation of normal and theological students, and will furnish a home for a family of thirty students.

Our church work goes on as usual. Last fall a new organization was started, called the Bazille Church. This is formed out of the part of our congregation living along the line of the Bazille Creek. They have had separate Sabbath services for several years, and now assume the responsibilities of a separate organization.

It is the function of the church to feel the moral pulse of the community, consequently it is incumbent on me to say a word here in regard to public morals on this agency. While the marriage relation is not honored as it should be, there is a manifest advance along that line. And we recognize the value of your efforts as Indian agent in that direction. The real influence of the old Indian customs is almost entirely dead. But the reviving of their heathen war dances, as shows to gratify the white people, is a practice that works great damage. It should be prevented by all lawful means.

The Indians are now open to a new danger from the side of civilization. The very laudable desire to become adept in the white man's ways, leads many of them away by what they call "white man's dances." The multiplication of these is a serious drawback to industry, sobriety, and purity. They are usually scenes of debauchery. It is a shame that any white people living among the Indians should participate in them.

As in a measure connected with this field, I will call your attention to the missionary work done by our missionary to the Poncas, Rev. John E. Smith. He serves that people in the double capacity of missionary and Government teacher. The effect of his labors in both capacities is very noticeable. Besides his work at the agency he has at times held meetings in the school-house built by us at the upper Ponca settlement.

I am, yours, respectfully,

ALFRED L. RIGGS,
Missionary of the American Missionary Association and Principal Santee Normal Training School.

CHARLES HILL, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NEVADA.

REPORT OF NEVADA AGENCY.

NEVADA AGENCY, NEV., *August* 29, 1889.

SIR: In compliance with Department circular of July 1, I hereby submit my first annual report, together with statistics required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.

This agency comprises two reservations: Pyramid Lake and Walker River, both being occupied by the Pah Ute tribe, which is estimated to number 4,500. The total acreage of these reserves, including their lakes, is put at 640,815, and is nearly equally divided between them. The tillable lands do not exceed 5,000 acres, 1,200 of which is occupied by whites on the Truckee River bottom, Pyramid Lake Reserve.

The railroad town of Wadsworth, with a population of about 500, is also situated on this reserve, at its extreme south end. Numbers of these white residents claim their holdings by virtue of both Federal and State titles, yet they remain within the reservation boundaries according to every survey ordered and accepted. How such conditions could have originated is beyond the common mind, and why they are suffered to continue is still more preplexing. An adjustment upon some equitable basis, of these adverse claims, should be effected as soon as possible and steps to that end should be taken at once.

The Indians of this reserve will compare favorably with those of reservations generally; but, with the flowing Truckee, the vast fishing grounds, extensive pasturage, and other natural advantages, they should equal if not excel the advanced recipients of Government care.

The disposition, habits, and pursuits of the Pah Utes are quiet and peaceful; and, aside from their periodical roamings, which are irrepressible, they attend to their little ranches and are reasonably industrious when the inducement to labor is offered. The young Indians on the reserve speak English with more or less fluency, and numbers of the older ones have acquired sufficient knowledge of the language to transact ordinary business with the whites.

While progress in any direction by a people handicapped with ignorance and consequent superstition is necessarily slow, that of these Indians might have been more rapid. The system upon which this reserve is conducted was, at its inception, probably the proper one, but it is now inadequate and unadapted to the changed conditions. One very important and most desirable change in the system, recently made—the abolition of rations-payment for labor—might properly be followed by others of an equally radical nature.

From the habits and customs of savages, the warlike Pah-Utes have in twenty-five years advanced into the domain of civilization as far as cowhide shoes, duck-lined pants, red-flannel shirts, and shoddy felt hats would permit; adopting en route all the available vices and some of the virtues of the enlightened Pale-face. Yet the sway of the medicine man has but slightly diminished and in matters of moment is still regarded by a large majority of the tribe, at least, as prophet, priest, and king. Nevertheless, it is seldom necessary to convene the court, infraction of established rules rarely occurring. In fact, these people are much more tractable than would be an equal number of average whites.

They have, with Government assistance, built comfortable log houses on numbers of the small ranches allotted to them, and some of the more advanced Indians have gone so far as to make regular residences of them. In most instances, however, the primitive style of the ancient and honored "wick-e-up" is far more in consonance with the tastes and habits of the unregenerated aboriginal than the unpicturesque dwelling of the plodding white man.

POPULATION.

According to the late census the Indians on the two reserves number as follows:

Pyramid Lake:	
Males above eighteen years	162
Females above fourteen years	154
Children between six and sixteen years	99
Not classified	67
Total	482
Walker River:	
Males above eighteen years	137
Females above fourteen years	154
Children between six and sixteen years	133
Not classified	44
Total	477

INDUSTRIES.

Freight hauled ---------- pounds--	299,135
Received for same ----------	$1,556.37
Received credit on wagons ----------	141.46
Received for irregular labor: Work on ditch, chopping, harvesting, haying, etc ----------	386.10
Received for barley raised ----------	428.09
Received for fish caught, 90,000 pounds, at 6 cents per pound ----------	5,400.00

Aside from irregular labor performed, for which wages are paid, the only pursuits worth mentioning are agriculture and fishing. While much the larger portion of the lands of this agency can only be available as stock range, it is of little value to the Indians, who have no cattle to put on it. The miserable Cayuse ponies raised merely consume a part of the herbage and are practically of no value to the Indians after they are grown. This fact has at last become apparent to the Indians themselves, who are now quite willing to dispose of them for what they can get and endeavor to put cattle in their places. But without Government aid in procuring stock upon which to start, it will be years hence when the cattle industry will assume importance with these Indians, and agriculture must be relied upon chiefly for their support.

In view of this fact the limited amount of tillable land should be made available, in order that the supply of such land may equal the demand, which is not the case at present. Under existing conditions this can only be accomplished by a liberal expenditure in the digging of ditches to convey water to a large tract of the best land on the reserve, very little of which is of practical utility, though claimed and held in large quantities under ancient Pah-Ute titles by a few old Indians who occupied it prior to the establishment of the reserve. Water from the Truckee should be conveyed to these lands, these old claims set aside, and the ground divided among industrious members of the tribe, who would willingly clear and cultivate it if given the opportunity. Until such steps are taken it will be found impossible to furnish even small plats of inferior ground to Indians applying for homes on the reserve.

LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

The act under which lands in severalty will be granted to the Indians has been fully explained to these of the agency, but no disposition to avail themselves of its privileges has yet been manifested.

INDIAN COURT AND POLICE.

The court of Indian offenses is composed of three intelligent, middle-aged Pah-Utes, whose wise and impartial decisions would, in many instances, put to shame those rendered by courts of much higher repute. The police consists of 2 captains and 14 privates, making an effective force of intelligent, lusty fellows, whose prowess, however, I am glad to record, is rarely put to test. A substantial jail on the agency grounds has been without an occupant during the past four months and will probably so remain for months to come.

SANITARY.

Deaths among these Indians have resulted chiefly from pneumonia brought on by exposure. Their refusal to submit to treatment by the agency physician has caused many fatal cases which could easily have been prevented. The constitutional diseases are venereal in character and are made manifest by scrofulous outbreaks, sore eyes, etc.

SCHOOLS.

There are two schools in charge of this agency, both supported by Government; one a boarding-school here upon the agency grounds, and a day school at Walker River. The first-mentioned has accommodations for 48 pupils, and the last 35.

Since taking charge here in November last the progress of the boarding-school has not been commensurate with the cost of its maintenance. This fact, however, is not the result of apathy or neglect on the part of the management, but is due to circumstances and conditions over which it had no control. Though the superintendent, teachers, and employés generally have been faithful in the discharge of their duties, the discipline necessary to complete success could not be maintained, owing to the accessibility of the school buildings to the Indians at large.

Several successive deaths among the school children in October and November last excited the superstition of some of the parents, who ascribed the fatality to the school attendance. Until this fear was allayed it was impossible to procure the attendance of many of the regular scholars.

The prospect for the reserve at large, and the school in particular, has, by late action of the Department, been greatly improved, however. In May last Inspector Armstrong visited the reserve, and being an eminently practical person, with a thorough knowledge of the business he was engaged in, saw and readily understood the difficulties with which the school management had to contend. Since his report to the Department, some radical and much-needed changes in the system pursued here were ordered, and the ready response to the modest demands of the agent for means by which alone success can be achieved, is gratifying evidence that a proper presentation of the facts in the case is all that is required to secure just recognition. With the means referred to, the school building has been put in thorough repair, painted and whitewashed within and without, and is being inclosed by a nine-foot board fence. A laundry, bath-house, etc., are in the course of erection, and the school, which has just opened since vacation, is nearly filled with a voluntary attendance from all parts of the reserve. There is good reason to believe that under the new system of management, satisfactory results may be secured.

At the Walker River day school good progress has been made, both parents and pupils taking a more lively interest in its welfare than has been manifested by the patrons of the school here for their own. The attendance is prompt and regular, and the advancement steady and certain. The efficiency and faithfulness of the teachers are established by the above-mentioned facts.

I herewith transmit agency statistics.

Very respectfully,

S. S. SEARS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY.

WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY, NEV., *August* 15, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth and last annual report of affairs at this agency, with accompanying statistics:

POPULATION.

A census recently taken of the Indians upon this reservation, shows the population to be as follows:

Shoshones:	
Males above eighteen years	128
Females above fourteen years	128
School children between six and sixteen	89
Total	345
Piutes:	
Males above eighteen years	52
Females above fourteen years	60
School children between six and sixteen	20
Total	132

It will be seen that the population now stands about as it did when my last annual report was rendered.

LAND.

On December 20, 1888, I submitted, for the consideration of the Indian Office, a petition signed by the head men of both tribes, praying that their lands be allotted to them in severalty, and I stated at the time that the Indians had repeatedly and earnestly urged me to make their desire known at Washington. Although eight months have elapsed since this petition was sent in I am not aware that any action has been taken in the matter. A simple assurance from your office that the allotment will be made as soon as practicable would do much toward keeping up their interest in the scheme, and restore that confidence in it which has been lost by the non-action of the Department.

Where Indians are found really anxious to take a step which will ultimately civilize and make them self-supporting, I believe every assistance should be given them which will tend to bring about the desired end.

AGRICULTURE.

At the beginning of the season the outlook for a large crop, both for the Government and for the Indians, was of a most promising character, but I am compelled to state that our hopes in this direction have been far from realized. Such another summer as the past one has been can not be recalled from the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." The Owyhee River (our main stream) ceased to flow on or about July 1, some time before the crops had matured, and the consequence has been that the grain along its course has shriveled to such an extent that the crops will yield hardly one-half of what they would have done had they been plentifully supplied with water. This is more unfortunate than it at first appears, for it not only deprives them of a vast amount of subsistence, but it will also probably deter quite a number of the Indians from engaging in agricultural pursuits next year, as their superstitious fears in matters of this kind are almost insurmountable.

In addition to the drought the Indians living at any considerable distance from the agency have suffered in no small degree from the ravages of ground squirrels. The Government crop has been thoroughly protected from this pest by the free use of strychnine, and even some of the Indians living around the agency have been induced to use the poison, but the majority of them refrain from doing so owing to the fact that the ground squirrels form one of their chief articles of diet in the summer time, and they don't care to take any such chances.

In regard to the water question, I desire to say that there is but one way to guard against such a calamity as has befallen us this summer, and that is to construct a reservoir, at some point where the river runs through the cañon, which will hold water sufficient for irrigation purposes during the summer months. Of course this would involve the expenditure of a large sum of money, but I believe the benefit to be derived from such an undertaking would eventually be far in excess of the amount of money expended. It would throw under cultivation thousands of acres of valuable land which can not possibly be irrigated under existing circumstances, and I now most cordially invite your attention to the subject.

POLYGAMY.

I am gratified to state that the Indians are beginning to realize that they can no longer indulge in plural marriages. Not a single instance of the kind has occurred upon the reservation during the past year.

GAMBLING.

This is a vice which I can not suppress, as much as I desire to do so. I consider it one of the greatest drawbacks to the civilization and advancement of the Indian, but at the same time I realize that it is an utter impossibility to root it out altogether. An agent has no means of ascertaining where these gambling rendezvous are held, and even if he had I don't know that much good would come of it, for they will gamble, despite every obstacle which may be placed in the way.

BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Under this head I have a complaint to make. Early in May Inspector F. C. Armstrong visited this agency, and while here (something like nineteen hours) he expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with everything he saw and with the management of things generally. I learned afterwards, however, that upon his return to Elko he spoke in a most disparaging way of everything connected with the agency and even of myself and the employés.

His report touching the condition of affairs here proved that I had not been misinformed concerning the sentiments which he expressed to outsiders upon leaving the agency, for, under date of May 25, the Department took occasion to censure me in the hardest manner for the "dilapidated condition" of the buildings under my charge. It would take more time than I am disposed to expend, and more paper than the office can well afford to part with, to refer to the numerous instances in which I have begged authority to improve the condition of the agency buildings. Letters were written to your office time out of number asking permission to expend reasonable sums of money in making improvements of this sort; but the silence of death could not have been more

pronounced than was the silence of the Indian Office on this subject, and finally, concluding that no attention ever would be given to my requests, I ceased writing about it altogether.

Had Inspector Armstrong confronted me with whatever shortcomings he may have discovered in my administration of affairs here instead of relating them around the country to disinterested parties, I might have convinced him of my utter inability to erect brown-stone fronts at the agency without a little money with which to do it. I will do him the justice to state that he did incidentally mention something about the unsafe condition of the blacksmith-shop, and upon his recommendation a new shop was immediately put up, but further than this he made no criticisms whatever. I earnestly solicited him to ride around the reservation with me in order that I might show him what improvements had been made for the benefit of the Indians, and also what they themselves had accomplished, but my invitation was politely declined.

* * * * * * *

BEEF.

Here again I have been attacked. The honorable Commissioner writes to me under date of July 19 to know why I had not reported that the Indians could furnish a certain proportion of the beef required for the use of this agency during the coming fiscal year. The reason I did not do so was because I considered that outside contractors had too great a "pull" with the Indian Office. This assertion is not made unguardedly, or without fully considering what it means

Two years ago I bought beef in open market for the use of these Indians at from 6 to 8 cents per pound. With the facts all before them, the Department lets the contract to a man in Kansas City, Mo., for $12.40, more than twice as much as it costs right at home.

Now, it makes a nice little story to tell just how this thing was done, and, as the matter has been brought up by the honorable Commissioner himself, I proprose to tell it. Mr. Contractor gets $12.40 for his beef. He sublets it to Mr. Subcontractor, who gets $9 per hundredweight, and Mr. Subcontractor sublets it to Mr. Indian, who not only gets 5 cents for his beef, but also gets left. And now the story is told. Of course I am not expected to know how this is done, but that it is done I can furnish ample proof.

EDUCATION.

In this connection I have nothing further to say than I have said in my former reports. The school was in session from July 1 to May 31, when I was compelled to close it on account of being unable to secure the services of a suitable teacher. There is a grand field here for educational work, and in going out of the service I will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that I have done everything in my power to advance the interest of the Indian in this direction.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the Indians as a whole has been good, although the physician reports a few more deaths than during the past year, as will be seen from the statistical report.

CONCLUSION.

For the benefit of those who are not aware of the fact, I beg leave to state that I have been at this agency for the past three years. During that time I have been the representative of a part of a great work, and I leave the service with the consciousness that the Indians who have been intrusted to my care have prospered. If mistakes have been made they have emanated from the head rather than the heart, and in a work of this kind it is impossible to avoid all the breakers.

The gentleman who is to succeed me, Mr. W. I. Plumb, has just left us, after spending a week looking around the reservation, and from my short acquaintance with him I feel confident that the Indians here will make rapid strides toward advancement and civilization under his administration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SCOTT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NEW MEXICO.

REPORT OF MESCALERO AGENCY.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Mescalero Agency, N. Mex., August 22, 1889.

SIR: My services as agent for the Mescalero Indians began June 10, 1889; therefore this report, which is made in compliance with your circular letter of July 1, 1889, can not be expected to contain that accurate statistical information which should be given in the annual report of an agent serving throughout the year.

There are, according to a census recently completed by actual count, 474 Indians on this reservation. Of these 114 are males above the age of eighteen years; 182 females above fourteen years, and 107 children of both sexes between six and sixteen years of age; 27 infants below one year, 34 between one and six years, and 10 females married, between fourteen and sixteen years of age. This census shows an increase over last year of 43 souls.

The general behavior and conduct of the Indians, so far as I have been able to ascertain, has been most excellent, not a crime having been committed by them during the year either against whites or Indians, and not a case of drunkenness nor a quarrel of any kind among them since I assumed charge, notwithstanding I have issued every family an iron bucket, which had heretofore been denied them for fear they might use them as utensils in which to manufacture their national drink—tiswin.

Very many are quite skillfully cultivating their little farms, and many more would be doing so were they supplied with teams and implements. A careful estimate shows that about 200 acres are being cultivated this year, exclusive of the school farm, which comprises 45 acres. The principal crops grown are corn and oats and a few potatoes and some garden vegetables. The area of agricultural land on the reservation does not exceed 4,000 acres, being only about 1 per cent. of the total area, and in order that these Indians may eventually become self-supporting they should be encouraged in stock-raising, which would give employment to those who have no farms, teams, wagons, nor farming implements to enable them the better to materially aid in the support of the tribe.

The reservation is much better adapted to stock-raising than to agricultural purposes, it being one of the best stock ranges in the Southwest. Large herds of cattle, aggregating probably not less than 8,000 head, belonging to outside parties, are now grazing upon these lands, the owners of which pay no tax nor tribute to the Indians for the privilege, and contribute nothing toward their support. This abuse should be speedily corrected, and a vigorous policy inaugurated by the Department against these trespassers. On July 1, I sent out circulars to all known parties who are making a common grazing ground of the reservation, notifying them that they were holding their cattle and stock thereon contrary to law, and that each and all of them so offending would be promptly reported by me to the Indian Office for such action as the Department might deem proper. I am decidedly of the opinion that the Indians should at least share in the profits of the natural grass product of the reservation, and that these cattle-owners should be made to pay to the Indians a fair compensation for the grazing privilege. As it now is, and always has been, the stock-men are deriving all the benefits—the Indians none. This matter, however, I will make a subject of special report in the near future.

These Indians have no market for their farm products, except those authorized by the Department to be purchased for use of the agency. nearer than from 110 to 150 miles.

The 150 head of cattle which fell to the lot of the Mescaleros in 1887, when the Jicarillas were removed, have increased to about 300. The Indians appear inclined to give more attention to their cattle than in former years, and I believe it would be wise to supply them with more cows and oxen, that all might feel an interest in them, those now here having been apportioned out to the few.

There are now 14 houses being occupied by the Indian families, 8 of which were commenced since June 15, and have cost the Government nothing more than the lumber for roofing, doors. and windows, most of the labor having been performed by the employés; and several more will be completed before winter.

I am informed that several agency and school horses died last winter, either from disease or want of hay; quite likely the latter, as no hay was put up for winter use. This season there will be a sufficient amount of hay and fodder stored for horses and school cattle, which number 50. Sixteen cows are being milked by school boys, supplying an abundance of milk and butter for the school.

The boarding-school was closed in May last by reason of the resignation of the superintendent, since which time the boys have been doing most excellent work on the

school farm, of which they are justly proud. As the result of their labor they will supply the school through the winter with an abundance of vegetables, and their cows and calves with hay, corn, and oats. The six girls, though young, are making good progress in housekeeping, cooking, needlework, etc., and are bright, intelligent, and lady-like in their deportment.

The new school building will be ready for occupancy in a week from this date, with capacity for 50 children, which number I hope to have in school by early fall. The old school building, which furnishes rooms for the girls' dormitory, sewing-room, dining-room, and two rooms for the superintendent and assistant seamtress and laundress, is in very bad condition, but I trust I will receive authority from your office for expenditure in time to put this building in good repair before cold weather.

The Indians will do nearly, if not all, the freighting for the agency during the present year, including the flour, as I have made arrangements to that effect with the contractor, and I observe that they make as judicious use of their money as most white people do.

I find that the supply of coffee furnished this agency for 1888–'89—4,000 pounds—which arrived October 13, 1888, lasted only until May 25, 1889, or about seven months, since which time there has been none for issue to camp Indians. Issues to school, authorized sales, and an increase in the Indian population by an addition of some families sent here from the Indian prisoners in Alabama, were the main causes of some of the principal articles of supplies running short. The want of an ample supply of food is most felt by the working Indians in the spring at plowing and planting time, when their allowance should be increased.

The five Indian families who arrived here last spring from Alabama, where they were held as prisoners with Geronimo, are farming this year, and are very well behaved. These Indians are all Mescaleros, driven from this reservation during the Victorio war in 1880. About 14 other Mescaleros are still in confinement at Fort Marion, all of whom desire to return here to their people. They are not charged with any crimes, and I think it would be wise, humane, and economical to allow them to come back.

While the judges of courts of Indian offenses have, during the past year, had really no cases of importance brought before them, the fact of the existence of such courts has a most beneficial effect. The two Indians who now hold commissions as such judges are both good men and exercise a healthy influence.

Since assuming charge of the agency I have reorganized our police force of eleven men, and find them obedient, cheerful in the performance of their duties, and always ready and willing to execute any and all commands given them. They are kept almost constantly on the move, always on duty, visiting the various outlying camps and herding beeves. They take good care of their uniforms, arms, horses, and accouterments, and are proud of the distinction conferred upon them.

A Sunday-school, thoroughly well organized, is presided over by the industrial teacher, assisted by the employés, and is regularly attended by all the pupils, and occasionally camp Indians. A minister of the Methodist Church holds service in the boarding-school building twice a month, which is also well attended.

The general health and sanitary condition of the Indians and pupils are good. The records of this office show that there were, during the year, 71 Indians treated by the physician; that there were 9 deaths and 11 births. The births are not reported to the physician by the Indians, hence the office records are unreliable in that respect, as is evidenced by the fact that several times that number of children under one year can be seen on issue day, when the Indians are at the agency. The death-rate given is quite accurate, as that is more easily ascertained by the employés and physicians, as the Indians almost invariably move their camp after a death occurs, and burn the tent and personal effects of the deceased.

Inspector Armstrong visited this agency in July, and to him I am indebted for many valuable suggestions and recommendations.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH F. BENNETT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF NAVAJO AGENCY.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Navajo Agency, N. Mex., August 9, 1889.

SIR: Herewith I submit my first annual report of the Navajo Agency, as follows:

Since I assumed charge of the agency, on January 17 of the present year, I have found many difficulties in my way, but, thanks to the liberal assistance extended by

the Department, they have all been overcome, and the Navajos are now in a fairly prosperous condition.

If not an impossibility, it is at least a very difficult matter, to obtain a full and correct census of the tribe. Twenty years ago, when the Government returned them to the reservation from their banishment to Texas, they numbered from 12,000 to 13,000, in addition to which there were nearly 400 who were never captured and who remained in the mountains until the return of their brethren. Since then the population has increased at a moderate rate, and from the most reliable information obtainable I should judge it is now in the neighborhood of 21,000. This number is divided into 10 clans, each of which has a chief, and is subdivided into bands as follows:

Clan.	Chief.	No. of bands.
Man That Went Around	White Head	5
Black Sheep	Son of His Father	5
Close to Streams	Balgoonda	5
Big Water	Gano Muncho and Manuelito	4
Bitter Water	Be-tchi-bnu	4
Meeting of the Water	Sandoval	4
Blackwood	Sin-in-is-Ky	5
Leaves	Long Back	2
Red Bank	Mariana	1
Band That Escaped	Loud Man	1

The principal wealth of the Navajos is their stock, which, like the population, it is a difficult matter to estimate, but from the most reliable information at hand I should say is about as follows:

Horses	250,000
Mules	500
Burros	1,000
Cattle	5,000
Sheep	700,000
Goats	200,000

By common consent the sheep are considered the property of the women, and are clipped in the spring and fall each year. In the past twelve months I should judge the crop to be about 2,100,000 pounds. Of this the seven traders on the reservation have purchased more than they did a year ago, but by far the greater portion of it has been marketed with the thirty-odd traders who surround the reservation at different points, and with the stores on the railroad at points from 12 to 20 miles from the reservation.

In addition to his stock the Indian counts his wealth by his beads and silver ornaments. The only money known to him is silver coin. After supplying his wants of food and clothing his surplus cash is converted into ornaments by native workmen, which are worn on the body or used on trappings for his horses. When he becomes hard up, between harvests, which is by no means uncommon, these ornaments are pawned with the traders, but are invariably redeemed.

The Navajo has always been taught to estimate his wealth by the number of horses he owns, and there are many who own hundreds of head each, while a few count their possessions by thousands. As these animals do not command good prices off the reservation, and as they are rapidly increasing in numbers, the Indian is beginning to look about him for means of increasing his wealth in other shape. Quite a number of them are turning their attention to cattle raising and are trading their horses for calves wherever they can do so. In this I encourage them whenever the opportunity presents itself, because cattle are as easily raised as horses and a market can always be found for them at fair cash prices.

The reservation contains nearly 2,250,000 acres, which for picturesque grandeur can not be excelled in the United States, but considered as a farming country would require an elastic imagination to produce favorable comment. The altitude of the country ranges from 5,000 to 7,500 feet above the sea level and is never favored with rain at a season of the year when growing grain can derive any benefit from it. Where there is any soil it is sandy, but produces well when water can be had for irrigation. I do not suppose there are over 50,000 acres of tillable soil on the reservation, although the mountains in many places furnish ample pasture for stock. In the past year the Indians have cultivated about 8,000 acres. They raise wheat, corn, potatoes, melons, onions, and various other kinds of vegetables. Their crops are looking well, particularly wheat, and promise a good harvest. In the past year the Department furnished me for distribution among the tribe 50 bushels of wheat, some potatoes, and a small as-

sortment of garden seeds. The supply was soon exhausted and fell far short of meeting the demand. Owing to the abundance of snow which falls here in the winter and the dry weather which follows in the spring, it is my opinion that winter wheat can be successfully cultivated on the reservation, and I will ask that a sufficient quantity for seeding be furnished this season.

I am informed that last year the Department spent $12,000 on the construction of irrigating ditches on the reservation. I have been over the ground where the work was done, and am sorry to say it amounts to nothing. The ditches were evidently built without any regard to utility, durability, or knowledge of the subject. In many places the alleged ditch was merely a furrow turned with a plow. No care was ever taken of them, and even if they had been constructed in a workmanlike manner they would have been useless this year, as the Indians of their own accord will take no care of them, and from this cause the crop last year was a failure. Where irrigation is undertaken in a sensible manner there is no reason why the crops should fail. There are many valleys on the reservation where storage reservoirs could be constructed which would hold a sufficient quantity of water to thoroughly irrigate all the tillable land in the neighborhood. As the Indian will not keep ditches in repair, the reservation should be divided into four districts for irrigation purposes, and each should be placed in charge of a competent farmer, whose duty it would be to see that all the ditches and laterals are kept in good repair, and at the same time assist and instruct the Indians in farming. Until some such plan as this is adopted and followed irrigation by the Indians will be a failure. If it is adopted and followed the Indians will soon learn to take care of themselves, and in a few years will become independent of any assistance or information from the whites. In this connection it is proper to state that Lieut. J. M. Stotzenburg, of the Sixth Cavalry, is now engaged in making a survey of the reservation for irrigating purposes, and will submit his report in a short time.

On the 1st of February last nearly a third of the tribe were off the reservation, many of them being scattered along the line of the railroad, and very few of them doing any good for themselves or others. Since that time about 150 families have been induced to return and resume their residence, where they properly belong and where every Navajo should be. It will doubtless take some time to get them all back, but if a time is specified in which to do the work, I anticipate no trouble in bringing about the desired end.

The influence of the chiefs is rapidly waning and has almost disappeared. It is very seldom their advice is sought—never in matters of general importance—and when offered it is very rarely accepted. When disputes occur which can not be settled among themselves, the matter is generally laid before the agent, whose decision and advice are accepted in good faith by the interested parties. But I am sorry to say the medicine men still exert a bad influence over the members of the tribe, although they are losing ground and many come in to consult the agency physician.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is good. From the 1st of August until November 21 of last year the agency was without a physician. On the last-named date one reported for duty, and since he came he has treated 250 cases, including Indians and employés. There have been no epidemics, and, comparatively, there have been very few cases of serious illness; consequently the mortality among those receiving medical attention has been extremely light.

Owing to the influence which the medicine men hold over the members of the tribe the physician has had to do battle against a prejudice as deep-rooted as the hills, but through reason and perseverance it is being steadily overcome and, like the chiefs, the influence of the medicine men is losing ground. Gana Moucha, a venerable head chief, living in the southwest corner of the reservation, has long been a sufferer from eczema of a most aggravated type. Although about eighty years of age, his influence for good among the tribe is very great, and there has been an universal desire to see him recover. The agency physician was called to see him last February, but owing to the influence of the medicine men his visit was a failure. Nothing further was attempted until last month, when the old chief, fully realizing the situation, sent for the agency physician, saying the medicine men had abandoned him as a hopeless case, and promising a fair trial to the "American doctor." Our physician made him another visit and applied the proper remedies, to the thorough comprehension of the old man and his family. It is to be hoped that he may soon be able to come to the agency, where he can receive the close attention which his complaint demands, and where he will be away from the machinations of the medicine men, who realize that his recovery would throw them into bad repute with their superstitious adherents.

Like many other tribes the Navajoes are, unfortunately, the victims of that most loathsome disease, syphilis, and being transmissible from one generation to another, it is constantly becoming more widespread. It is a source of much regret that present facilities render it utterly impossible to eradicate this fearful malady and the many ills resulting therefrom. A hospital at the agency, where protracted treatment could be enforced, offers the only hope of permanent relief, as the Indians can not be relied upon

to persevere in the protracted use of remedies. It is confidently believed that with the proper facilities for eliminating this contaminating and fatal disease, the sanitary condition of these hardy people could be brought almost to perfection, as nine-tenths of all their numerous complaints are traceable thereto.

The health of the pupils in the agency school has been scrupulously looked after, and every necessary precaution taken looking to their physical as well as mental welfare. Not a single death has occurred during the year, and with the large attendance of the past five months there has been but one case of serious illness (pneumonia), and no grave accidents of any kind.

When I assumed charge of the agency, on the 17th of January of the present year, there were 27 enrolled pupils at the school. Of this number, 2 had been detailed for laundry work, for which they were each receiving $20 per month and rations. One of these I put back in the school where he properly belonged, and retained the other as laundryman at the full salary of $40 per month without rations, taking his name from the enrollment. The roll also bore the names of several adults who were members in name only, who merely put in an appearance at meal times and boarded themselves at Government expense. These people would crowd into the dining-room at the regular times, and pupils would be compelled to wait their pleasure and dine after them. These have all been stricken from the roll, and now none but the regularly enrolled pupils are allowed to reap any benefit from the school. Then all the cows had been sold off except two, which were dry, and the school was without milk. Now, thanks to the liberality of the Department, we are provided with four cows and plenty of milk. At that time the pupils were the children of worthless parents, who resided around the agency and put their offspring in as a matter of convenience, and as a means of obtaining for them free clothing and free board and lodging. Since then there has been a radical change throughout.

The school quarters, which were built to accommodate 60 pupils, are now crowded to overflowing with 99 pupils from all portions of the reservation, and representing the most thrifty and enterprising families among the Navajoes. The gratifying increase was only accomplished by persistent hard work. It has been said, and with much truth, that the Navajo would rather make sheep-herders of his children than send them to school, but this feeling is gradually wearing away, and now that the tribe, or some of the best members of it, are well represented in the school, I see no reason why the number of pupils should not increase in the future as it has done in the past five months, until the Navajo who does not send his children to school will be the exception, as he has heretofore been the rule.

But to accomplish this, and to successfully prosecute the work now well under way, it is absolutely necessary that the school facilities be largely increased. As we have now all the pupils who can be accommodated, the work must necessarily be curtailed until such time as a larger enrollment can be properly cared for. To reach this end I have submitted to the Department plans, specifications, and estimates for the much needed addition to our building, which I trust will receive the attention it deserves at the earliest possible day, so that our work may be subjected to little or no delay.

Another matter to which I wish to call the attention of the Department is the need of an industrial school here at which the older boys can be taught trades. They are all willing to learn, and, in making improvements or repairs at the agency, display an aptitude which is at once surprising and gratifying. It may be urged against the teaching of such branches here that the Government has made ample provision for such instruction at other schools to which these children may be sent. Granted. But on the other hand there are many reasons why such a school should be established here. By reference to statistics I find that the Navajoes represent nearly one-twelfth of the entire Indian population of the United States, though in reality I believe one-tenth would be nearer correct, and they are steadily increasing in population. In point of numbers, then, the reservation would support such a school. The Government has sent a saw-mill here to cut lumber for the Indians with which they may build houses. All who can avail themselves of the benefits to be derived from it wish to do so, and daily I have applications for material and tools. None of these Indians are carpenters, and must of course labor under great disadvantages in building unless they bring to their assistance white labor, which is very expensive in this locality. Of course, under such circumstances, they all fully appreciate the benefits to be derived from the knowledge of a trade and want their children to learn one.

The Navajoes are great horsemen, and annually expend large sums for saddles and bridles manufactured in the East. They are also in need of farm harness, and harness for wagon horses, much of which is annually donated them by the Government, but as the demand will annually increase from this time on the Government will naturally think its wards are growing old enough to take care of themselves, and will naturally want to throw them upon their own resources. When that day arrives it would be well to see that a sufficient number of them have been taught useful trades. There are a num-

ber of the boys who want to learn to be tinners. Some want to be wagon-makers; some blacksmiths, and the proportions of the school at present would warrant the establishment of a tailor shop and shoe maker's shop.

Nothing will induce the Navajo to send his children away from the reservation to attend school. His affection for his offspring is equal to that of any race of people on the face of the earth. He visits his children at the school frequently, and when he does not reside too far away, likes to take them home with him occasionally for a day or two for recreation He wants them near him, so that he can go and see them at any time. In case of sickness of a child in school it is remarkable how quickly his parents find it out, and come to see him, or should a parent be taken sick at home the children are immediately sent after. The Navajo is also very superstitious, which will not allow him to send his children off the reservation to school. Some years ago, Manuelito, the famous war chief of the tribe, lost two sons by death while attending school in the East, and since then no Navajo will listen to a proposition to send a child of his to an Eastern school.

But aside from these reasons I think it better that the industrial branches be taught here, because it will be at home where their parents can see them at work and witness the advantages to be derived from such an education. These Indians are close observers, and take a much deeper interest in work done by their own people than when it is manufactured by the whites. Send an Indian East to educate him for the benefit of his tribe and should he take a notion to remain among the whites, as was the case in the only instance under my observation here, it is a discouragement to the Department in its efforts to benefit the red man, inasmuch as it works no good to the Indians, but on the contrary causes them to prefer the company of their sons at home in ignorance rather than risk sending them away for an education with the chance of never seeing them again.

Before leaving the subject of schools I wish to suggest to the Department the propriety of establishing one on that portion of the reservation lying along the San Juan River. That is the richest and best portion of the Navajo country, with a large area of land adapted to farming and thickly populated. It is a portion of the reservation which heretofore has been allowed to run to waste by the agency. Until within a few weeks past its people have rarely been seen at Fort Defiance, and when they do come they are generally laden with highly fantastic stories which have been told them of the bloodthirsty natures of the whites in general and the Navajo agent in particular. It is a portion of the country lying more than 100 miles from here, at seasons wholly beyond reach, and at all times a lengthy, tedious, and tiresome ride over the roughest kind of country by the roughest kind of Indian trails. Under these circumstances it is a very difficult matter to induce parents to bring their children such a long distance to school and leave them so far away (in every sense of the word) from home. I believe a school established there could soon be filled by children from the northern portion of the reservation, and that it would be a valuable acquisition in the civilization of the Indians in that locality.

For the first time in the history of the agency, so far as I can learn, farming and gardening have been put to a practical test this year. Last spring we fenced in about 40 acres around the fort and about 2 acres in the center of the agency. Of this about 2 acres were put in garden by the school with gratifying results. By means of irrigation it has been demonstrated that all kinds of vegetables can be successfully cultivated. We have also a fine prospect for oats, corn, sorghum, potatoes, melons, squashes, and wheat, the latter being sown by the Indians in small patches set aside and plowed for them. We have also planted about 300 young trees this year, most of which are in a thriving condition. We have had an abundant supply of water, and by diverting it from its natural channel have succeeded in irrigating not only our own farm and garden, but in furnishing water for the same purpose to hundreds of acres below. This fall I expect to put a large acreage in wheat and, later, to sow alfalfa on it. The latter will produce from three to four crops a year, and if we can make a success of it, of which I am confident, it will be quite an item of feed in a country where hay is $45 per ton.

The new saw-mill furnished by the Department has arrived and has been placed in position about 12 miles from the agency, where good timber is abundant. It has commenced the work for which it was sent, and the demand for lumber with which to build houses is fully up to the supply, if not in excess of it. The Indians for many miles around are incessant in their requests for building material. In addition to lumber they want windows, doors, hinges, hatchets, nails, saws, planes, and files, and tin buckets and dippers for household use. For farming purposes we need a good supply of small one-horse plows, hoes, axes, and shovels. Files and rasps are also in demand for the manufacture of saddles. Heretofore when these articles have been sent here they have been distributed among a lot of worthless Indians who live around the agency on what they can beg from it, causing much jealousy among those who are really deserving, but less favored. I think a supply sufficient to go around among them should be sent on and divided fairly among those in need of such articles and who will make a proper use

of them. I believe that in two more years such supplies should be cut off, except probably in isolated cases, as by that time the Indians should be able to take care of themselves.

Under directions from the Department I have had erected in the San Juan country, bout 100 miles from the agency, a residence for an additional farmer, which is now complete and ready for occupancy. This is something much needed for that locality. It is one of the best portions of the reservation, well adapted to farming and thickly populated. It is so far from the agency that few of its people ever get down here, and fewer still ever derive any benefit from it. By placing a competent man there as additional farmer he can not only be of valuable assistance to the inhabitants in farming operations, but can render valuable service to the agent in numerous ways as his representative. There are seasons of the year when it is impossible for the agent to reach that country, on account of snow or floods, and at such times a competent representative would be invaluable. It would also be a convenient point from which to distribute seeds, farming implements, and building material among the Indians. An additional farmer in that locality could also give the proper attention to irrigating ditches.

Recently the Department sent me ten new farm wagons, which have been issued to the Indians and were thoroughly appreciated by them. Another Indian purchased a wagon for himself of one of the traders on the reservation, paying $80 for it, and still another deposited his savings with me until he had $104 with which to purchase a buckboard and harness. Those who have wagons and teams are desirous of turning them to the best advantage. I have employed several to transfer freight from the railroad to the agency, and find them able to do the work well and faithfully. This fall, if it is possible to do so, I intend to give all the freighting to Indians.

From six months' observation on the reservation before I became agent I thought it would be absolutely necessary to increase the police force from 25 to 50 men, but in this I have been agreeably disappointed, and believe that unless some unforeseen circumstance should occur the present force will be sufficient. Heretofore it has been the custom to have a white man for chief of police, but I allowed the force to select one of their own number, and the result has been better satisfaction and greater efficiency.

There has been no serious trouble here in the past five months. The Indians and the white settlers on the outside of the reservation are on good terms and apparently cultivate friendly relations. Occasionally there is to be found a white man whose greed for gain is above all other considerations, and he will willingly sacrifice peace, and risk the lives of others, if it will put money in his pocket. One such man, Thomas Hye, who was engaged as a trader to the east of the reservation, was engaged during the month of April in selling whisky to the Indians. As soon as I heard of it I immediately detailed a force to capture him in the act, and was successful. He was subsequently indicted by the United States grand jury, and his trial is now pending. Generally speaking, the traders are willing to assist the agent in his efforts to deal fairly with and conciliate the Indians, but there are exceptions, and I have experienced some trouble from this cause; and there are cases in which these traders should be held to a strict account.

In the past there has been trouble between the Navajos and Moquis, occasioned by horse stealing, in which both parties were at fault. During my last trip to Keam's Cañon I had two Moquis arrested on this charge. I held two councils with representatives of both tribes, and settled the matter in such a way that I expect no further trouble in that direction.

Some time in March last an Indian named Navajo Henry killed his uncle. I sent for him twice, but he evaded arrest. Finding out that I was bound to have him he came in on the 16th of June and gave himself up. An investigation showed that the killing had been done in self-defense, and he was allowed to return home.

Polygamy is still practiced on the reservation, but to a very limited extent, and is discouraged as much as possible. The Navajos are fond of gambling. Some of them follow it for a living, and most of them are willing to engage in it whenever an opportunity offers. When a crowd of them met at the agency it was the custom to spread a blanket anywhere and indulge their favorite proclivity. This led to petty thieving in several cases, which I promptly punished and broke up the indulgence in this locality. This is the sum total of the sins of commission among 21,000 ignorant and uncivilized American Indians as has been reported to me in a little over five months, and the Navajos invariably report the wrong-doings of their neighbors. Can any community of like numbers in the civilized world make as good a showing?

It has been reported that rich mineral ores, particularly silver, abound on certain portions of the reservation and would likely cause trouble between the Indians and adventurous prospectors. In the latter part of March it was reported to me that a band of miners and cowboys was being organized at Gallup, N. Mex., for the purpose of invading the reservation in search of mineral. The report proved to be correct, but, after a talk with

the leaders, I persuaded them to desist, and the expedition was abandoned. I am informed that several have lost their lives in adventurous search for this mythical wealth, and it is not surprising. The mountains which are said to contain this alleged wealth are the Navajos' places of worship. When they are sick they go there to effect a cure, and it is their belief that if they are invaded by the white man the Indians will die. Add to this the fact that the white man has no business there, and it is not surprising that he finds it exceedingly dangerous. I have investigated all these stories of mineral wealth as thoroughly as circumstances would permit and find there is nothing in them. Mineral does exist on the reservation, but if it was in paying quantities the Indian would not be slow to avail himself of it.

Aside from the regular Sabbath exercises in the school by the superintendent, the Navajos are without religious instruction, and do not seem to be considered fit subjects for missionary work by any of the great religious denominations of the world. Still these Indians are religiously inclined, and all their ceremonies are religious in character, though not of the orthodox requirements. While remembering in a substantial way the heathen of other lands and warmer climes, the Navajo of the United States should not be entirely blotted from memory.

The buildings at the agency are not what they ought to be. Those of the school are referred to in another portion of this report, but there are others which demand attention. For the use of the employés, exclusive of the agent, there are five small adobe buildings, none of which are in good repair, nor can they be put in presentable appearance, in fact would compare unfavorably with a livery stable in a city of the fourth class. All these houses are now occupied, and if other necessary help is provided there is no place to lodge it. All the other buildings at the agency are in a state of thorough dilapidation. Aside from the school-house all have been allowed to run to seed, and in doing it they seem to have had every encouragement which could be extended by those in charge. All the dwellings should be torn down and replaced by new ones. New stables for cattle and horses, with convenient storage rooms for feed, should be built, and a good tool house is a necessity. We need new shops and an agency prison, for which I have heretofore submitted estimates.

Sometime since I recommended that the reservation boundary lines be extended 5 miles on the south, and that on the west side 5 miles be taken from the Moquis and added to the Navajo territory. Such a change would be satisfactory to both tribes, and I renew the recommendation.

The welfare of any agency and the success of an agent depend much on the manner in which the employés discharge their duties and the good feeling and fellowship which exist among them. On this score I have no cause for complaint. Those filling the various positions around me I have found competent, energetic, and faithful. No jealousy exists to mar good feeling and prevent effective work. Each stands willing to assist the others in any work at hand and contribute to the success of all. If any praise is due the agency they should come in for a full share.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. E. VANDEVER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR MOQUI PUEBLOS.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Navajo Agency, N. Mex., August 12, 1889.

SIR: Herewith I submit my first annual report of the Moqui Pueblo Indians under my charge, as follows:

There have been no material changes in the tribe during the year just closed. The population is about 2,100, and there are more children among them in proportion to adults than are generally found among Indians. The Moquis are a very industrious people, and their efforts to provide for themselves are moderately successful. They are all farmers, their principal production being corn, of which they always keep on hand one year's crop. This is done to guard against a crop failure and consequent famine. In addition to their corn crop they also raise an abundance of fine peaches and melons, but no wheat. They also raise considerable wool, of which they sell a very small quantity, by far the greater portion of it being manufactured into blankets for their own use. Their corn is ground by hand, in the same manner in vogue two thousand years ago, and I would recommend that the Department introduce an innovation by providing them with a small grist-mill.

These Indians live in villages, built on three mesas, ranging from 250 to 1,100 feet in height. This compels them to carry their water and wood from the plains below, the former from 1 to 2 miles and the latter from 8 to 10 miles. Their houses are crowded closely together and packed with people, which is very bad from a sanitary point of view. To have these Indians move down to the good farming lands below is something much to be desired, and could doubtless be accomplished with less difficulty were it not for the fact that their temples of worship are located on the mesas, and they want to stay close to them. About a year ago two families moved down, and several more have gone since. During my last visit several families promised to move, and I believe that if the Department would assist them by furnishing material for houses that in a few years the mesas would be deserted.

It has been the custom to make an issue once every year, the last one being made early in May at Keam's Cañon. There is no issue room where goods can be stored, and when they are freighted there they are unloaded on the road. This compels an issue to be made at once, and they are divided out indiscriminately without regard to the needs of the beneficiary. A store-room should be provided with as little delay as possible, where the goods intended for the Indians should be placed for safe keeping. Then they could be issued when needed, and none need be given away unless the applicant can show conclusively that he is worthy to receive them.

The school has had an attendance of from 40 to 45, which is really more than the present quarters devoted to school purposes can accommodate. The Moqui children are not difficult to teach, and are willing to learn, but are not as bright and intelligent as their neighbors, the Navajos. The fact that they intermarry among their relatives to a great extent may account for this. But as they are willing to learn and are easily taught they should be afforded the proper school facilities. I believe that if the Department will provide suitable buildings it will be no trouble to increase the membership to at least 150. The Oribas, who have never sent a child to school and never accepted but very little annuity goods, during my last visit promised to send a half dozen of their children to school, and will do better still when proper accommodation is provided for them.

In the past year there has been very little trouble with the Moquis, and then only between themselves and the Navajos. The Moquis are a very peacable people who try to avoid difficulties of all kinds. Sometimes, however, their stock wanders over on the Navajo Reservation, and sometimes the Navajos' stock wanders over on the Moqui Reservation. It has been no uncommon occurrence for each tribe to accuse the other of stealing, but the difficulties are usually settled between themselves in the customary manner. If the boundary line were changed as I sometime ago recommended I believe all these troubles would cease at once, and the change would be agreeable to all parties concerned.

Like the Navajos, the Moquis have been exempt thus far from any missionary work of any kind. They have their own religion, and worship the sun and snake. Their great snake dance occurs once every two years and is a very elaborate and exhaustive affair.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. E. VANDEVER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PUEBLO AGENCY.

PUEBLO AGENCY,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 26, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of the affairs of this agency (Pueblo). Having assumed charge of the agency on the 6th instant I am not able to make as satisfactory a report as I would wish. A part of the facts stated and the report of the present condition of the Indians I gather from the records of the office, a part as based upon observation, having visited several of the pueblos under the care of the agency.

I find by a copy of census taken the present year that there are in the nineteen pueblos 8,206 Indians, inhabitants of the said pueblos: Taos (pueblo) situated in the northeast part of the Territory, near the line of the State of Colorado, to Zuñi (pueblo), on the west boundary line of the Territory, a distance of 355 miles; the other pueblos lying between, some of which are situated on lines of railroad, viz, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, the Atlantic and Pacific, the Texas Northern and Denver; Laguna, 151

miles southwest from agency; Isleta, 97 miles southwest from agency; Saudia, 71 miles southwest from agency; San Felipe, 58 miles southwest from agency; Santo Domingo, 48 miles southwest, within a short distance from railroad; Santa Clara and San Juan, north of agency, by rail, Texas Northern and Denver, 35 to 38 miles from agency.

All the other pueblos are off the line of railroads, and have to be reached by private conveyance, some of them in valleys to reach which high mountains have to be crossed over very bad roads. Zuñi is reached by a bad road over mountains 45 miles from Fort Wingate, distant from agency 255 miles; Acoma, 12 miles from railroad, distant from agency 170 miles; Jemes, 65 miles due west from agency in a mountain valley; Santana, Zia, and Cocheti, from 40 to 50 miles a little south of agency; Taos, 75 miles northeast of agency, bad roads over mountains; Picuris, 60 miles northeast from agency, to reach which mountains have to be crossed. The population of each village is given separately, Zuñi being the most populous, and Pojuaque the least.

EMPLOYÉS.

There is a clerk at a salary of $900 per year, an interpreter at $600 per year. The salary of the clerk is entirely too small, I see that up to the present fiscal year he has been paid $1,200 per annum, which I think is small enough, and this salary should be restored. While the work may not be as much as at other agencies, it, nevertheless, takes his entire time. A competent man ought not to receive less, and an incompetent one ought not to be employed at any salary.

SCHOOLS.

I find within the limits of the territory of the agency one school managed and maintained by the United States Government entirely, industrial boarding-school at Albuquerque. This school does not report to this office, hence I am not able to give the average attendance of same. I believe it has been prosperous, and the present superintendent is hopeful of filling it to its capacity. Superintendent, Professor Creager.

An industrial boarding-school (contract with Presbyterian Board Home Missions) is located at Albuquerque, N. Mex.; has had an average of about 28 during the past fiscal year. I am informed that the school has been well managed.

The Catholic Bureau of Indian Missions has an industrial boarding-school (contract) for boys, located at Santa Fé, N. Mex., in sight of the agency office. They have a large and commodious building with many out-houses, and are beautifying the grounds; has a capacity for about 150 pupils; has been well conducted, and its pupils made considerable progress; had an average attendance during past fiscal year of about 68. Said bureau has a contract boarding-school for girls at Bernalillo, N. Mex.; has a very fine school building, and under fine management and control; has had an average attendance of about 60 during past fiscal year.

The University of New Mexico has a contract boarding-school for benefit of Apache and other Indians located at Santa Fé; has two large buildings, one of wood and one of brick and wood, and can accommodate about 50 pupils. The superintendent seems to be earnest in his work, and manages the school well; has a good corps of assistants and teachers; had an average during past fiscal year of about 27 pupils.

The Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions has a contract for a day school at Zuñi, but have never opened same. Said bureau has a contract day school at Acoma with a reported average of about 24 pupils during past fiscal year. Also one at Laguna, with a reported average of about 31½ pupils. They have also one at Isleta, with a reported average of about 22 pupils. Also one at Santa Domingo, with a reported average of about 38 pupils. Also one at Jemes, with a reported average of about 30 pupils. Also one at San Juan, with a reported average of about 26½ pupils. Also one at Taos, with a reported average of about 26 pupils during time taught.

The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions have a contract day school at Zuñi, and report an average of about 23 during time taught. They also have one at Laguna, and report an average of about 21 pupils; also one at Isleta, with a reported average of about 9 pupils during time taught. I learn that they have discontinued this school. Said board has also one at Jemes, with a reported average of about 15½ pupils. These schools not being in session since I assumed charge of the agency, I am unprepared to state their efficiency and usefulness. But in several of the pueblos that I have visited I find evidences of improvement among the children in speech and dress, many speaking English well and fully understanding the words used.

I am informed that about 80 or 90 Pueblo Indian children have been attending school at Carlisle, Pa. About 55 of them were brought home this summer to visit their people under the care of Misses Burgess and Irvine. A majority remained at home, the ladies succeeding in inducing 22 to return with them.

While I believe that the day school is accomplishing some good, the boarding-school is certainly the most efficient, and all of the pupils should be taught to work.

In connection with schools and education of the Indians, I would respectfully recommend that a few of the brightest and most intelligent of the pupils, after graduating at the industrial schools, should be taught the science of medicine. I make this suggestion because no physician is furnished this agency, and the Indians have a great deal of sickness, and are physicked by their medicine men, who rarely fail to send their patient to the grave.

SICKNESS.

I see from correspondence with my predecessor by various parties, now on file in the office, that at a few of the pueblos there has been a great deal of sickness during the past year, at Isleta, San Felipe, Cochetо, Zia, Santana, and Jemes, and it is estimated that about 400 have died during the past year at said pueblos, small-pox and diphtheria being the principal diseases. These were mostly children under fifteen years old. The diseases are still epidemic at some of these pueblos, but not so virulent as a short time since.

AGRICULTURE.

As you are informed these Indians receive no subsistence from the Government. Their reliance for support is mainly upon cultivating their land, together with some herds of sheep, goats, and a few cattle. Their cultivation is of the rudest kind, but in ordinary seasons they manage to make enough to live on. Their principal products are corn and wheat. The great majority of them eat but very little meat, simply because they can not get it. They are learning the use of the few tools that the Government issues to them and the few they manage to buy.

I would respectfully renew the recommendation of my predecessor (Report, 1888) that the Pueblos be grouped and practical farmers be appointed to teach them the use of improved tools. Situated as the agent is, it is impossible for him to give their farming such attention as it ought to have.

For many of the Pueblos the next twelve months will be unusually trying. The present season has been fearfully dry. The streams, many of them, upon which they depend for irrigation, are dry and dusty. I can not see how they can escape suffering. In many places there has not been 6 inches altogether of rain since September last, and during the season not as much as 4.

LANDS.

I gather from the records of the office that the question of land titles has been a fruitful source of trouble to agents here for many years past. I see that several special reports have been made in reference to some of the titles to Pueblo lands. I shall have occasion to report to you from time to time upon this matter by special reports in each case after fully understanding it and they may present themselves. One other great source of trouble is trespassers on Indian lands—stockmen and others. These Indians derive their title to their land from Spain (except the reservations set aside to some of the Pueblos), the most of them many years since. In some of the villages a great deal of the land is occupied and held by Mexicans and Americans claiming to hold by purchase and by possession, having originally rented or leased, and held over until they hope to hold by limitation, the Indians being too ignorant or unable to maintain their rights.

I learn by correspondence on file in the office that on the 8th of May, 1889, four Zuñi Indians were killed by Americans. The men were arrested and tried before a committing court and released. A full report was made to you by the agent soon after the trial.

Several accidents have occurred to Indians during the year by railroad trains. One man killed at Santo Domingo the past winter. The railroad very promptly settled with the relatives of the deceased. Two men were injured by trains at Isleta. Both recovered.

I herewith transmit statistics.

With thanks for your courtesy, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. P. McCLURE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN NEW YORK.

REPORT OF NEW YORK AGENCY.

NEW YORK AGENCY, NEW YORK,
Akron, N. Y., August, 1889.

SIR; In compliance with instructions contained in your circular letter dated July 1, 1889, I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.

POPULATION.

The great distance between the different reservations in this agency and their distance from the agency office, make it impossible for the agent to personally attend to the taking of the census upon all the reservations. The enumeration of those upon the Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Tonawanda Reservations, composed of Senecas mostly, is, however, taken under my immediate supervision, and is undoubtedly correct. That upon the other reservations is taken by the chiefs at my request, and is perhaps very nearly correct. From the census taken about June 30, this year, I find the total number of Indians in this agency to be 5,046, composed of—

Senecas	2,692
Oneidas	237
Onondagas	508
Cayugas	162
Tuscaroras	404
St. Regis	1,043

SCHOOLS.

The day schools in this agency are supported entirely by the State of New York and managed by seven local superintendents, residing near each reservation, who are under the control of the State superintendent of public instruction. There has been much care exercised by the authorities in charge during the past year to make these schools as efficient as possible. Several new school-houses have been erected, and most of the other buildings have been repaired, so that the general equipment is now better than that of the ordinary country schools.

The following statistical table shows the number of school districts, the number of pupils of school age upon each reservation, etc., according to the last reports of the local superintendents of the several reservations:

Reservation.	Number of districts.	Number of pupils of school age.	Average number of weeks taught.	Number attending school some portion of the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of teachers.	Expense.
Allegany and Cattaraugus	16	700	32	595	237	16	$4,743.32
Oneida and Madison	2	34	29	29	16	2	422.16
Onondaga	1	101	38	68	18	2	336.92
St. Regis	4	278	40	125	45	4	1,274.14
Shinnecock and Poospatuck	2	64	34	53	25	2	954.40
Tonawanda	3	195	42	92	39	3	935.00
Tuscarora	2	174	36	120	40	2	489.53
Total	30	1,546	36	1,082	420	31	9,155.47

In addition to the common schools upon each reservation, there is also The Thomas Orphan Asylum for destitute Indian children, situated upon the Cattaraugus Reservation, and the Quaker school at Quaker Bridge, in the town of South Valley, adjoining the Allegany Reservation. At these two schools about 150 Indian children receive board and instruction.

The Thomas Asylum is maintained by the State at an annual expense of about $11,000. There the Indian children receive instruction in all the practical affairs of life and also in music. The board of managers of this asylum express it as their opinion that the means of education and improvement will never be productive of the highest good so-

long as their tribal relations are continued. In the district schools (among the Pagans, who are the predominating party) it is particularly discouraging while the tribal relations are continued. Few of them depend upon the cultivation of the soil for a livelihood, but roam about from place to place picking berries, peeling bark, gathering herbs, etc., necessitating the absence of their children from school, which must necessarily be very unsatisfactory. With a division of their lands in severalty a home would not only be secured to the Pagans, but would provide one for the orphans who are educated at the asylum.

The Quaker school, which is maintained by the Society of Friends of Philadelphia, is situated near Quaker Bridge, in the town of South Valley, Cattaraugus County, and adjoining the Allegany Reservation, and has under its care about 40 Indian children of both sexes. These children are given instruction in common-school branches, and the girls are instructed in sewing and housework, and the boys in farming and agriculture. There is connected with this school a farm of about 350 acres. The school building is a substantial structure, which was erected in 1886, at a cost to the Friends of nearly $13,000. In addition to the products of the farm, the expenses of the school reach about $1,500 annually. The parents of the children are required to clothe them, and the remaining expense is borne by the society.

ANNUITIES.

The Senecas in this agency receive annual annuities in money from the United States amounting to $16,250, and from the State of New York, $500. The Onondagas receive an annuity from the State of New York amounting to $2,430. The Cayugas receive an annuity from the State of New York of $2,300. The St. Regis Indians, who are descendants of the old Mohawks, receive an annual annuity from the State of New York of $2,130.67. The Tuscaoras and the Oneidas in this agency do not receive any annuities. There is also received by the Six Nations an annuity in goods amounting to $3,500 from the United States.

The matter of dispute between the American and Canadian Cayugas in regard to annuities, referred to in my last annual report, before Mr. Bissell, commissioner appointed under and in pursuance of chapter 84, of the laws of the State of New York, passed in 1888, who transmitted the evidence to the legislature, after which the law under which he was appointed was repealed, leaving the whole matter in the same condition in which it was previous to the passage of the act above referred to.

LITIGATION.

An action was begun in the supreme court of this State in October, 1885, by the Seneca Nation of Indians against H. B. Christy, of Brant, in ejectment to recover posession of a farm situate on what is known as the Mile Strip, which was a part of the Ogden purchase made from the Seneca Nation under the treaty of August 31, 1826, it being claimed by the Seneca Nation that this treaty never had any force or validity as a conveyance of the lands, for the reason that it was never ratified by the Senate of the United States. The extent of the lands affected by this treaty within the county of Erie alone is said to be about 60,000 acres, which are worth, at a low estimate, $50 per acre.

This action was tried at the Erie County circuit in April, 1887, and by direction of the court a verdict was rendered for the defendant, from which an appeal was taken to the general term of the supreme court, and that court, in a lengthy opinion by Justice Bradley, containing a full statement of the facts and an elaborate discussion of the legal questions involved, affirms the judgment of the court below. From the judgment of the general term the Seneca Nation will appeal to the court of appeals of the State of New York, in which court, if they are beaten, they will appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, where they confidently expect they will be successful. They say they hardly expected to get judgment in their favor until they reached that court.

DEAD FEASTS.

A subject of much litigation and contention among the Indians is the disposal of the property of deceased persons by that tribunal, the "dead feast." According to one of the ancient customs of the Senecas, which is still followed by the Pagans upon the Tonawanda, Cattaraugus, and Allegany Reservations, ten days after the death of a person the near relatives make a feast to which friends and relatives are invited. After the feast is finished they then proceed to make disposition of the property of the deceased according to their own notions. When the matter is satisfactorily arranged a proclamation is duly made informing all present of the manner of disposition. In some cases I find that upon the death of the wife the dead feast is made and the relations not only divide up the property of the wife, who is dead, but also that of the husband, who is liv-

ing. Quite often some members of the family, not being Pagans, refuse to abide by the decision made at the feast, and litigation ensues.

The people of the Seneca Nation are governed by two sets of laws—the laws of the State of New York, which were enacted for the protection and improvement of the Seneca Nation of Indians, on the one hand, and the ancient customs and usages of the Senecas on the other; and quite frequently they claim rights under both. If the written law suits their purpose they go by it. If the ancient customs suit their purpose better they claim under them. The question of property seems more and more to occupy their attention, and property which they own seems to have more value to them that it did years ago.

CIVILIZATION.

The special committee appointed by the Assembly of the State of New York to investigate the Indian problem in this State, and referred to in my last annual report, transmitted their report to the Assembly February 1, 1889. It proves to be a very exhaustive and masterly document, containing, in addition to the report, a history of the Indians of the State from the earliest period; copies of the different treaties between the United States and the New York Indians; treaties between the State of New York and the different tribes within the State, and other important miscellaneous documents. The committee visited the various reservations in the State and took the testimony of many of the head men and chiefs upon each reservation, and of many noted white people who are acquainted with the Indians, their customs, mode of living, and previous history. After taking this mass of testimony and giving the matter very careful attention, the committee then recommends for the consideration of the Assembly—

(1) That a compulsory attendance school law be enacted.

(2) That the Legislature request the General Government to take action to extinguish the claim of the Ogden Company to the lands of the Senacas and that portion of the Tuscaroras covered by it.

(3) That the lands of the several reservations be alloted in severalty among the several members of the tribe, with suitable restrictions as to alienation to whites and protection from judgments and other debts; but such division not to go into effect as to lands affected by the Ogden Company's claim until that claim be removed. This allotment in severalty ought not to be limited to a division of the possession of the land, but should comprise a radical up-rooting of the whole tribal system, giving to each individual absolute ownership of his share of the land in fee.

(4) The repeal of all existing laws relating to the Indians of the State, excepting those prohibiting sale of liquors to them and intrusion upon their lands, the extension of the laws of the State over them and their absorption into citizenship.

SANITARY.

The past year has been one of extraordinary good health among the Indians of the Cattaraugus, Allegany, and Tonawanda Reservations. The prevailing diseases upon these reservations have been consumption, scrofula, chronic bronchitis, actute rheumatism, and some venereal diseases. There was during last fall a short run of small-pox upon the Cattaraugus and Allegany Reservations, but by the establishment of a rigid quarantine, for which the Indians are deserving of great credit, and a system of vaccination, undertaken by the agency physician with the assistance of other physicians employed by the State board of health, the disease was confined to *seven* cases, of which number six deaths occurred.

The habits of the Indians upon these reservations, and their mode of living, especially among the Pagans, where the disease broke out, are such that these diseases always prove very fatal; consequently they dread the disease and take every measure in their power to prevent its spreading, even going so far as to maintain night and day a shotgun quarantine about the infected districts, to prevent people from moving about and spreading the disease.

HARD CIDER.

As I have said in one of my previous reports the sale of hard cider to Indians by the farmers and others in small villages adjoining the reservations, is one great source of trouble to them. I have taken measures to put a stop to this in the immediate neighborhood of the Tonawanda Reservation, and have secured the conviction and punishment of one woman living in Akron for this offense.

The Indians of this agency are making good progress in civilization, agriculture, and in religious matters. From a report to the Presbytery of Buffalo of a committe appointed to investigate the charges made against the Indians of western New York by

Hon. A. S. Draper, superintendent of public instruction, I am led to believe that the charges were made without a full knowledge of the facts; in any event so far as they were made respecting the Indians upon the Tuscarora, Tonawanda, Cattaraugus, and Allegany Reservations. The committee report very encouraging signs in the church life upon these reservations. There are four Baptist, two Methodist, and six Presbyterian Churches with about eight hundred communicants. That over $1,400 has been contributed by the Indians of these four reservations for religious purposes during the year. After careful investigation the committee heartily decline to concede the accuracy or fairness of the allegations of Judge Draper. That investigation by the friends of the Indians disclose many things which hostile witnesses fail to see.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

T. W. JACKSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

REPORT OF EASTERN CHEROKEE AGENCY.

EASTERN CHEROKEE AGENCY,
Bryson City, N. C., August 28, 1889.

SIR: In compliance with office instructions, I herewith submit my first annual report. My predecessor, R. L. Leatherwood, transferred the agency records, etc., to me on the 1st day of July, 1889.

The majority of the Indians of this agency reside upon lands in Swain and Jackson Counties, and is known as the "Qualla Boundary." There are five Indian towns or settlements in this boundary, named as follows: Bird Town, Yellow Hill, Big Cove, Wolf Town, and Paint Town. The first three are in Swain County, and the last two are in Jackson County. Cherokee, the capital of the reservation, is in the Yellow Hill settlement. The annual council is held here.

The eastern band of Cherokees have a written constitution and by-laws.

The chief and assistant chief are elected for a term of four years, and the members of council and other officers are elected for a term of two years.

The educational work of the tribe is under the supervision of Prof. H. W. Spray, who represents the Society of Friends. There are four day schools and the Cherokee training school. The day schools are carried on by the interest of the trust funds belonging to these Indians, and the training school is carried on by an appropriation from Congress. Mr. Spray has been in charge for the last five years, and by fair dealings and supplying the schools with good teachers, who have the interest of the Indians at heart, he has won the confidence of the Indians.

The Indians of this agency are civilized and self-supporting. Their corn crops are good this year, but the wheat was damaged somewhat by the rains.

The lands are owned and occupied in common. The majority are opposed to allotment.

The only cause that prevents the prosperity of these Indians is that a great many white citizens and land speculators claim title by entry to much of their lands. It seems to me that they have been the victims of long and continuous frauds and outrages without the institution of any measures of relief, and it is a wonder they have not become discouraged and disorganized. Suits have lately been commenced in the circuit court at Asheville, N. C., against trespassers, and if the cases are pushed through and the termination is favorable to the Indians their prosperity is assured.

As before stated, I relieved Mr. Leatherwood on the 1st day of July, 1889. The same day he made an entry on 183 acres of land belonging to the Indians, and thirteen days later he had a State grant for the same. I have instituted suit against him.

The dances and ball games had about ceased, but they are about to resume them again. There are some medicine men, but they do not amount to anything, as they haven't the influence they once had.

As there is no census roll on file in my office, no records of deaths and births, it is impossible for me to fill out blanks for statistical information.

I have been in the service hardly two months yet, consequently my report is short.

Very respectfully,

JAMES BLYTHE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN OREGON.

REPORT OF GRAND RONDE AGENCY.

GRAND RONDE, *August* 28, 1889.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit my fourth and last annual report of affairs at this agency.

POPULATION.

This annual census was taken by Dr. Kershaw and myself, and the population is 48 less than last year. The cause is that about fifty have left the reservation. There have been 16 deaths and 14 births. The census roll herewith transmitted shows 180 males, 194 females; total, 374 Indians and mixed bloods, of which latter there are 100. These mixed bloods have joined the different tribes. I think this tribe business should be done away with; as far as I am concerned I ignore it except in my reports. I do not recognize chiefs or tribes in my intercourse with them. I do not think it is the way to civilize them. But here goes for the tribes, as follows:

Tribes.	Number.	Tribes.	Number.
Yon Colla	7	Salmon River	4
Rogue River	27	Molallie	31
Mary's River	33	Luckimiute	25
Calapooya	5	Wapoto Lake	32
Cow Creek	23	Clackimas	42
Umpqua	35	Chasta	20
Oregon City	25	Pendorilla	7
Santian	36	Irequas	4
Tillamook	5		
Yamhill	13	Total	374

Children of school age, six to sixteen	72
Indians who can read English	118
Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse	310
Indians who wear citizen's dress, all	374
Dwelling-houses occupied by Indians	113
Dwelling-houses built by Indians during the year	7
Cost to the Government (estimated)	$35
	Acres.
Tillable land (estimated)	8,000
Land cultivated by Indians	862
Land cultivated by school	46
Land under fence	4,020
Land fenced during the year	800

Produce raised (estimated) and stock owned.

	By Government.	By Indians.
Wheat ..... bushels	*419	5,255
Oats ..... do	*444	12,242
Potatoes ..... do	400	3,050
Lumber sawed		†113,788
Horses	3	282
Cattle	21	335
Sheep		40
Swine		448
Domestic fowls	42	1,608

* By school. † By both Government and Indians.

LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

There have been 269 allotments made this year. That includes all the applications for land while the allotter was here. I think this will encourage the Indians very much. It has had a good effect already.

BUILDINGS AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

I have built a blacksmith and carpenter shop under one roof. 101 feet long by 20 feet wide, 11 feet high, 2 rooms, 5 doors, 12 windows, floors 1½-inch stuff; it has two good coats of paint on the outside. A new roof on the block-house that is used for a prison, but use it most of the time for grain and material for the shops. Built the agency wood-house and store-room and gave it two coats of paint; and have put up most of the agency board fences that is needed. Also finished the school-house, and it has two coats of paint on it. The picket fence is finished around both of the school-houses, and most of the fence has one coat of paint on it; and it all looks like a different place. I intended to improve the mills and race and dam, and had enough money to do so, but for some cause the Department saw fit to stop it.

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL TRAINING

is under the supervision of the Catholic Church. The Sisters that are employed are of the Benedictine order, five in number. First is principal teacher, from the State of Indiana; second is matron and seamstress, from Minnesota; third is cook and laundress; fourth, assistant cook and laundress; fifth is assistant cook. The last three are from Switzerland. The assistant is a brother of the Benedictine order. All of their homes are at Mount Angel, Marion County, Oregon. The industrial teacher is an Indian, born and raised in Oregon, and belongs to this reservation. The salaries are as follows:

	Per annum.
Principal teacher	$600
Assistant teacher	500
Industrial teacher	500
Matron and seamstress	350
Cook and laundress	350
Assistant cook	300
Assistant laundress	300

Seven school employés in all. This is paid entirely by the Government.

There is one priest, Father Croquet; he has a church of his own; it was built principally by the Indians; the land belongs to the school. He has about 200 members. The church supports him.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

We have a police force of five, at $8 per month and furnish clothing and rations' but their salaries have been raised from $8 per month to $10. One of them serves as captain and superior judge and clerk of the court, two others as associate judges, another as sheriff, and the last of the five as prosecuting attorney; this is as it should be. There is a number of the Indians who would like to have all of the present police force removed, so as to get their places for themselves or friends, but I think different. They are well trained and understand their business and save much litigation.

I can not close this report without saying something about Dr. Andrew Kershaw. He differs with me politically, for he is a strong Republican; but is a good doctor; that is more than I have had since I have been here before. The practice of sending doctors to the Indian reservation that have only the theory but have not had practice I think is all wrong. I think that Dr. Kershaw should be retained as long as he wishes the position; this is written without his knowledge or consent.

Yours, with respect,

J. B. McCLANE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF KLAMATH AGENCY.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON, *August* 10, 1889.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency.

NUMBER OF INDIANS.

From a census just completed I find the Klamaths and Modocs to number 769 and Snakes 135, making a total of 904. Of this number 419 are males and 485 females. Of these numbers 243 are males over eighteen years of age, and 315 females over fourteen. School children between the ages of six and sixteen, 232, and children under six years 114. The Klamaths and Modocs are so interblended by marriage that it is impracticable to separate them on the census roll.

THE RESERVATION.

Klamath reservation is situated in southern Oregon, just east of the Cascade range of mountains. The lowest valleys are over 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. The reservation contains over 1,000,000 acres. The re-establishment of the out-boundary lines of the reservation has added to it about 80,000 acres. Three-fourths of the area is mountainous, covered with forests of pine, fir, and cedar; the other one-fourth is made up of sage-brush plains, valleys, and marshes.

CLIMATE.

On account of the great altitude of the reservation and its nearness to the snow-crowned peaks of the Cascade range, we have a dry, frosty climate. The winters are often long and sometimes severe, the snow falling to great depth; the last winter, however, was unusually mild. The summers are delightful, the air pure and bracing, the days warm and the nights cool.

STOCK-RAISING.

Klamath reservation is noted for the great variety of its rich, luxuriant grasses. This will always make stock-raising the surest and most remunerative industry the Indians can pursue. Most of the Indians own small bands of cattle, while a number have large and growing herds. Each year marks an improvement in their stock, both horses and cattle. The Indians own 2,620 head of cattle, 6,450 head of horses, and 250 head of swine.

AGRICULTURE.

There has been encouraging advancement each year, since I took charge of this agency, in agriculture. Last year probably 1,200 acres were sown. During the present year, according to the report of the additional farmer, 2,400 acres were seeded to wheat, oats, rye, and barley, and planted in gardens.

Had the season been favorable the Indians would have had grain sufficient for their own subsistence and a large surplus for sale. The unprecedented heat of June and July and the want of rain have cut short the crops. The yield will be small, probably half enough to supply them with bread.

EDUCATION.

We have two boarding-schools on the reservation, at which 215 Indian children have received instruction during the year. At the Klamath school the average attendance for the year has been 110 pupils; and at the Yainax school, 80 pupils, making the average attendance at the two schools 190 Indian children. Ten white children have also received instruction in these schools. Nine-tenths of all the children of school age have been in attendance at our boarding schools during the year. This is probably not surpassed within the bounds of the Indian school service.

Half the day is devoted to school-room exercises, and the other half to industrial work. In the main the teachers have been faithful and efficient, and the children obedient and studious, and the result has been that a large majority of the pupils have made commendable progress in their studies.

The schools are graded. In the Klamath school at the annual examination, 51 were advanced from a lower to a higher grade, and 4 having completed the prescribed course of study, were granted a certificate of honorable dismissal from school. In the Yainax school 38 were advanced from a lower to a higher grade, and 6 having completed the course of study were granted certificates of honorable dismissal.

In the industrial departments a large amount of work has been performed by the children, directed and assisted by school and agency employés. It has been our constant aim not only to give to these children a fair English education, but to instruct them in all branches of industrial work, so far as it has been possible with the resources at our command. The boys are taught the art of farming, gardening, dairying, caring for stock, and most of them are given some knowledge of the more useful trades, such as carpenter, blacksmith, and wheelwright work, painting, shoemaking, harness-making, etc. They are also taught how to saw and dress lumber and make plain furniture. The girls are taught all that belongs to housekeeping; also the art of cutting, fitting, and making all articles of male and female wear. All the clothing for the girls and a portion of the boys' clothing are made in the seamstress departments.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Connected with each school we have a farm and garden. The Klamath school planted this year 35 acres in grain and 8 in garden. The Yainax school planted 40 acres in grain and 4 in garden. Most of the grain has been cut for hay. The gardens will yield vegetables sufficient to supply the schools till the return of another spring.

DAIRY.

Each school has an excellent dairy consisting of 20 milch cows each, affording an abundant supply of milk and butter for the children. During the year 1,800 pounds of butter have been made, and the schools supplied with 8,000 gallons of milk. Each school stands in need of a dairy-house. The entire cost of each need not exceed $500.

School and agency herd numbers 275 head of cattle, old and young. From this herd 40 head of cattle have been butchered during the year for the use of the schools and agency, making a total of 18,000 pounds of beef net. We also have 20 head of swine, from which we have supplied the schools with 1,500 pounds of fresh pork.

It will be seen from the foregoing that we are supplying the children of our schools with a large amount of excellent, nutritious food from the garden, dairy, and herd with but little expense to the Government.

MISSIONARY WORK.

No more profitable field for faithful missionary effort could be found among all the Indians of this broad land; and it is a burning shame upon the brow of Christianity that while millions of money can be given to send the gospel to China, India, and Japan, not one dollar has been contributed within the last four years to Christianize the Klamath Indians—the heathen at our doors. And yet these people have not been left altogether without the benefits of Christian teaching. Stated religious services have been held at two points on the reservation, conducted by the agent and two Indian local preachers. These services have been largely attended, and have proved a source of great spiritual benefit to the Indians. Two large Sunday-schools have been maintained by the help of the employés, and attended by all the Indian children of the boarding schools.

INDUSTRIES.

These Indians are becoming more and more industrious and self-reliant. The assistance they obtain from the Government in the way of subsistence is small; none drawing rations except the sick and helpless. Their principal sources of subsistence are stock-raising, farming, and freighting.

The natural resources of the reservation are wonderful. Fish in great variety and of the finest quality abound in all the lakes and streams of the reservation. These can be caught at all seasons of the year and form a never-failing source of supply to the Indians.

In what is known as the Klamath Marsh the pond lily of the genus *Nuphar* grows in great abundance, covering thousands of acres, the seed of which is gathered mainly by the women and children. It forms an excellent and nutritious diet. Probably 500 bushels of this seed will be gathered this year. The Indians call the seed wo-kus. This marsh has been the harvest field for the Klamath Indians for centuries past.

CIVILIZATION.

The Klamaths and Modocs are making rapid advancement towards a higher civilization. They have beaten the spear and battle-ax into the plowshare and pruning-hook, and are learning and practicing the arts of peace. They have given up their idolatrous practices, discarded their "medicine men," and accepted the teachings of Christianity as their guide in morals and religion.

The large proportion of these Indians are quiet, peaceable, temperate, industrious and law-abiding. Diseases resulting from immoral practices—once so prevalent—are now almost wholly unknown among them. This speaks well for their improvement in virtue and good morals.

POLICE.

The Indian police consist of one lieutenant, one sergeant, and six privates. They have been true to the Government and faithful in the performance of their duties.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

This court is composed of three of the most intelligent Indians on the reservation. A large number of minor offenses have come before the court during the past year. The decisions of the court are usually correct and are accepted without complaint. They preside with dignity and enforce order and decorum in the court-room.

CRIMES.

No serious crimes have been committed during the year. The prevailing Indian offenses are wife-beating, infidelities between man and wife, and licentiousness among the young people.

SANITARY.

The health of the Indians has usually been good, and yet there have been quite a large number of deaths, mostly resulting from pulmonary troubles, the bane of the Indian race.

LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

One year ago last February, by order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I brought this subject before these Indians assembled in council; the nature of the severalty act was explained and the advantages of individual ownership pointed out to them, and the result was that the heads of families representing over 800 Indians signed an agreement to take lands in severalty, according to the Government law. A full report was in due time forwarded to the Office of Indian Affairs.

For some reason no further steps have been taken in this matter. The Indians are ready and willing to receive lands in allotment, and I believe it would be wisdom on the part of the Government to grant them lands in severalty at an early day, and do so recommend.

DEPREDATIONS.

Large herds of cattle have been constantly depredating on the rightful domain of the Indians. This has been going on for the last twenty years. I have kept the Indian Office informed as to these depredations and have followed their instructions; and yet I have found it impossible with eight police to guard 250 miles of an out-boundary line against the swarms of cattle that hover on all sides and sweep over the boundaries of the reservation upon its rich pasture lands. The Indians are exasperated, and unless more vigorous measures are instituted against these trespassers serious trouble will be the result.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I will soon be called upon to deliver up my charge to another. It will be with a full consciousness that I have endeavored to do my duty, using all the resources placed at my command, coupled with all the energies of my nature, to better the condition of the Indians under my care. It is to me a source of profound gratitude to be able to say that these Indians have made marked advancement along all the lines that lead up into a broad and permanent Christian civilization. So that to-day four-fifths of the Klamaths and Modocs are prepared to take lands in severalty and to assume the prerogatives and responsibilities of citizenship.

JOSEPH EMERY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SILETZ AGENCY.

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON, *August* 20, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for year ending June 30, 1889.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

The census and statistics have been been carefully gathered. I have used all employés in this work, collecting from each such items as was connected with his duties. The population is as follows:

Males over eighteen years of age	201
Females over eighteen years of age	211
Males and females between the ages of six and eighteen	90
Children under six years of age	104
Total	606

EDUCATIONAL.

When I assumed charge of the agency on the 1st of April, 1889, the school had been closed for eight or nine months. The school was reopened, and by persistent letter-writing I obtained authority to employ a blacksmith and wheelwright. Thereby I was enabled to open the blacksmith and wagon shops. Authority was also obtained to employ apprentices in both the shops and sewing-room, thereby affording better facilities for industrial training than had been afforded during my acquaintance with the agency; fair progress has been the result in the school-room and shops.

MISSIONARY WORK.

During the short time I have been in charge there have been about forty members taken into the Methodist Church and about the same number have been baptized into the Catholic Church. I have given all possible aid and encouragement to the church work, and have endeavored to secure to the Indians the privilege of religious liberty.

SAW-MILL AND LUMBER.

After making a number of earnest appeals to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs authority was granted to repair the saw-mill and planing machine and to employ a sawyer. Immediately after July 1, I commenced the work of repairing the mill, and am now ready to saw lumber for the first time in four years. We feel greatly encouraged that one o the greatest needs of the Indians can be supplied soon, and that they can in a short time have all the lumber they need for improvement.

GRIST-MILL.

The grist-mill should be removed and repaired; it has been lying idle for years. The bolting-cloth has been entirely destroyed by rats. There is no flouring-mill nearer the agency than 60 miles; consequently the Indians can realize nothing from wheat if they raise it. This is a matter of serious import to the Indians. They buy all the flour they use except the small amount furnished by the Government to old and infirm. The result is that thousands of dollars leave the reservation each year for breadstuff that should be produced on the reservation, and would be produced if there was an opportunity to have the wheat ground into flour.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Authority has been granted for the erection of a laundry building, and for the repair of the boarding and school houses. These improvements are badly needed and can now soon be made, since we have opportunities to make lumber; but there are other improvements much needed. A wind-mill, tank, and tower is very necessary to the security of the school buildings, and also to furnish an ample supply of water for ordinary purposes of the school and laundry.

CIVILIZATION AND AGRICULTURE.

The Siletz Indians all wear citizens' clothes. Most of them speak and understand English enough for ordinary intercourse. Almost half of them read and write, and a number of the younger ones are fairly well educated. They all live in houses; their houses are all frame and box, no log. A fair proportion are painted, and some of them well finished and reasonably furnished. As a rule the more advanced class take considerable pride in their homes. The teepee, the blanket, and the moccasin are things of the past on this reservation.

The agricultural lands are rich, very productive of all the crops grown in this latitude. Apples and pears and almost every variety of small fruit grow abundantly here. The Indians are engaged in the raising of oats, timothy, potatoes, garden vegetables, and almost every variety of fruit. Wheat is not grown extensively, for reasons above stated. They are gradually selling off their ponies and buying work-horses. I am glad to note that some of them are awaking to the importance of raising cattle, and pay more attention to stock-raising than heretofore.

They are fairly sober, and industrious, quiet, and easily controlled, and are good laborers for wages. They are much sought after by white people on the outside of the reservation—in the hop-fields and elsewhere. While there has been no rapid advance in civilization I feel fully warranted in saying that our progress has been steady and bene-

ficial. For further information concerning crops raised, lands cultivated, stock owned by Indians, and buildings erected by Indians, I refer you to the statistics accompanying this report.

ALLOTMENTS.

In the year 1887 the work of allotting was commenced on this reservation by Special Agent M. C. Connelly. Seventy-one complete allotments were made; the work was then abandoned. In my monthly report for April last I alluded to the anxiety of the Indians to receive the allotment authorized by law. On May 21 the honorable Commissioner writes and directs me to submit a report showing the surveys required to be made in order that the work of allotment could be completed on the reservation. On the 3d of June, 1889, I made my report to the Commissioner, showing, as nearly as possible from the records at this office, the condition of the surveys of the reservation, since which time nothing has been heard at this office in relation thereto. I take this occasion to repeat that the Indians are very anxious to have their lands allotted to them, and I believe that allotting their land in severalty will do more to inspire them with a pride of ownership and build them up more rapidly than any one thing that can be done for them.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

The court as now constituted is of material aid to the agent in the settlement of the many little difficulties that come up among the Indians, and its decisions have in the main been correct and satisfactory. The court has worked well as one of the means of civilization instituted by the Government on this reservation.

Very respectfully,

BEAL GAITHER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF UMATILLA AGENCY.

UMATILLA AGENCY, *Pendleton, Oregon, July* 9, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, embracing the period from May 9, 1889, when I assumed charge, to the end of the fiscal year, in conformity with instructions in your letter dated May 31, 1889, marked A.

THE RESERVATION.

This reservation was established in 1859, and is situated in what is known as eastern Oregon, "the great inland empire of the Northwest." It contains about 270,000 acres, the greater portion of which is the finest of agricultural land, while the balance is grazing and timber land. The Blue Mountains, which skirt the eastern boundaries, gradually slope down to the valley, in long unbroken ridges, affording easy access to the timber lands situated on the summit. The altitude of the reservation ranges from 6,000 feet at the eastern boundary to 1,000 feet at the western. Numerous streams, rising in these mountains and flowing through the valleys, afford an abundance of water, the most important of which is the Umatilla River, a beautiful stream, which flows in a westerly direction through the reservation. The bottom lands contiguous are covered with a heavy growth of timber, interspersed with numerous glades and grassy openings, which afford many a pleasant and happy home for these people. The agricultural lands are very productive, and yield from 30 to 40 bushels of grain to the acre without any irrigation whatever; and if these Indians had received their land in severalty years ago, and been thrown upon their own resources, so that necessity would have driven them to the utilization of the fertility of this soil, they would now be enjoying a competency that would have placed them in circumstances of perfect independence and beyond the possibility of want and distress, instead of being, as they now are, helpless pensioners on the bounty of "Uncle Sam." Abundance of fish are found in the streams, which at certain seasons of the year the Indians secure in great numbers. The mountains furnish plenty of game, such as bear, cougar, deer, elk, lynx, etc. After a residence of twenty-eight years in this locality, giving me a thorough knowledge of these Indians and the lands they occupy,

I am convinced that this reservation possesses more natural advantages than any other in the United States. We have the finest of agricultural land, abundance of water, the best of timber, fine pasture lands, excellent climate, railroads for exporting our grain and importing our supplies, and being surrounded on three sides by a thrifty, energetic white population, these Indians, thus so favorably situated, will in a few years be eminently fitted to take their place by the side of their white brothers, and with measured tread march on in the great hosts of advancing civilization.

THE AGENCY.

The agency is situated in the northwestern part of the reserve, 5 miles from Pendleton, a growing town of about 4,000 population. The location is very good, but a better one could have been selected from the numerous groves that lie but a short distance from the present site, so that refreshing shade would by supplied during the hot weather, together with plenty of cool spring water, both of which are some distance from the present location. The agent's house, however, is pleasantly located in a grove of shade trees, with a fine spring of cool water within a few feet of the door.

BUILDINGS.

Whilst Special Agent Welton was in charge of this agency he obtained authority for and erected a new warehouse, 30 by 75 feet, one end of which has been fitted up for an office and medical dispensary. This new building is a great convenience, and provides a place of security for the Government supplies here, affording ample room for the storage and proper classification of the same. The agent's residence is a two-story wooden building containing six rooms. It is in fair condition, and answers very well the purpose for which it was intended.

The saw-mill, which is situated in the mountains about 18 miles from the agency, is in a fair state of repair, but on account of the scarcity of timber in its immediate vicinity it is very difficult and expensive to operate successfully. The grist-mill is situated on the Umatilla River, 7 miles above the agency, and is somewhat out of repair at present, and will require the expenditure of a large amount of labor in the building of a new dam and the repair of the race, before it will be in suitable condition for service.

The other buildings of the agency consist of old log huts, erected over a quarter of a century ago, and are now rotten and utterly worthless, and should be torn down and destroyed.

CROPS.

The Indians and mixed-bloods are now busily engaged in harvesting their crops, the amount of which I can only approximate, viz:

Wheat	bushels	350,000
Corn	do	6,000
Oats	do	20,000
Barley	do	25,000
Potatoes	do	12,000
Turnips	do	25,000
Onions	do	12,000
Beans	do	10,000
Other vegetables	do	25,000
Melons	number	10,000
Hay, cut	tons	2,000

EDUCATION.

We have one boarding-school on the reserve with an average attendance during the fiscal year 1889 of 50 pupils. Nearly all of them can read and write, and quite a number are much farther advanced and are now studying some of the higher branches. These Indian boys and girls are remarkably bright and learn the English branches very rapidly; they are easily controlled, and as a general thing are quite studious. I hope to open up the school in September with as many pupils as the capacity of the building will permit, and I intend to spare no pains in making it a greater success this year than it was last.

We are sadly in need of a new school building, and I would respectfully urge the construction of one as soon as possible as the structure now in use should be condemned.

EMPLOYÉS.

The employés of the agency consist of an interpreter, clerk, physician, carpenter, wagon-maker, and blacksmith, all of whom have given good satisfaction since I have been in charge. These employés have been sufficient for the needs of this agency during the year, and the same positions should be authorized for the coming fiscal year.

INDIAN POLICE.

The Indian police consists of 7 members, viz, 1 captain and 6 privates. They are efficient officers, and are an indispensable adjunct to the management of the affairs of this reservation. In a recent communication to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs I recommended an increase of 3 in the police force. This, I am pleased to note, has been granted, so that for the ensuing fiscal year we will have a force sufficient to enforce the rules and regulations of the Department with facility and dispatch.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

The court of Indian offenses is presided over by two competent Indian judges. The decisions of the court are usually accepted without complaint. They preside with dignity, and in the court-room order and decorum are rigidly enforced. They are very prompt, and after a careful and impartial trial speedily punish all offenders found guilty.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the school has been excellent since Special Agent Welton supplied it with wholesome water.

The sanitary condition of the agency has been very good until recently. For the last month my four children have been suffering with typhoid fever; also my clerk and blacksmith have been unable to attend their duties. They have all fully recovered, except my children, who are now convalescent. There has been considerable malarial fever among the Indians during the last six weeks, but they are all improving at present.

CENSUS.

The census for the fiscal year 1889 shows the population for the three tribes of Indians on this reservation to be as follows:

Walla-Wallas	399
Cayuses	408
Umatillas	176
Total	983
Males over eighteen years of age	267
Females over fourteen years of age	411
Children between the ages of six and sixteen years	196

Very respectfully,

LEE MOORHOUSE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF WARM SPRINGS AGENCY.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON, *August* 24, 1889.

SIR: According to the request contained in your circular dated July 1, 1889, I have the honor to submit the following, my first annual report since assuming charge of this agency. On the 17th July I relieved Mr. D. W. Butler, my predecessor, and having been here so short a time, I am unable to make as complete a report of the condition of affairs here as I would like.

The greater part of the time since I have been here I have spent in repairing the agent's house. It was built in 1864, and has not been repaired for a long time. I find

the underpinning badly decayed, which has caused the house to settle considerably. In fact, all the buildings here are old and dilapidated; many of them leak and are scarcely habitable in bad weather.

The grist-mill was built about thirty years ago, and is very much out of repair, the Indians often being obliged to go to Prineville or Tygh Valley, a distance of 40 miles, to get their grinding done. The present season having been a very unusually dry one, they have but very little wheat to grind.

I find that they have never given much attention to irrigation. By making a few ditches, taking out the water from Shitike Creek or Warm Springs River, their crops could be secured however dry the season might be. This I shall endeavor to have done next year.

There is also a great scarcity of water at the Sinemasho school. During the greater part of the summer water has been hauled there by teams a distance of 3 miles, and was of an inferior quality. It is of great importance that wells should be dug or pipes laid to furnish an abundant supply of good water for the purposes of the school there.

During my short stay here I have seen comparatively few of the Indians belonging to the reservation, as a very large proportion of them are absent in the Willamette Valley, being largely employed in that section as hop pickers. Their crops having proved almost a complete failiure this year, they have been compelled to resort to other ways and means for gaining a subsistence for the coming winter, and have gone to the hop yards in larger numbers than ever before.

Owing to the absence of so many Indians of all ages the school has been greatly reduced in numbers, and it would be difficult for me to write with anything like accuracy of the work being done there. The school buildings need many repairs and the school-rooms should be enlarged and improved in order to get the best results. The employés, so far as I have been able to judge, are doing good work in their respective departments. I shall endeaver to make fuller and more complete reports hereafter, when I have had more time to inform myself as to affairs on this reservation.

I find from census taken by Agent D. W. Butler, my predecessor, to be as follows: Warm Springs, 413; Wascoes, 252; Tennioes, 71; John Days, 511; Piutes, 67; making a total of 855. Total number of Indian children of school age, 175.

The allotment of lands was commenced last winter by Special Agent H. J. Minthorn, but was not completed, lands being allotted to the Wascoes, Tenninoes, and Piutes; there being no lands allotted to the Warm Springs and John Days on account of the northern boundary line of the reservation being under dispute, but now as the line is definitely located by the authority of the Secretary of the Interior I expect that the work will be taken up and finished this coming winter. There are about 111 families living on lands allotted to them, and 104 engaged in agriculture or other civilized pursuits.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. LUCKEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN UTAH.

REPORT OF UINTAH AND OURAY AGENCY.

UINTAH AND OURAY AGENCY,
White Rocks, Utah, September 1, 1889.

SIR: I herewith transmit my annual report of these agencies, with accompanying statistics.

UINTAH AGENCY.

The Uintah Agency was consolidated with the Ouray Agency July 1, 1886, the headquarters being at Uintah Agency, which is situated on the Uintah River, about 100 miles north of Price, a station on the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, about 170 miles east of Salt Lake City. The reservation contains over 2,000,000 acres of land, which is well watered by the Uintah and Du Chesne Rivers and their tributaries, and contains a large acreage of fertile lands, more than sufficient for the wants of the Indians. The elevation of this agency above sea-level is 6,130 feet.

Indians on the reservation.—This reservation is occupied by two tribes of the Ute Nation, known as the Uintah Utes and the White River Utes. It was originally set apart for the Uintah Utes and was occupied by them many years ago. The White Rivers were brought here in 1880 after the Meeker massacre.

The Indians at present occupying the reservation are White Rivers 421, Uintahs 453; most of these are located on farms within a radius of 12 miles of the agency. Tabby, chief of the Uintahs, with a band of 15 lodges, is located on the Upper Du Chesne, about 65 miles from the agency.

Issues, annuities.—Rations are issued weekly, consisting of flour, beef, sugar, coffee, salt, and baking-powder, in an amount equal to about a half ration. Agricultural implements are issued to an amount actually required for use. An annual distribution of annuity goods is made, consisting of blankets, shawls, boots and shoes, ready-made clothing, etc. An annuity payment was made this year, of which the Uintahs received for each man, woman, and child $13.54.; the White Rivers received $7.04. The cause of the smaller sum being paid the White Rivers is from the fact that the payment of the Meeker pension is made from the annuity of this tribe. There was also paid a gratuity fund amounting to $1,235.65. This sum was divided among industrious Indians who sent their children to school.

Agriculture.—Great progress has been made in farm and other work during the past year. There is a spirit of rivalry existing among these Indians as to who will have the largest and best farms. All of the agricultural implements needed have been promptly sent me by the Indian Office and properly distributed; 35,000 pounds of wire fencing were issued the past year and 25,000 additional pounds have been ordered and are now on the way here. No Indian receives fence wire until his fence posts are planted.

By authority of the Indian Office I purchased from the Indians for agency use 50,000 pounds of oats of their own raising. I have same authority to purchase from them for the present year a similar amount for the same purpose. This has been very encouraging to the Indians and has greatly stimulated them to continued labor.

The agency farmers have been constantly with them, instructing and assisting them in their work. I have the reservation divided into two farming districts, known as the agency and Duchesne districts. I have farmers stationed in each district and in charge thereof. The Duchesne district is 65 miles from the agency.

Last fall the Indians cut and hauled to the agency 200 cords of fire wood for the use of the agency and school, for which I paid them $5 per cord. The two reapers that were added to our farm machinery have done good service in assisting in gathering the crops.

The general impression has been that these Indians were a lazy, indolent people, only fitted for war and the chase. I do not find it so; to the contrary, I find them to be able and willing workers; all they needed was the opportunity and means to do so; they have been heretofore sadly neglected in these things. Now that they have the opportunity, which I am happy to say has been afforded them by the Government in speedily granting any needed requirement, they have progressed more rapidly in the last two and one-half years than any other tribes in the country.

What is now most needed are water ditches to bring more land under the plow. I have received instructions from your office to forward plans for such ditches, with an estimated cost for the building of the same, which I will do at the earliest opportunity.

Freighting.—All agency freights are hauled by the Indians from Price, distant 100 miles. They receive $2 per hundred pounds. They have a special liking for this kind of work and make good freighters. They have proved themselves to be trustworthy and reliable.

Saw-mill.—The agency saw-mill has been placed in complete running order, and is now sawing logs for the Indians. I have received authority to purchase from them 100,000 feet of logs, to be delivered at the mill. These logs are now being cut in the mountains, and upon their delivery I will be able to place the agency buildings in thorough repair and assist the Indians in building houses. No wickiup cloth is issued here. It is my purpose to compel every head of a family to build a log house. I have now one hundred windows and fifty doors for issue to builders.

Cattle.—The agency herd of cattle that was distributed over one year ago have been well taken care of, as well as the increase. The distribution of these cattle has done more to improve these Indians in inducing them to farm work and holding them on their reservation than anything that has been previously done. They take a great interest in their little herds and watch them with jealous care.

I have been very much annoyed by cattle trespassers, who have been grazing their cattle on this reservation for a number of years without paying any consideration for the same. On taking charge of these reservations nearly three years ago I made it my duty to see that a proper grazing tax was collected. These cattle ranged from 60 to 100 miles from the agency, and it required constant vigilance on my part. I, however, succeeded after much difficulty in collecting nearly $10,000 grazing tax, $6,600 of which was distributed per capita among the Indians. Other cattle were driven from the reservation. These cattle men feel very much chagrinned at being compelled to pay a grazing tax, and are disposed to give me as much trouble as possible. They have gone so

far as to report me to the Department in lying statements, but the Indian Office, having informed itself of the facts, have fully sustained my action in these matters. I propose to continue to do my whole duty to the Indians in this matter so long as I continue to act as their agent. I do not propose to tolerate trespassers.

Minerals.—Previous to my taking charge of this agency January 1, 1887, asphalt, known as gilsonite, was discovered on this reservation, near its southeastern border, and was being worked by the discoverers, and the substance shipped to Eastern markets for their benefit. No effort had been made to stop them. The parties in interest claimed that the lands upon which the mineral was found were off the reservation. I investigated the matter and found that such was not the case, but, to the contrary, that the lands on which they were mining were a part of the reservation. I then ordered all work on such lands stopped and compelled the parties to leave the reservation.

At the opening of Congress a bill was introduced and passed entitled "An act to restore to the public domain a part of the Uintah Valley Indian Reservation, in the Territory of Utah, and for other purposes." This act was approved May 24, 1888. It provided that about 7,000 acres of the land of this reservation upon which the gilsonite was found be set apart and attached to the public domain; said lands to be sold for the benefit of the Indians, the gilsonite lands at $20 and the agricultural lands at not less than $1.25 per acre.

This act further provided that before it should take effect it should be submitted to the Indians and be ratified or agreed to by three-fourths of all the male adults. Two councils of the Indians were held at the agency on September 1 and 8 last, when the proposition was submitted to them, and by them agreed to unanimously. I reported the results of these councils to the Indian Office September 24 last, and on October 22 following the honorable Secretary of the Interior declared said lands attached to the public domain.

During the month of April last considerable excitement was caused by the discovery of a number of veins of mineral wax, known as "elaterite." The lands upon which this mineral wax was found was, as shown by the map of this reservation published in 1884 by the Department of the Interior, to be south of the southwestern line of this reservation. A great number of persons from Ashley, Heber City, Salt Lake City, and other parts of the country entered on these lands and staked out mining claims aggregating about 3,000 acres, established a mining district, began building roads, houses, fences, etc. I sent Mr. William G. Swanson, agency clerk, and Mr. J. T. McConnell, agency farmer, to make a reconnaissance of these wax lands, which were about 90 miles distant from the agency. They reported all of these lands as lying north of the "summit" or crest of a range of mountains called the "Divide."

A reference to the field-notes of that (southwestern) portion of the reservation, which field-notes were approved by the Indian Office in 1885, being one year *after* the map of the reservation was published, showed that this "Summit" or "Divide" or crest of mountains was the reservation line. Having satisfied myself that these lines were on the reservation, I sent Mr. J. T. McConnell with the agency police force to these wax lands and removed therefrom all trespassers, destroying 10 houses, erected and in course of erection, and Mr. McConnell also collected $511 from cattle men trespassing in that vicinity. Since that time I have kept the reservation clear of all intruders.

Police.—I have at this agency a police force consisting of a captain and six privates. This small force of men have done remarkably good service during the year, in maintaining good order on the reservation, looking after intruders and trespassers, scouting duty, etc. The increase of the captain's pay from $10 to $12 and the privates' pay from $8 to $10 per month, shows to them that their services are appreciated.

The Indians have been very peaceable and quiet during the year. There have been but few causes for arrest, and they were of an insignificant character.

School.—The school has a capacity for 25 pupils, but the average attendance has been considerably over 30. The building is a miserable dilapilated structure, scarcely habitable in cold weather; it has no accommodations whatever for pupils or employés. A new building is badly needed of three times the capacity of the old structure. Should such a building be erected the requisite number of pupils could be obtained.

OURAY AGENCY.

Uncompaghre Reservation.—The Ouray Agency is situated on the west bank of the Green River, near the junction of the White and Du Chesne Rivers, and about 35 miles south of Uintah Agency. The Uncompaghre Reservation adjoins the Uintah Reservation on the south, and contains nearly 2,000,000 acres of land, all of which is a desert, excepting small patches on the Green, Du Chesne, and White Rivers, which can be irrigated and used for agricultural purposes.

Indians on reservation.—This reservation is occupied by the Uncompaghre band of Ute Indians, with a few White River and Southern Utes, in numbers as follows:

Uncompaghre Utes	938
White River Utes	33
Southern Utes	59
Total	1,030

These Indians are known as "blanket" Indians, and have made but little advancement. In the past they mostly followed the hunt and spent their time in gambling and horse-racing. They have done little or no work; they have not had the opportunities offered them. Their reservation is a desert. There are no agricultural lands, excepting about 200 acres on the border of the Du Chesne River, that are cultivated, out of the 2,000,000 of acres contained in the reservation. This 200 acres is overcrowded with small farmers, and there are now a large number who are willing and anxious to farm if they had the agricultural lands upon which to locate. Some are now locating on the Uintah Reservation, where they can take out ditches and go to work. Discoveries during the past year show that this reservation contains immense deposits of a

Mineral similar to that discovered on the Uintah Reservation – asphalt, or "gilsonite," as it is called. During the past year a number of trespassers crossed the eastern line of this reservation and located mining claims of this mineral, and in February last I sent the police force, in charge of Mr. J. T. McConnell, Uintah agency farmer, and Mr. John McAndrews, agency herder, to that portion of the reservation and drove out the intruders, destroying their stakes, houses, fences, etc.

This reservation, although a barren waste, is rich in minerals; and inasmuch as the Indians are prohibited to mine on their reservations, I most cheerfully recommend the sale of this reservation, and that the proceeds of such sale be used to settle these Indians permanently upon the lands of the Uintah Reservation, in the building of houses, water ditches, and for such other purposes as would provide them with comfortable homes and with the means of home support within their reach, the great object being to keep them on their reservation, giving them no necessity of going into the adjoining States and Territories following the chase. Little or no progress can be made with these people until this has been accomplished.

Issues, annuities.—Rations are issued weekly at this agency, consisting of beef, flour, sugar, coffee, and baking-powder. An annuity was made during the year, each man, woman, and child of the Uncompaghre tribe receiving $14 each.

The 33 White Rivers received $7.04 each.

The 59 Southern Utes holding tickets at Southern Ute Agency were compelled to go there to draw their money. As these Southern Utes have made their home on this reservation, and to prevent the necessity of their being compelled to travel so long a distance as the Southern Ute Agency to draw their annuity, I have asked for and received authority to transfer these Indians to the Ouray pay-roll, and to cancel their money tickets issued at their former reservation.

An annual distribution is made of blankets, clothing, boots and shoes, etc. A gratuity payment amounting to $1,235.65 was made to those Indians who were prominent for industry and good conduct during the year.

Agency buildings.—The buildings at this agency, with the exception of the agent's house, are in a very dilapidated condition, and are fast going to decay. They are scarcely habitable. They consist of the old cotton-wood stockade quarters, built by the troops in 1880, and was then known as Fort Thornburg. These buildings can not be repaired. It would be folly to rebuild at the present site. Should the Indians be located on the Uintah Agency, a sub-agency could then be established and new buildings erected.

Police.—These Indians have always opposed the creation of a police force. During the year, however, I appointed a force consisting of a captain and six privates. I selected for such the best men in the tribe. The result is that I have a good, reliable, and brave set of men, who execute my orders with promptness and fidelity, and who take a pride in their new calling.

School.—There is no school at this agency, nor has there ever been one. It was generally supposed that they were opposed to such, and, in fact, opposed to white men's ways—that they were a warlike, desperate people. I do not find it so. I find them patient and obedient. I have never issued an order that was disobeyed, or given an advice that was disregarded by them. Even during the troubles of 1887, when they were fired on and attacked by the militia and people of Colorado upon the pretense of having violated some game law, and when the country was alarmed at what was supposed to be a threatened Ute war, these Indians, at my command, put up their guns and retired to their wickeups, and have remained on their reservation since that time.

A school should be built at this agency at once, with boarding facilities. They should be no longer neglected. The Indians will send their children to school if a school be provided for them at their agency. Their children can not be accommodated at the Uintah school, as that school is now overcrowded. They are not prepared to send their children to the Grand Junction school at Colorado, for the reason that, during the troubles of 1887, I was officially notified by Congressman Symes, of Colorado, and General Reardon that any Ute Indian crossing the Colorado line would be shot on sight. They requested me to so notify the Indians, which I did. For this reason the Indians are not willing to send their children off the reservation and into Colorado to the school at Grand Junction. A school at this agency could be under the control of Mr. A. M. Graves, the superintendent of the Uintah school. He could manage both of them. The distance between them is but 35 miles, and frequent visits could be made.

When this Ouray school is built and in running order the prejudices against sending children to Grand Junction will be overcome, and this school, with the Uintah school, would act as feeders to the Colorado schools.

Freighting,—Heretofore all agency freights were delivered to the agency from the railroad at Price Station by the contractors. This year all such freights were hauled by these Indians for the first time. In September last the first train of eighteen four-horse wagons started out for that purpose. Since then they have been very eager and anxious and will hereafter do all the freighting required here. They have broken their horses for this work and are now well equipped for further service.

Cattle.—The few cattle issued the Indians from the Government herd were well taken care of. An additional number have been issued during the past year.

Cattle trespassers have given much trouble during the year. I have served notice upon them to remove their cattle within a limited time. If the notice is not complied with at the expiration of the time I shall move on them.

Ute claims.—There is a growing restlessness over the claims of these Indians for loss of horses, cattle, sheep, etc., which were taken from them by the people of Colorado in August, 1887. These claims amounted to over $30,000. They were sent by me to the Indian Office at the time, and were submitted to Congress. The Indians have been very patiently awaiting the action of Congress. Nothing has been done. At every visit to the agency they call my attention to this matter.

Very respectfully,

T. A. BYRNES,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN WASHINGTON.

REPORT OF COLVILLE AGENCY.

COLVILLE INDIAN AGENCY, WASH.,
August 15, 1889.

SIR: In compliance with office circular dated July 1, 1889, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the Colville Agency, comprising the Spokane, Cœur d'Alène, and Colville Reservations. Having taken charge only on July 12, 1889, and only a few days since ascertained that it would be necessary for me to make the report in lieu of my predecessor. Mr. Rickard D. Gwydir, it has not been possible for me to collect the information necessary, as I have been unable during the short time since taking charge of affairs to visit and inspect all the different tribes under my charge. Hoping that the honorable Commissioner will pardon my inability to make as complete report as I would like, I will endeavor to make my calculations based upon facts and observations.

The tribes under my supervision occupyin the reservations are: the Colvilles, Upper and Lower Spokans, Lakes, Okonagans, San Puells, Joseph's band of Nez Percés, Moses' band of Columbias, Calispels, and Cœur d'Alènes.

CONDITION.

The crops are not so good on the *Cœur d'Alène* reservation this year, owing to the very dry season, but will average with their white neighbors in that vicinity. The Indians on the reservation number 501 men, women, and children, and are in a very prosperous condition. They have a great many horses, cattle, and hogs, and have purchased two fine stallions this season, determining to improve their breed of horses. This tribe is far ahead of any other belonging under this agency in civilized pursuits, nearly all hav-

ing good and well-tilled fields and comfortable houses and barns, and do not receive anything from the Government save in support of their schools and the instructions they receive from their farmer. Chief Saltese manages his people in a very satisfactory manner and they are as a general rule obedient to his orders.

The *Upper Spokanes*, known as "Louis's band," are not much on the work, but prefer loafing around the city of Spokane Falls, where they can get whisky and their women lead lives of shame. Something should be done with these Indians. My idea would be for the Government to place them on a reservation and not allow them permission to leave there, and by that means they might be weaned from their bad habits and try to do something which would be more creditable to them.

The *Calispel* Indians are gradually being crowded out of the Calispel Valley by the whites, and some action will have to be taken by the Government in the near future or they will cause trouble, as they have threatened the whites, and troops from Fort Spokane and also from Fort Sherman are stationed in the valley at present. These Indians should have their lands entered for them or be removed to some reservation.

The *Lakes*, *Okonagans*, and *Colvilles* are getting along very well farming, some of them having good farms.

Chief Whistleposum's (Lot) band of *Lower Spokanes* is located on the reservation where the agency buildings are situated. They are doing as well as could be expected owing to the limited amount of farming land. They number about 335 men, women, and children, and have about 3,000 acres under fence and about from 1,500 to 2,000 acres under cultivation. Not having as yet been allowed a farmer for this fiscal year, which is greatly needed and desired by these Indians, I am unable to give the exact amount of acreage in cultivation. Whistleposum makes a good chief and his people are obedient to his orders.

A school should be established for this tribe at once. The chief says he has been asking for a school for several years and thinks his people should have one. He says the Government built Chief Moses and Tonasket school-houses, and have never had a school there, but if the Government will build a school-house for his children he will see that they attend. It appears that Whistleposum, a few years ago, sent twenty-five children from his reserve to an Indian school in Oregon, and out of this number only five ever returned, the others having died there, and he says his "tum tum" has been sick (meaning his heart) ever since. That is one reason why he is so anxious to have a school on his reserve. A boarding school, in my judgment, would be a good thing for these Indians, and should be located at or near the agency, where the agent could look after its interests at all times; and I am satisfied that he (Whistleposum) would do all in his power to educate the children of his tribe. This matter has been referred to the Department at different times by my predecessor as well as myself since in charge, and would respectfully recommend that it be taken under consideration at as early a date as practicable.

The *Okonagan* Indians, under Chief Tonasket, are situated between Osooyes Lake and the Columbia River. They number about 215 men, women, and children, and cultivate small farms. They being situated so far from the railroad, with no market for their products, have not greatly advanced as farmers, depending mostly on their herds of stock (horses and cattle) for a living. The Government has within the last year built a mill and school-house for their uses, which have added greatly to the interests of the Indians in that locality. They are mostly Catholics, and I have been informed have a small chapel built near the Okonagan River.

Moses's band of Columbias occupy the country, together with *Joseph's band of Nez Percés*, on the Nespilem River. These people are all industrious and intelligent. Moses and Joseph hold the reins of government over the respective tribes and make good chiefs. They have large bands of good horses and cattle, for which they have unsurpassed grazing grounds.

The *Sko-las-kin's band of San Puells* occupy the country around Whitestone, about 12 miles from the agency, and are not a very aggressive people. They raise stock for a living, have no settled religion, but look on their chief (Sko-las-kin) as a prophet. He has a court of his own, jail and policeman, much to the disgust of the other chiefs, who are all willing to have but one jail at the agency. In this connection I would respectfully refer to my letter to the honorable Commissioner dated July 29, 1889.

EDUCATION.

There are four schools at this agency; two at Colville Mission and two at Cœur d'Alène (De Smet Mission) under contract between the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions. These schools have been conducted in an able and efficient manner.

The missionary work at this agency is still, as it has been for many years, under the supervision of the Jesuit fathers.

WHISKY.

The whisky traffic continues and will until the laws in regard to selling whisky to Indians are more rigidly enforced and respected. The mean white man is always ready to sell and the bad Indian always ready to buy. Only a few cases of intoxication have occurred near the agency, although in parts more remote they have been enabled to obtain the article in quantities to suit themselves.

CRIMES.

On the 14th day of July, 1889, an Indian named Kum-num-so-wich-it-tsa killed another Indian named Chin-na-ma-te-ssa. The murderer belonged to Sko-las-kin's band of San Puells, and the murdered Indian was Chief Moses's nephew and belonged to his band. The other tribes are watching this case very closely and fear nothing will be done with the murderer; that he will be allowed to go unpunished, as was Puck-mauk-kin, who murdered an Indian named Loo-cas between three and four years ago, and who is still running at large on the Okonagan Reservation. The Indians have threatened to hang Sko-las-kin's Indian, but I have told them to wait and see what Washington will do; that I am positive that Sko-las-kin's Indian will be punished and also Puck-mauk-kin, but that I have to wait until Washington tells me what to do in the matter. The United States commissioner at Spokane Falls refused to issue warrants for the arrest of these murderers, and said the cases properly belonged to the Territory. The prosecuting attorney for this district said he did not care to have anything to do with these cases, and as long as it was one Indian who had murdered another Indian that it was of little consequence, and did not wish to put the tax-payers to any extra expense on this account. But I feel very different in regard to this matter, and as I have been placed here to look after the best interests of the Indians, and to do my duty towards them, I feel that I am receiving but little encouragement.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The buildings at this agency have never been painted, they having been exposed to the weather for the past three years, poorly underpinned, and should have stone supports instead of small pine blocks. They are showing signs of sagging. It would certainly be economy on the part of the Government to have these buildings painted and properly underpinned, which could be done with comparatively small cost. This could be made a very beautiful place by finishing the buildings as they should be, and by planting a few shade trees.

POLICE.

The police are efficient and faithful and try to do their duty at all times; the force consists at present of 1 captain, 1 sergeant, and 7 privates.

INDIAN JUDGES.

I would recommend that the Indian judges of courts be paid a small sum monthly for their services. I am confident it will stimulate and cause a deeper degree of interest in the affairs of the courts.

SANITARY.

Regarding the sanitary condition of the several tribes under my charge, there has been much improvement during the past year. While the prevailing diseases are consumption and scrofula, there being very little difference as regards the number of cases of each, think from statistics at this agency both are on the decrease. Diseases of the lungs are always numerous from the mode of life of the Indians, they living in the "tepee" or tent, sleeping on the ground with only a blanket or skin under them, which in rainy weather becomes wet, oftentimes soaked through. Quite a number of houses have been erected during the past year, and many of the Indians wear shoes or boots instead of moccasins.

The sweat-house is in a measure being done away with, the physician having more calls among the Indians, showing they are gradually overcoming that prejudice against the white men's medicine and "medicine men," for which they have had such reputation in former years In my opinion it is only a question of time when the traditional "medicine dance," with all its superstitions, will be entirely discarded, the physician gradually gaining their confidence.

The past year has seen no epidemic among us and the deaths very few, not more than a dozen having died during the whole year, most of which are children, and so far from

the doctor as to be unable to reach him in time. A small building could be erected at very low cost, which would answer for a hospital. I would respectfully suggest some such building be placed at the agency for the successful treatment of diseases by the physician.

EMPLOYÉS.

The present force of white employés consist of physicians at Nespilem, Okonagan, and Cœur d'Alène; farmers at Nespilem, Okonagan, and Cœur d'Alène; sawyer and miller at Nespilem, and miller for Colvilles, whom I have always found good and competent for their places, and ready at all times to better the condition of the Indians. Authority has been asked the honorable Commissioner for the appointment of a farmer for the agency, which is needed and desired, and hope that the authority be granted. A good interpreter is also needed, but the appropriation made for such services for this fiscal year is too meager to allow the employment of a good and competent man for the position.

CONCLUSION.

In closing this report I beg leave to call your earnest attention to the matters and things mentioned in the report. With thanks for the kindness, assistance, and courtesy extended by the honorable Commissioner,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HAL J. COLE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF NEAH BAY AGENCY.

NEAH BAY AGENCY, *August* 12, 1889.

SIR: In compliance with custom and the rules of the Department I have the honor to transmit my fourth and last annual report from this agency. I inclose the census and required statistics.

As has been stated in my former reports these are not a farming people, but make their living almost entirely from the water. Fur seal, whale, halibut, salmon, and cod they catch in large quantities. The seal-skins they sell at Victoria or some of the up-Sound ports. The fish they dry enough for their food during the year, and sell large quantities to the towns on the Sound. These Indians own four schooners, with which they do their fishing and sealing. Two of these schooners are now in the extreme north on a sealing expedition.

I have two tribes of Indians belonging to this agency: The Makahs are located at the mouth of the Straits of Juan de Fuca and around Cape Flattery; the Quillehutes are 35 miles south of the cape on the Pacific coast. This latter tribe I have been using my best endeavors for the four years I have been here to have a reservation laid out for them, and in February last an executive order was issued withdrawing from sale and settlement and set apart for the permanent use and occupation of this tribe, a certain tract of land, "*Provided*, That this withdrawal shall not affect any existing valid rights of any party." This last proviso has had the effect of leaving the Indians just as they were before; for their village, which has been occupied by them from time immemorial, has been pre-empted by a settler, and no steps have as yet been taken to have him evicted. It is to be hoped that this will be done in the near future.

At a census taken as of June 30, 1889, the population of the Makahs is found to be 484; of these 232 are males and 252 females, of whom 76 are children of school age between six and sixteen. The Quillehutes number 252, of whom 125 are males and 127 are females, with 57 children of school age.

The schools at this agency have done good service during the past year, and the attendance has been good. It does not require a residence of four years at this agency to be convinced that the amount of good that could be accomplished for these children is very seriously affected by having the schools so near the homes of the Indians. Far superior results would be accomplished were the schools at a long distance from the tribes, when this constant intermingling of the children with the old Indians would not take place. Indeed, after four years' experience with a boarding-school right among the old Indians, I am almost compelled to believe that education increases the power of evil in children with no moral training at home. This these children have not, in fact, quite the contrary. It is not their fault. Let these children be educated for four or five years

away from the debasing influence of the old Indian, what a vastly higher view they would have of what is right and what is wrong, of truth and falsehood, of virtue and immorality. To do this would please neither the old nor the young Indian, but what of that? Would it not be a temporal and spiritual blessing to the young Indian, and eventually to the entire tribe?

Hoping that my successor here may meet with more encouraging results, and be of more benefit to these people, with thanks to the Department for its courteous treatment, and with no regrets at leaving,

Very respectfully,

W. S. POWELL,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF THE PUYALLUP AGENCY.

PUYALLUP INDIAN AGENCY, WASH.,
August 26, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my nineteenth annual report, giving a brief review of the matters connected with this agency.

The Indians on the Nisqually, Chehalis, Puyallup, S'Kokomish, and Squakson Reservations, having received patents for their allotments, are citizens, having been made so by the provisions of the Dawes severalty bill. They vote, pay taxes on their personal property, are self-supporting, and civilized. Their land is inalienable until this Territory becomes a State, when the legislature, with the consent of Congress, can remove the restrictions, and it becomes a title in fee simple. They are generally industrious, quiet, peaceable, and law-abiding, and make but little trouble.

Although they are citizens, the Government still continues to provide an agent for them, and to exercise a certain kind of jurisdiction over them, and to assist them to some extent. Their children are still educated at the expense of the Government, and it pays the expenses of small courts composed of their own members to regulate their intercourse with each other.

The Indians living on the Quinaielt Reservation are not citizens, their land never having been allotted. This reservation has never been subdivided, and the expense of surveying it into allotments would be very great compared with the proportion that is available for agricultural purposes. If the land along the river bottom could be surveyed a part of it might be occupied, but most of the uplands are nearly worthless, and the undergrowth is so thick and the land so mountainous that it would cost a great deal to survey that part of it.

Besides the Indians living on the reservation there are nearly half as many more that are not living on any reservation, but are still connected with this agency. These are scattered among the white settlements, some of them having homesteads, some having acquired land by purchase, some living near saw-mills where they work, and others roaming about fishing and living from hand to mouth.

According to the present laws the agent has no means of enforcing any authority over any Indians off from a reservation, and as a large proportion of those in this agency are citizens, it is easily seen that the authority of the agent is quite limited.

The citizen Indians make most of their living either on their farms or in other civilized pursuits. The Quinaielt Indians get most of their living by hunting and fishing. They get their money by picking hops, and fishing for the canneries, which is very profitable.

Aside from the tendency of the Indians to drink, all under my charge are generally quiet and orderly. But a very large proportion of them are very fond of liquor and drink whenever they have an opportunity. Situated as I am, it is not possible to do much to prevent this. By the aid of the police force and the courts of Indian offenses, it is measurably restrained on the reservations, although it is doubtful to what extent our authority extends over American citizens even if on a reservation, but it is very much kept in check there; off from the reservations, however, it is impossible to do anything effectively to check it.

The lands of the Puyallup reservation are immensely valuable. This Territory will soon be a State. Public opinion will press through the legislature, at the earliest possible moment, a bill removing the restrictions to the sale of their lands. In my judgment, a part of these lands should be sold. But I do think it very desirable that a part of the reservation, containing the homes of the Indians, should still be protected for a term of years. Avaricious and unprincipled men would very soon crowd them all out if they had the opportunity.

I think, however, that the laws should be so changed that the Indians should be allowed to sell even what is protected to each other, as the titles by descent are not satisfactory and are getting very much mixed. I think it would be advisable, too, that they should be allowed to rent to white men a part of this land under suitable restrictions. There is not the same necessity for the Indians on the other reservations to be allowed to sell their lands, and I should not recommend it, but I do think that even on those reservations they should be allowed to sell to each other so as to avoid this mixture of title, resulting from the descent by inheritance.

SCHOOLS.

There are five schools belonging to this agency. The largest is on the Puyallup Reservation and averages about 80 scholars. There have been three different head teachers during the year in charge, and the efficiency of the school has suffered in consequence. There has been a large and commodious boarding-house and school-rooms combined erected at that place during the year, which is now ready for occupancy as soon as the old buildings can be moved away. This will afford accommodations for half as many more scholars, and I hope to have a good school here soon.

The Chehalis and S'Kokomish schools are both on the reservation of the same name, and both together have nearly as many scholars as the Puyallup school has. Their success has been fair.

The Quinaielt and Jamestown schools are both together the size of one of the latter schools, so that all together there have been about 200 scholars in attendance.

They have hardly kept up to the standard of previous years, but have done good work. Two causes operate against us: First, the Indians are slowly diminishing, and second, the authority of the agent and his power to compel the attendance of the children has been curtailed. The schools are all supported by the Government, and are all industrial boarding-schools, except the Jamestown school, which, although a day school, still has rations issued to the scholars.

The usual formula followed is for the scholars to rise soon after 5, do their morning chores and prepare for breakfast by a little after 6. The morning work is then all done up so that they can go into school by 8 o'clock, when study hours are till 12. The afternoons are devoted to industrial pursuits, the scholars being detailed to work under the different employés, as convenience and necessity dictate. After supper there is a free and easy study hour for the children, in which there are no recitations, but singing and other exercises are interspersed as is convenient.

The most serious matter to be considered with reference to the Indians and their children, is their want of health. All are more or less diseased, and their systems are so weakened that they easily succumb to the attacks of any acute diseases that happen to prevail among them.

Two missionaries have labored among them during the year with fair success.

I omitted to say that owing to the annual pilgrimage of the Indians in this country to the hop-fields in September, the annual vacation is during that month with us instead of in July and August, as with others. Besides, the crops have to be gathered and the weeding done by the scholars, and if there were no schools during those months, that work would be seriously impeded. There is also a short vacation of a week or ten days at the end of each quarter.

Our Indians seem to us very much like white people. They have not the sterling qualities, however, which will keep them up, but easily slide back to their former condition. Like all lower races, they like their pleasure, and willingly barter substantial benefits for fleeting pleasure.

Hoping that the blessings of heaven may continue to shine upon us in the future, as they have done in the past, we continue on our work with faith and patience.

Very respectfully submitted.

EDWIN EELLS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF THE TULALIP AGENCY.

TULALIP AGENCY, WASH.,
August 15, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my third annual report, for the year ending June 30, 1889. The following is the census taken June 30, 1889:

	Name of tribe.					Total.
	Tulalip.	Lummi.	Swinomish.	Madison.	Muckleshoot.	
Families	140	82	65	42	28	357
Males over eighteen years	146	82	77	47	28	380
Males under eighteen years	66	69	42	22	23	222
Females over fourteen years	169	96	76	60	27	428
Females under fourteen years	63	63	34	18	25	203
Total of all ages	444	310	229	147	103	1,233
Males and females between six and sixteen years	83	59	40	32	27	241

The census just taken and forwarded to the Department is, I think, accurate and complete. It is not a very great task to get the census of this agency at any time, as I have always found the Indians perfectly willing to assist the agent and employés in the work, and they can be relied upon to do it when asked. No funds are provided by the Government for this purpose, and none are required. I paid one Indian $7.50 from fines of the court of Indian offenses, and this amount is the total cost of revising and completing the census for 1889.

The farming lands of these Indians are confined principally to the Swinomish, Lummi, and Muckleshoot Reservations, but there is some good agricultural land on the Tulalip Reserve, which is gradually being cleared and worked. The Tulalip and Madison Indians can not be classed as farmers, but make as much money perhaps as their neighbors cutting cord-wood, working in logging camps and saw-mills adjoining their reservations.

The Tulalip Indians have sold less wood the past year, compared with previous years, on account of having only two regular steamers touching at the reservation for the last eight months. Instead of three and four regular steamers, which formerly took from 5 to 10 cords on every trip, they have only two, that are satisfied with 4 cords. I estimate the amount of wood sold for the year at 2,000 cords, for which they received $2.50 per cord. This falling off has caused the Indians some little inconvenience, and money is not so plentiful as usual. If their potato crop proves a success, together with their annual revenue from the hop fields, I feel sure they will be able to pull through the coming winter quite comfortably. There has been some activity shown by the Tulalip Indians the past year in building, and there is a very few of them who can not boast of a good, comfortable dwelling-house. They have not cleared as much new land as usual the past year, but they have made up for this by making other needed and greater improvements.

The Swinomish Indians thrashed 20,000 bushels of grain last season. I think the prospects are good for a still better crop this year. I underestimated their crops last season, but it is a very difficult matter to say how a field of grain will turn out before it is harvested, and some of our ranchmen say the prospects are not encouraging this year, and the grain crop may fall short. The Indians of this reservation have about finished a large warehouse which they will use for storing grain. The grain is sold to the highest bidder on the premises and under the direction of W. T. Salmons, farmer in charge, and the Indians have always obtained the very highest market prices.

The Lummi and Muckleshoot Indians are farmers and have done fairly well the past year. They are self-supporting, but they are not so industrious, nor do they equal the Tulalip or Swinomish Indians in many respects. Considered as tribes they are not improving, and I doubt if they are holding their own. The following is an estimate of crops for the year:

Oats	bushels	29,150
Wheat	do	90
Onions	do	1,000
Potatoes	do	11,225
Turnips	do	2,075
Wool	pounds	500
Hops	tons	3
Hay	do	769

Of the 30,000 pounds flour furnished the agency the past year about two-thirds of that amount remains on hand unissued. No flour being issued only to the old and infirm, and to those unable to work, accounts for so large an amount being left over. The young people were given farming implements instead of flour, sugar, and coffee, and I shall recommend the Department to discontinue the issue of flour altogether in the future, except to those actually in need and requiring assistance in the way of rations, and to expend the amount thus saved in the purchase of harness, farming implements, seeds, etc.

Indian courts have been established with fair success on all the reservations belonging to the agency, but my main reliance has been upon the court located at agency headquarters, which is composed of the best material we have. This court tries all cases of importance, and generally disposes of the most of them satisfactorily to all concerned. It has greatly assisted me in maintaining order on the reservation, and the farmers in charge of the Swinomish and Lummi Reservations say the court system is a great improvement on the old plan of governing by chiefs and head men.

Our Indians, when away from the bad influences of white men, are easily controlled, and there would be but little use for either courts or police if whisky could be kept away from them, but, surrounded as they are by whisky and saloons, it is almost impossible to keep them from drinking. We have prosecuted as many as fifteen persons in the United States courts at Seattle at a single term for selling whisky to Indians, and yet the work goes on. The proceeds derived from fines imposed are used to repair dykes, roads, and bridges, under the direction of the agent and farmers in charge of the different reservations where repairs are needed. All officers of the court give their services free of charge, except the clerk, who receives $2 per month, or $1 for each sitting. All cases are disposed of at these regular appointed court days in each month, except those sent to the Territorial courts for trial.

There has been considerable sickness among our Indians the past year, and quite a number of them while off their reservations last spring died during the small-pox epidemic. Our school escaped the epidemic, but suffered a great deal from other sickness; but by careful nursing, the children have, with few exceptions, recovered and are now enjoying their usual health.

The Puget Sound Indians are not a very strong people at best, and it takes very little sickness of any kind to tell seriously upon their feeble constitutions. A very small percentage of the number born ever reach maturity, and I could mention any number of families who have buried from three to eight children and not a single child left. The very oldest seem the strongest, and while the younger generation are more intelligent and industrious they are physically weaker.

The agency buildings are all old, having been built many years ago, but they have been thoroughly repaired in the last two years and are quite comfortable and convenient. The agency has all the Government buildings necessary, and with proper care they will last for many years.

The industrial boarding-school, carried on by contract with the Catholic Indian bureau at Washington and under the supervision of the Roman Catholic Church, is in a flourishing condition and furnishes ample accommodations for all the children belonging to the agency. Four capable and experienced teachers, including a superintendent, assisted by eight sisters of charity, instruct the children, who receive every attention necessary to make them useful and intelligent citizens. The sleeping apartments are well supplied with suitable furniture, clean beds and bedding, and the children are furnished with an abundance of good, wholesome food. The school buildings are all in good condition, except the dining-room for boys, which will be thoroughly overhauled and repaired during the summer vacation and ready for use when school opens again in the fall.

Allotments have been made to nearly all the Indians belonging to the agency, and they are generally cultivating and improving their severalties.

Many of them depend solely upon their farms for support, and take as much pride in their stock and crops as white farmers. We have Indians that will never work, but this is not surprising, as you can find just such individuals in most any community.

I have endeavored to co-operate with Agent Eells in the management of our Indians, and I am sure his long experience has greatly aided me in the management of affairs generally.

Thanking the department for courtesies received,

I am, sir, very respectfully,

W. H. TALBOTT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Report of Missionary on the Yakama Reservation.

Fort Simcoe, Wash., *August* 15, 1889.

This year we have had two white missionaries, the writer and his wife. We have been assisted by Thomas Pearne and George Waters, Indian ministers. Abe Lincoln has done efficient service as interpreter.

There are on the reservation three good church buildings. The one at Stwireville is 36 by 72; it is handsomely finished, and it has an excellent bell. Divine service has been held in these churches, and also in the school building at Fort Simcoe, regularly during the year.

The Indians are interested in church work; attentive congregations fill the church each Sabbath; in fact, the religious, social, and intellectual condition of the Indians is better to-day than ever before. We constantly aim to teach them chastity, temperance, and honor, and thus to lift them into true Christian manhood and womanhood.

We are very anxious to teach them how to make pleasant homes. Mrs. E. A. Gascoigne, in visiting among the Indians, has taught the Indian women to prepare wholesome food, cut and fit garments, and to do all kinds of housework. Many of the Indians have good homes. In them you may see the Bible, hymn-book, newspaper, organ, sewing-machine, clock, and other marks of civilization. In this advance in civilization the Bible and the plow always go hand in hand.

The Indian has his gods which he dreads. They are to him terrible gods. They stand in the way of *all* solid improvement; but give him a new God, a new hope, a new heaven, and then the way to a true civilization is clear.

We have 160 Indians who are members of the church. The Indian ministers have been paid by the Indians. The white missionaries have been supported by the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

We thank Thomas Priestley, United States Indian agent at Fort Simcoe, for his assistance in our church work.

Very respectfully,

S. Gascoigne,
Missionary.

REPORT OF THE YAKAMA AGENCY.

Yakama Agency,
Fort Simcoe, Wash., August 16, 1889.

Sir: In compliance with instructions embraced in circular letter, dated "Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., July 1, 1889," I have the honor to submit the following as my third annual report of this agency:

THE RESERVATION.

This reservation contains about 36 townships, or 829,240 acres, and is situate east of the Cascade Mountains, a portion of the foot-hills thereof forming part. The Atahnam Creek and Yakama River form the northern and a portion of the eastern boundary; the southeastern, south, and western boundaries are indicated by treaty of March 8, 1859, the lines of which are not all plainly marked, and pass through a rough, mountainous country. There are about 240,000 acres of arable lands on the reserve, not more than one-half of which can be irrigated when the streams are as low as they have been this season. All of this land, when irrigated, produces good crops of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and almost every variety of root crops. Apples, pears, plums, peaches, and blackberries can be and are raised in abundance by a few of the more intelligent and industrious Indians. The mountainous lands are mostly covered with a good quality of pine and fir timber, and all is fairly good grazing land.

POPULATION.

By treaty ratified March 8, 1859, this reservation was set apart and ceded for the use of the following-named tribes or bands of Indians: Yakama, Palouse, Pisquose, Wenatshapam, Klickitat, Klinquit, Kow-was-say-ee, Li-ay-was, Skin-pah, Wish-ham, Shyiks, Oche-chotes, Kah-milt-pah, and Se-ap-cat, to be known as the Yakama Nation. The number estimated as belonging to the reserve is 3,675. Of these, my census, taken this year, shows the number living here during the year to be but 1,675. The most numerous tribes or bands now here are the Yakamas, Klickitats, and Wascos, and all are so intermixed by marriage that it is impossible to designate the number of each band. There has been a decrease of 90 in population since June 30, 1888.

OCCUPATION OF INDIANS.

These Indians are about all engaged in stock-raising and general farming pursuits. All except a few old and indigent (about 62) are now self-supporting. Of the 1,717 head of cattle issued to them last year, the number killed and sold by them did not ex-

ceed 25 head, and these were dry cows which I gave them permits to sell or slaughter for beef. The increase from stock then issued has been about 800 head, and all are being fairly well cared for.

These Indians take naturally to stock-raising. It is the most profitable farming pursuit in this locality, hence Indians will in future, doubtless, raise less wheat than heretofore. Cutting hay is much less labor than cultivating wheat-fields, and revenue greater. Indian wheat ordinarily sells in North Yakima at from 50 to 60 cents per bushel. When it is considered that these Indians are not all provided with labor-saving farming implements, and are compelled to haul their produce a distance of from 25 to 35 miles to market over a rough road, it is evident that the profit is by no means satisfactory as compared with raising hay to be fed to their stock at home.

During the months of August and September each year it has been the practice of large numbers of the Indians of the reserve to go with their families to the numerous hop-yards near the reservation and engage in hop-picking. Last year several trainloads went to yards on Puget Sound. The demand for Indian hop-pickers was unusually great, crops large, number of pickers less than in former years on account of refusal of "British Columbia" authorities to permit "King George" Indians to leave their reservations for such purposes, this by reason of small-pox scare. At present large numbers of our Indians are being engaged by hop-growers to go to their yards this month. Good pickers make from $1.50 to $2.50 per day. This is quite an inducement for them to leave the reserve, particularly this season, for many of them have lost most of their crops by reason of the excessively hot weather which prevailed during the months of June and July, and lack of water supply for irrigating their fields. They are, in consequence, short of food supply for the coming winter, and anxious to engage in some labor by which they can earn funds for its purchase.

Indians on the eastern portion of the reserve derive considerable revenue from sale of hay, for which they find a market at North Yakima and Toppenish Station, the latter on the reservation and but a few miles from the most important hay-fields. This season they will not market the usual quantity, more being required for their increased herds, and their crops being in part a failure.

Each year several bands of Indians of the reserve, and also non-reservation Indians, go to the salmon fisheries on the Columbia River, where they have been accustomed to obtain a food supply of fish to last them all winter. In this pursuit they complain of having their rights abridged by white men, as was indicated in my report of 1888.

CIVILIZATION.

Advance in civilization of these people is plainly indicated by increased desire to live in good houses and the discarding of the blanket as an article of wearing apparel. All are superstitious, but the number who believe in the power of Indian doctors to kill or cure by enchantment does not increase, particularly so since two who killed Indian doctors were punished by the Territorial courts for the offense, which, heretofore they considered no crime.

MISSIONARY WORK.

This important service is conducted under the direction and at the expense of the Methodist Missionary Society. For account of work done, see report of missionary, furnished herewith, marked A.

CRIME.

Criminal offenses on the reservation during the past year have been much less in number and of less serious character than in ordinary white communities of equal population. A large proportion of the offenses are infidelity to the marriage relation, disputes between members of the same family as to ownership of horses, etc., with occasional complaints of horse-stealing or unlawful possession of horses. The more important cases are heard by the agent, or referred to the

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

This court is valuable in relieving the agent from hearing trial cases. The decisions of this court are but rarely appealed from and generally give satisfaction, which facts are accepted as evidence that the findings are in accordance with equity and justice. They are a somewhat dignified body, and refuse to let "Indian attorneys" practice in their court on unimportant cases, and are not slow to reprimand or punish for "cantempt of court," or when occasion requires.

LAND IN SEVERALTY.

The fact that, although no allotments have been made, there are 25,000 acres or more under fence, and the same yearly increasing, is some indication of a growing tendency to accept in severalty, but otherwise there is no expression as to the general feeling on the subject. The few holding and improving separately occupy from 100 to 1,000 acres each. Occasionally question is raised as to the right of one man to fence and hold or occupy as much land as he may wish, which has heretofore been the rule. This will, ere long, cause complications and dissensions, which will only be permanently settled when each takes his land in severalty.

SAW-MILL.

Last fall we started our saw-mill; cut the lumber for and erected a neat, compact saw-mill building, and suspended work there for a short time in the winter on account of the cold weather. In early spring we again commenced, and during the season have sawed 1,053,000 feet of lumber and 55,000 shingles for the Indians, and run flooring required by them through our planing machine. This in addition to lumber used for erection of the saw-mill, building, and repair of bridges and agency buildings. The mill has been run for four-fifths of the year entirely by Indians. No stoppage on account of breakage or accident occurred during this period. Operations at the mill ceased June 30, 1889, when all the logs on hand had been made into lumber.

GRIST-MILL.

This mill has not failed to do all the work required. All the flour and feed required by the Indians is ground for them without charge, and flour required for the industrial boarding school is also manufactured. This structure is old and fast going to decay, can last but a few more years at best, and requires constant attention and repair.

WAGON AND BLACKSMITH SHOPS.

These shops I regard as the most important on the agency Two men and from two to four apprentices are constantly employed therein. Cost of material is but little, as most of the work done is repairing.

HARNESS AND SHOE SHOP

is conducted by an Indian of experience in both branches, who learned his trade at this agency. Apprentices are employed a portion of the year. Repairing of shoes for school children is done in this department and occupies the attention of the employés almost one-fourth of the year.

SANITARY.

General health of the Indians is fair. Scrofula and consumption are prevailing ailments. For further particulars see report of agency physician, forwarded herewith, marked B.

INSPECTION.

Inspectors Saunders and Marcum visited the agency during the year, and made a thorough inspection of the condition of affairs. To them I am indebted for many important and valuable suggestions.

INDIAN POLICE.

On June 30 all of my police resigned but three. They said they wanted either "more pay or less work," and I did not think their request unreasonable, particularly at that time, as they had been compelled to do an unusual amount of hard work, keeping sheep and cattle off the reserve. The line required to be watched covers a distance of over 40 miles. It is important that this line be guarded. The number of sheep and cattle being herded near the line was unusually large, and if not guarded they would "stray over" and scatter on the reservation. Good men can not always be obtained for police when the compensation is but $8 per month. Such service renders them unpopular with Indians, and when it is considered that on a reserve like this, where each policeman requires from two to four horses in the discharge of his duties, and that these horses last but a short time, the complaints of these men are entitled to consideration. Were it not that I permit these police to act as constables in the districts in which jus-

tices of the peace are located, and that they receive a small compensation for this service from costs received in justice courts, I could not obtain a man of the courage and intelligence essential for such positions. Indians respect the authority of the police when composed of men of known good character, courage, and intelligence, and cases of resistance only occur when it happens that inferior men are on the force.

INDIAN COMPLAINTS.

In 1885 there was awarded by R. S. Gardner, United States Indian inspector; R. H. Milroy, United States Indian agent; and H. D. Cock, acting as a board of arbitrators, to Frank Woscise, Moses Strong, Jason Lee, Louis Shuster, Satass Shuster, William Wanto, Tecumseh Yak-o-to-wit, and Cia-tia-tian, "old John and Billy," Indian residents of this reservation, in the aggregate the sum of $2,968.80 for damages by the Northern Pacific Railroad passing through their places. This money I am informed has been paid into the United States Treasury by the said railroad company, but, awaiting ratification by Congress, has not been paid over to the Indians. The parties interested, understanding that the money is to be paid to them in cash (although according to the agreement, a copy of which is on file in this office, it appears that the money was to be expended for their benefit or paid to them in cash as the Secretary of the Interior should elect), very naturally apply to the agent to know why they have not received their money, and it is difficult to satisfactorily explain the matter to them.

By the same agreement it was also stipulated that the sum of $5,309 was to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Yakama nation in payment for right of way by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company through this reservation, said sum to be expended for the benefit of said Indians as the Secretary of the Interior should direct. Inquiry is frequently made of the agent whether this money has been so deposited, and if so, why it has not been applied to the purpose for which it was designed. The information sought I am unable to furnish.

Complaint has been made to this office within the present month that white people on the north side of the Itahnam River have entirely drained said river for a considerable distance bordering on this reservation, and that in consequence the Indians residing on the south bank of said river within the reservation are deprived of water for their stock and other purposes. The United States district attorney for this Territory was promptly notified of the fact, and his advice asked as to what steps, if any, should be taken to correct the injustice done to the Indians.

Notwithstanding the survey of the south and east boundary of this reservation was made by direction of the General Land Office in 1886, and the line plainly marked at each mile, it is a singular fact that no such marks are now to be found for long distances on the line. In consequence, disputes between white settlers on the south border and the Indians are frequent, sometimes aggravated, and liable to become serious unless steps are soon taken to unmistakably distinguish the boundary lines. The rapid settlement of the lands bordering on the reservation and the natural tendency of stock to seek out the best pasturage bring this question of boundary into greater prominence each year.

The Indians residing on what is known as the Satass district are disappointed that their request for a portable saw-mill and a supply of barbed wire, presented in my letter to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated January 23, 1889, has not been complied with. They are situated 35 to 40 miles distant from the stationary saw-mill of the agency and are largely deprived of benefit from it. With a portable mill and the wire requested, they represent that all in that section, which embraces a large portion of the most fertile lands of the reserve, would soon be living comfortably in good houses, on farms well fenced and cultivated, and need no further aid from the Government.

SCHOOL.

Despite the impediments of withdrawal to the Catholic school at North Yakima, the changes of superintendents, the entire lack of any superintendent during a considerable part of the year, the destruction of the boarding-house by fire, and minor drawbacks, the boarding-school of this agency has been prosperous. The number, of school age, belonging on the reservation is 277. The school accommodations provided, until the burning of the boarding-house, were sufficient for 125 pupils. Until the burned building is replaced the accommodations available for those likely to attend are not what the interests of the school require.

The yearly session began September 17, 1888, and closed June 29, 1889. The average daily attendance during the year was 55 (omitting fractions). The greatest attendance was secured from January 1 to June 29, 1889, for which time the average was 70. No

force has been employed to secure attendance, but all other means have been used to that end. When it is borne in mind that the limits of this reserve are as extensive as an ordinary county the difficulty of securing a large attendance will be appreciated. I doubt if a Territory of equal extent, having a like number of white settlers scattered throughout its limits, can be cited where a larger proportion of those of school age attend school more regularly. Of the number reported of school age, about 40 attend school at North Yakima and other places outside the reservation. A considerable number of the Indian children are afflicted with diseases which render their attendance impracticable and undesirable for the good of the healthy ones. This class I estimate to be 20 per cent. of the whole, or about 55 in number. Deducting these from the school population it is seen that about 50 per cent. of all who can or should attend school are doing so for at least six months of the year at the agency school and elsewhere. I confidently hope for a considerable increase of attendance the coming year.

The educational progress of the pupils is encouraging for the future intelligence and morality of the people of the reservation. No serious difficulty has been found in securing good deportment and discipline. A mischievous attempt by some little Indian girls—not old enough to realize the importance of it—to set fire to one of the school buildings is the most serious misdemeanor to report.

The industrial training of pupils has received especial attention, as I regard it of first importance to the future welfare of this people that they be prepared to engage in industrial pursuits. The immediate products of the labor of pupils seem small. The work of the boys, especially, it is impracticable to compute in figures. It consists of repairing fences and buildings, policing grounds, plowing, cultivating fields and gardens, etc. This year, owing to the extreme drought, the fields and gardens, which were carefully planted and tended, yield practically nothing to be reported as products of the boys' labor. The girls, in addition to services cooking, washing, mending, etc., have manufactured, under the direction of the seamstress, the following articles:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Aprons	160	Pants	15
Butter, pounds	91½	Pillow slips	33
Cloaks	24	Skirts	58
Curtains	7	Stockings, pairs	88
Chemise	38	Bed sheets	34
Dresses	212	Towels	9
Drawers	122		

The health of the pupils has been good. No epidemic has prevailed. At one time, apprehending small-pox, the children were all successfully vaccinated. All cases of sickness among pupils have received prompt and careful attention by the physician and school employés. But one death has occurred—that of a girl, who went to her home sick, and died there, notwithstanding faithful medical attendance.

School teachers and employés have discharged their duties very acceptably. The following list shows their service, salaries, and other particulars required:

Names, positions, salaries, etc., of Indian-school employés at Yakama Industrial Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.

Names and positions.	Sex.	Race.	Age.	Married or single.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
T. C. Gordon, superintendent of school	M.	W.	32	M.	July 1, 1888..	July 16, 1888.
Samuel Motzer, superintendent of school	M.	W.	46	M.	Jan. 25, 1889..	May 15, 1889.
Florence I. Kilgour, superintendent of school	F.	W.	28	M.	May 16, 1889..	June 30, 1889.
Harry J. Kilgour, industrial teacher	M.	W.	31	M.	July 1, 1888..	Do.
Florence I. Kilgour, principal teacher	F.	W.	28	M.	....do.....	May 15, 1889.
Mamie W. Priestley, teacher	F.	W.	21	S.	..... do.....	June 30, 1889.
Madge Howell, matron	F.	W.	23	S.	.....do.....	May 8, 1889.
Alice V. Lowe, matron	F.	W.	27	S.	May 9, 1889..	June 30, 1889.
Susie Hendricks, seamstress	F.	W.	24	S.	July 1, 1888..	Do.
Celeste Lacy, cook	F.	W.	42	M.	.....do.....	Do.
Mary Billy, laundress	F.	Ind.	45	M.	.....do.....	Do.
Jackson Tales, apprentice	M.	Ind.	21	S.	May 1, 1889..	Do.

Names, positions, salaries, etc., of Indian school employés at Yakama Industrial Boarding School, etc.—Continued.

Names and positions.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
T. C. Gordon, superintendent	Louisiana	Dakota	$1,000	$43.47
Samuel Motzer, superintendent.	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	1,000	306.85
Florence I. Kilgour, superintendent.	Virginia	Virginia	1,000	126.38
Harry J. Kilgour, industrial teacher.	do	do	720	720.00
Florence I. Kilgour, principal teacher.	do	do	720	629.01
Mamie W. Priestley, teacher	Wisconsin	Wisconsin	600	600.00
Madge Howell, matron	do	Dakota	600	512.63
Alice V. Lowe, matron	Virginia	District of Columbia	600	87.37
Susie Hendricks, seamstress	Oregon	Washington Territory	500	500.00
Celeste Lacy, cook	Missouri	do	500	500.00
Mary Billy, laundress	Washington Territory	Yakima Reservation	400	400.00
Jackson Tales	do	do	*10	20.00

* Per month.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I respectfully recommend that such action be taken by the Department as will prevent any more white men from residing on this reservation, whose only claim is that their wives are of Indian blood. As a rule the white men who marry Indian women for purposes of getting a home on an Indian reservation are not of the better class. Indians understand this full well. An intelligent one said to me a few days since: "If white man want Indian wife why not he take her off the reserve to his own home, and not come to home of his wife and live on lands set apart for us Indians. If white man can come and live here because he marry an Indian woman, our reservation will soon be full of tramps." The better class of Indians on the reservation are particularly anxious that this request be favorably considered.

I also recommend that the United States Indian police be authorized to follow and arrest Indians charged with crime beyond the limits of the reservation on which the crime was committed.

TUMWATER FISHERIES.

I transmit herewith a report of Thomas S. Lang, deputy special Indian agent at The Dalles, Oregon, concerning difficulties of securing and maintaining treaty rights of Indians at the Tumwater fisheries on the Columbia River, and I respectfully ask that it be made a part of my report.

Annual statistics are inclosed herewith.

To the Department I return sincere thanks for uniform courtesy shown and consideration given my suggestions and requests during the year.

Respectfully submitted.

THOMAS PRIESTLEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT ON TUMWATER FISHERIES.

THE DALLES, OREGON, *August* 15, 1889.

SIR: It is a cause of regret that I am not able to report to you greater success in securing the fishery rights of the Indians the past year, ending June 30, 1889, at Tumwater fisheries.

O. D. Taylor, the land broker who has caused the Indian interests so much trouble, who resides in this city, seems to have adopted every plan that he could to obstruct the approach of the Indians to the fishing berths during the fishing season. Said Taylor has not hesitated, personally and by his confidential agents and partner, N. Wheelden, to deny the Indians any right to cross lands which said Taylor and Wheelden had fraudulently taken possession of, and thus wrongfully, and without a shadow of right, close up the only practicable trail or highway for the confederate tribes to get to and from the fisheries at Tumwater.

I refer to the old Tumwater fisheries and the trail or highway as the old Columbia-Washington trail leading thereto, which was guarantied to them by the treaty of 1859 and confirmed by the decree of court October 21, 1887, in the cause of United States of America, plaintiff, *vs.* Frank Taylor, defendant, 253.

In accordance with instructions, I have the past year made a thorough examination of this route named in the treaty of the Government with the Yakama Nation of Indians and confirmed by a decree of the court above referred to, taking in company and for assistance Justice Gilmore, of Klickitat County, Wash., and ten of the principal Indians of the confederate tribes, all of whom have been personally acquainted with the trail and fishing berths at Tumwater fisheries, and walking over the ground fully identified the route. I visited all of the houses now standing, about forty-seven in number, and the site of the ten houses and ten dry-houses which were torn down, and the material of which they were built used in fencing up the highway and land, and sold by O. D. Taylor and his agent and partner, Wheelden. I found evidences of this wanton destruction of property of the Indians and assumption of control of this ancient village site.

I herewith add the names of the Indians who occupied these houses when they were torn down, viz: Capt. Tom Simpson, Louis Simpson, Little Sam, Stick Joe, Sam Schallie, Mamonschet, Paulina Tahallie, Joseph Tahallie, George Smithson, Charlie Salmon, and Twaspam (woman).

The material of which these houses were built was hauled upon and by ponies from the mountains, a long, wearisome route.

I conducted the United States attorney, Judge White, in June, 1889, and he removed the wire obstructions upon the trail between the Indian village and the fishing berths, cutting the wire in two places between the houses and the water, but O. D. Taylor's men replaced them all the next day, threatening to injure the Indians and to take life if they were caught inside or going on the routes to the fishing berths.

Once since then Captain Marchant, special agent Department of Justice, has cut the wire obstructions entirely from the route, from the county road leading from Dalles City to Fort Simcoe down to the edge of the water of the Columbia River at the Tumwater fisheries. But Mr. Taylor took Captain Marchant the next day over the same route. He allowed Mr. Taylor to replace all the wires, changing the Columbia-Washington trail on to new locations in many places.

The claim made by N. Wheelden as agent for O. D. Taylor, and his attempt to eject John Selotsci (Indian) from his homestead claim upon which he has lived and has improved for eleven years, proved unsuccessful, as the court, after finding that Selotsci had plowed and planted, keeping his own team upon this land, decided that Wheelden or Taylor had no right whatever. Wheelden tells me he intends to appeal to a higher court.

There is no doubt that these land-jobbers intend to weary the Indians out of all rights they have in the fisheries; and to my certain knowledge have annoyed and molested their free enjoyment of their treaty rights under the decree of the court of Washington Territory in their favor, and intend to drive them off from the enjoyment of this great privilege.

There are about 480 Indians at the fishing villages to-day, and they get a few fish by creeping under the wires and catching here and there one by stealth.

I can but urge that O. D. Taylor and his employed men be dealt firmly with for contempt.

THOS. S. LANG,
Deputy Special Indian Agent.

Capt. THOMAS PRIESTLEY,
United States Indian Agent, Yakama Agency, Fort Simcoe, Wash.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN WISCONSIN.

REPORT OF GREEN BAY AGENCY.

GREEN BAY AGENCY, *Keshena, Wis., August* 24, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report of the affairs of this agency. This agency comprises three reservations—Oneida, Menomonee, and Stockbridge. The Oneida Reserve is located in Brown County, 45 miles from the agency. The Stockbridge adjoins the Menomonee Reserve. Both of these reservations are located in Shawano County. The agency is located 7 miles from the city of Shawano, the county-seat of said county.

ONEIDAS.

The Oneida Reserve contains 65,540 acres, and with the exception of a few cedar swamps the land is all susceptible of cultivation.

This tribe numbers 1,713 persons. They are well advanced in civilization, mostly educated and are well-to-do, supporting themselves principally by farming. Many have large farms in a high state of cultivation, and substantial dwellings and frame barns. There are two fine brick dwellings on this reserve; the others are mostly frame buildings, many of them costing from $2,000 to $5,000.

They raise a large amount of grain, which they market in the adjoining cities of Green Bay, Depere, and Seymour. The statistics accompanying this report show a large increase of crops raised this year over former years. This is due to the distribution of $5,000 worth of agricultural implements by the Department among them last spring. This stimulated them to make extraordinary efforts to increase the products of their farms, and I am of the opinion if the distribution would be duplicated for a few years to come it would prove a great benefit to them, as it would materially aid the young people who are about to have their lands allotted to them to open up new farms and improve them. It would also aid many others in a better tillage of the soil, and result in greatly increasing the farming produce on this reservation.

July 22, 1889, D. C. Lamb was appointed a special agent for the purpose of allotting lands to the Oneidas, and he has now a corps of men at work surveying the lands and correcting the rolls preparatory to making the allotments. There are 328 heads of families, who will receive 90 acres of land each, single persons over eighteen and orphans receiving 45 acres each. As on nearly all other reservations, there are two parties here, one favoring allotment and the other opposing it. Those opposed to it are the well-to-do farmers, among them some who cultivate 150 to 200 acres, and do not feel disposed to give up the land that they have cleared to those who have left the reservation and worked out among the whites. The majority of them are in favor of having their lands allotted, and it certainly seems that for a people so well advanced in civilization this is the proper thing to do, as the right of ownership will induce them to settle down permanently and put their farms in a better state of cultivation.

Schools.—The Oneidas take much interest in education. Nearly 300 of their children are away from home attending the various Indian training and industrial schools. There are six day schools on this reservation, two of which are taught by missionaries, one Episcopal, and one Methodist. The other four are in charge of Oneida graduates of Hampton and Carlisle training-schools.

MENOMONEES.

The Menomonees occupy a reservation containing 231,680 acres of land, the greater portion of which is fertile and well adapted to producing large crops of hay, wheat, rye, oats, corn, and other grains. Potatoes and all vegetables are raised in this latitude.

The Menomonees number 1,769 persons, 300 of whom live off from the reservation. Between 1,200 and 1,300 members of the tribe have been Christianized through the efforts of missionaries of the Catholic church; the balance are still pagans and practice some of their old-time rites and ceremonies. Through the influence of the missionaries these practices are becoming less frequent, and a marked improvement in civilization among these pagan Indians during the last year is apparent.

Agriculture.—The Menomonees have made good progress in clearing land and raising crops during the last year. Since my last report they have cleared from timber 655 acres. They sowed this season the following crops:

	Acres.
Wheat	103
Rye	97
Oats	763
Hay	489
Corn	249
Potatoes	269
Beans	58
Turnips and ruta bagas	44
Garden truck and other vegetables	60
Total land under cultivation	2,132

They have also started 40 orchards, varying from 12 to 50 trees each. Under authority from the Department I purchased and distributed among them last spring 1,200 bushels oats, 20 bushels clover-seed, 5 bushels timothy seed, 10 bushels seed corn, and 800 bushels potatoes. They also purchased themselves a large quantity of seed oats,

potatoes, and grass seed, beans, etc. The oats sown have produced well and will probably thrash 22,890 bushels. They will have about 40,350 bushels of potatoes. The season has been very favorable for the grass seed sown and next year will produce a large crop of tame hay. The farmer estimates that about 600 tons of tame hay has been cut this year. The winter wheat sown last fall has turned out very fair; there was only a small amount of spring wheat sown owing to the fact that chinch-bugs have in former years destroyed nearly the entire crop. It is estimated that there will be about 1,250 bushels of wheat thrashed; they will also thrash about 1,445 bushels of rye. They also have large crops of garden vegetables, corn, and beans.

The Menomonees have made material progress in tilling the soil, many of them having purchased land-plaster and other fertilizers, and the result has been very good, the land upon which these fertilizers were used producing more and better crops than that on which none was used. As a result of their agricultural labor they will have plenty to eat, and many will have a surplus of oats, potatoes, and vegetables to sell. Encouraged by the good results achieved by those engaged in agricultural pursuits, forty-five new farms have been opened, 225 acres of land being cleared by these parties during the last year. Part of this land was put into crops this spring. The balance will be sown to winter wheat this fall. None of these forty-five individuals have ever been engaged in farming before.

The majority of these new farms have good, substantial hewn-timber dwellings erected; also a few frame dwellings. During the year fifty-nine new dwellings have been erected by the Menomonoes. A large number of wells have been dug by them, and they purchased and placed in their wells sixty-two good pumps. Many of the wells are sheltered by well-houses.

They seem to fully realize that tilling the soil is the only way that they can maintain themselves and secure home comforts for their families in future.

Lumbering.—Last winter under authority from the Indian Department, the Menomonees were allowed to cut the dead and down timber on the reservation, and in addition quite a large number enlarged their clearings and cut the marketable timber into logs and hauled them to the rivers and their tributaries. They banked 17,601,521 feet of pine, 431,611 feet of hemlock, and 184,529 feet of basswood. The logs on the Wolf River were sold to W. H. Stacy, of Clintonville, Wis., at following prices: Pine, $9.25; basswood, $3; and hemlock, $1.75 per 1,000 feet. The pine logs on the Oconto River were sold to D. Jennings, of Northport, Wis., at $8.15 per 1,000 feet. The hardwood logs on the Oconto River were sold to G. Sullivan, of Northport, Wis.; basswood, $3.25, and hemlock, $2.25 per 1,000 feet. Total amount received for all kinds of logs on both rivers is $154,378.69. Of this amount the various Indians who cut and banked the logs received $138,512.83. Ten per cent., amounting to $15,437.65, was deducted as a stumpage or poor fund. The expense incurred for advertising and scaling logs amounted to $428.21.

White lumbermen who are anxious to secure the Menomonee pine timber on the stump claim that the Indians realize no benefit from the proceeds of logs banked by them, that they squander the money received, etc. The utter falsity of this charge is best illustrated by the following statement of facts. The Menomonees have purchased and paid for out of the proceeds of last winter's logging, the following:

Animals, implements, etc.	No.	Value.
Horses	152	$22,800
Oxen	46	2,990
Cows	50	1,500
Sleds	75	3,375
Sets of double harness	76	2,660
Farm wagons	50	3,750
Spring-tooth drags	30	600
Improved breaking-plows	50	750
Two-horse cultivators	10	150
Climax wagons	40	3,200
Buckboards	50	2,000
Pumps	48	960
Fruit trees	1,200	360
Household furniture, stoves, bureaus, bedsteads, tables, chairs, etc.*	.....	5,000
Sewing-machines	40	1,400

*Valued at a low estimate.

Showing that the sum of $51,495 has been expended by them for permanant improvements and home comforts. In addition to the above there has been expended by them at least $7,500 in building new dwellings and stables and in repairing and improving old dwellings and stables.

The perusal of the foregoing statement will explain why the Menomenees are almost unanimously opposed to selling their pine timber on the stump. By allowing them to cut and market the timber themselves they not only enlarge and improve their farms, but it inculcates habits of industry; while, on the other hand, if the timber is sold and annuities paid to them they would lose interest in agricultural pursuits and become lazy and shiftless, retrograding instead of advancing in civilization.

Stock.—The Government owns at this agency 7 horses, 7 cows, 9 head of young cattle, and 16 sheep, all of which are for the use of the Menomonee boarding-school, except 3 horses.

The Menomonees own 206 work horses, 198 oxen, 230 ponies, 134 cows, 140 young cattle, 256 swine, 3,535 fowls, and 2 asses. There is a marked improvement noticeable in the care and provision made by them for their stock.

Mills.—There is at this agency a complete saw-mill, having a capacity of sawing 20,000 feet of lumber every ten hours. Attached thereto are a lath and shingle mill, siding-machine, and a combined planer and flooring-machine. This mill has been of great benefit to the Indians, enabling them to get lumber sawed for their own use, and are thus able to build good houses, also better stables for their stock.

There is now being erected a new flouring-mill, to have a capacity of grinding 25 barrels of flour per day, which will soon be completed. This will be a good incentive for the Indians to raise small grain. Heretofore they have been obliged to go several miles to mill, and expecting more return than they secured in many instances (they being very mistrustful), imagine that the miller did not give them their just amount.

Hospital.—The hospital has a capacity for ten patients, and is under the charge of the agency physician, assisted by three Sisters of Charity. There were 21 patients treated at the hospital during the year, 9 of whom died, 5 recovered and were discharged, and 7 now remain for treatment. Among those who died was one of the first Indians who was admitted to the hospital, and who remained an inmate for more than three years. When brought to the hospital it was thought that he would live but a few days, but through good nursing and proper medical treatment his life was prolonged until recently. He was one of the oldest Indians on the reserve, and at the time of his death was claimed to have been from one hundred and ten to one hundred and fifteen years of age.

Ten per cent. of the gross amount received from the sale of logs is set apart as a fund called stumpage or poor fund, from which the hospital is supported and the subsistence for the poor purchased. There are now 103 rations of 20 pounds of flour and 10 pounds of pork issued to the poor, sick, and helpless every two weeks. More than $15,000 will be added to the stumpage or poor fund this year from the sale of logs, which is used by the agent, under the authority of the Indian Department, for the purposes above stated.

Indian veterans.—A short time ago the Menomonee Indians who served in the late civil war organized a post of the Grand Army of the Republic. Twenty-three charter members were mustered in, and to judge from the applications since then made, the post will reach a membership of from thirty-five to forty, and is the only post of Indian veterans in the world. The history of the Menomonee tribe shows that they were never hostile to the Government.

Court of Indian offenses.—This court is composed of three old chiefs, who attend to their duties with praiseworthy zeal. During the year they have had occasion to try several of the younger Indians for getting drunk and all that were found guilty were fined to work ten days in the saw-mill and others to pay a money fine of $10. One young man was tried by them for seducing under promise of marriage; found guilty and a fine of $300 imposed, which fine was awarded by the judges as damages to the young woman and for support of the child. Their decisions gave general satisfaction and materially aid the agent in keeping the Indians from committing graver offenses. By leaving these minor offenses to be tried and determined by these judges and thus having them settled among themselves much trouble and ill-feeling towards the agent are averted, besides having a good moral effect.

Menomonee boarding school.—This school is handsomely located on a rise of ground overlooking the Indian village of Keshena. The natural growth of all kinds of trees and the care taken by the employés to beautify the grounds has made of it one of the places the lovers of the beautiful and picturesque come from distant places to see and visit this Indian school. The principal and superintendent, Priscilla McIntyre, with four assistant teachers, instructs 100 pupils in the common branches of education, while the cook, laundress, and seamstress teach the girls assigned to them proficiency in their respective branches.

There are also attached to this school a carpenter and shoe shops where twelve boys are instructed in those trades. The industrial and assistant industrial teachers instruct the larger boys in farming. They have raised on the school farm this year 600 bushels of oats, 90 bushels of rye, 300 bushels of potatoes, 150 bushels of corn, 20 tons of hay

and have a large garden of vegetables. The children attending this school are taken from the three tribes comprising this agency.

The contract school, under the management of the Catholic order of Franciscan Monks will accommodate 150 pupils. All of the branches taught in the Government school are taught in this school and commendable progress during the year was made by the pupils. One hundred and eight dollars per pupil for their education, clothing, and board is paid by the Government per annum.

I do not consider that the day school at Stockbridge is a great success. The teachers employed have been competent and willing to do their whole duty, but the indifference of many of the parents in not compelling their children to attend regularly has a bad effect, and the pupils do not make the progress they should. The better class send their children to the boarding schools.

STOCKBRIDGES AND MUNSEES.

This tribe numbers 138 and occupy a reserve of 18 sections, or 11,520 acres. They receive a semi-annual payment, derived from a sale of part of their reservation in 1871. Their land is well adapted for agriculture, but little progress is made in farming by them. Under an act of Congress passed 1871 a part of this tribe was cut off from the rolls. This act has been the cause of much contention and is a serious drawback to the prosperity of the tribe, as the ousted party, who number about 200 persons, are constantly appealing to Congress to be reinstated and do not settle down to any steady employment, claiming that their right will be recognized after awhile, after which they will move onto the reservation and settle down. The sooner Congress decides this question the better for both parties.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding I am pleased to report there is to be noticed in all directions evidences of progress and improvement on the part of the Oneidas and Menomonees, especially Menomonees. They are better workers, better farmers, and are showing an increased disposition to help themselves. In closing I beg leave to call your earnest attention to the true condition of this well-disposed tribe. That they are on the road to civilization is beyond question. To their credit and the administration it is safe to say that never in the history of the Menomonees have they approached so near the degree of prosperity, peace, and happiness that surrounds them to-day. Their true condition should be better known to the country. Their mania to build good houses and create permanent homes should not be permitted to wane. Tools to assist them in building, more wagons, plows, harnesses, and other useful and necessary farm implements should be placed in their hands. On the whole this reserve is satisfactory.

The statistics of the three tribes are herewith inclosed.

Thanking the honorable Commissioner for many kindnesses shown me, the position of Indian agent is a difficult one, has been rendered less burdensome by the prompt answers to my necessarily numerous requests.

Very respectfully,

THOS. JENNINGS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, GREEN BAY AGENCY.

ONEIDA, WIS., *August* 5, 1889.

DEAR SIR: I received your letter in due season, stating that it was the custom to make an annual report of the work in general.

I came here last October, will be a year the coming October. I found things in rather an unsettled state, owing to the health of Rev. Howd, whom I followed. However, in the face of all difficulties, I went to work, and have since been trying to bring the work up to "A 1 standard," which I find, as in all my experience in Indian work, rather difficult.

We love our people and work. We take much delight in the school; have much to cheer us by the progress the children make, for we feel more and more that much depends upon the schools for the, or to the, success and civilization of the nation.

The attendance has been very fair, after taking into consideration our hard winter seasons, and also the fact that this spring nearly all the children in our district were sick with chicken-pox. And again we learn that every year the different training-schools make up parties of the cream of our schools and take them off for three or five years, which brings down our average attendance. This is discouraging in a measure. At the same time we do not oppose it; rather the contrary, because we think they can do more for the children by taking them away than we can for them at home.

Spiritually and morally they are far in advance of any of the western tribes that I have come in contact with. Not only myself but others remark the same. The Oneidas are on the advance.

Although things in regard to the allotment of their lands are rather unsettled, yet I can see a bright future for them. May it come, is my earnest wish.

I remain yours faithfully,

REV. ROBT. G. PIKE.

THOS. JENNINGS, Esq.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, GREEN BAY AGENCY.

GREEN BAY AGENCY,
Oneida, Brown County, Wis.; *August* 1, 1889.

DEAR SIR: In response to your kind request of 27th ultimo, I forward the following report of Hobart Church Indian Mission, for the last year.

The congregations assembled for worship have been large, attentive, and devout on Sundays and holidays; three adults and fourty-four infants have been baptized; thirty-five persons are now awaiting confirmation. There are one hundred and seventy-five communicants.

The congregation has contributed for church purposes $800 in cash, all the labor needed in cultivating the mission farm, and in supplying wood for the church, dwelling, and school.

The Indians generally have advanced perceptibly in sobriety, industry, education, and civilization.

Very respectfully,

E. A. GOODNOUGH,
P. E. Missionary to Oneidas.

THOMAS JENNINGS, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent, Keshena, Wis.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, GREEN BAY AGENCY.

KESHENA, WIS., *August* 22, 1889.

SIR: In compliance with your request I submit my report on St. Joseph Industrial Boarding-School for the year ending June 30, 1889.

In 1883 a boarding-school for the education of the Menomonee Indian children, accommodating seventy-five pupils, had been established by the Franciscan Fathers. But hardly three months elapsed, on the 22d of February, 1884, fire destroyed the school and therewith the old mission church, with contents of both buildings. The loss was estimated at $8,000. June, 1884, was begun the re-erection of the new buildings, so as not to lose the work already commenced with the children.

The school having to subsist on the means procured by the fathers, great help afterwards was afforded to the re-established school by contracts granted by the Department to the bureau of Catholic Indian missions, under which management this school is now in actual operation since September 1, 1884.

During the past year it has been in session ten months, from September 1, 1888, till June 30, 1889, with a total attendance of 198 pupils—108 boys and 90 girls; and an annual average attendance of 124.

The pupils belong to four Indian tribes—Menomonees, Oneidas, Stockbridges, and Chippewas. The majority of these were new comers, coming from regions where there is no opportunity to attend school.

True to our principles the work of our school was carried on during the past year in the usual manner. Besides the common-school exercises, the boys were instructed in general farm work, carpentering, shoe-making, baking, and book-binding; the girls in general housework, including cooking, washing, ironing, sewing, and mending.

School-room exercises were held for the small boys and girls from 8.30 to 11.30 a. m., and from 1 to 3.30 p. m.; and for the large boys and girls 8 to 11.30 a. m., and from 6.30 to 7.30 p. m. Owing to the great number of beginners, work in the class-room was tedious and trying, but has been successful, and should the same pupils return the coming year the work of the teachers will show more apparent results. The greatest obstacle with the little beginners is the want of knowing the English language, and to overcome this much patience is needed on the part of their teachers. Rapid progress in English is effected by companionship of pupils of various tribes. Good results in this respect have been experienced during the past two years.

The industrial pursuits of our pupils have been satisfactory, though for the most part they require constant watching and prompting to have them faithfully tend to their charges. The farm boys have done all kinds of work necessary on farm and garden; helped in clearing the new land; tended to hot-beds; set out the young plants, tended to stock, etc.

Our school-farm comprises 30 acres; 15 acres seeded with oats, 5 with clover, and 5 planted with potatoes.

In the carpenter-shop three boys have been employed, and with their instructor have made new furniture of various kinds. Two new buildings have been erected last fall: one a two-story frame, 24 by 63, containing carpenter and shoe shop below, and a spacious hall above. In the improvement this last year upwards of $5,000 was expended.

Concerning our mission I add the following: Since July 1, 1888, we had sixty-four baptisms, forty-nine infants and fifteen adults; thirty-two have been baptized since January 1, 1889, twelve of these being adults.

In conclusion I express the hope and earnest desire that our Menomonees will in future derive more benefit of and turn to their profit the exertions made in behalf of their civilization, and advance more rapidly towards the white man's way of living.

Respectfully,

Father ODORIC DERENTHAL,
Missionary.

To THOS. JENNINGS,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF LA POINTE AGENCY.

LA POINTE AGENCY, *Ashland, Wis., September* 16, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of the affairs at La Pointe Agency. This agency includes a number of reservations, widely scattered over the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota. The following table gives the name, location, and acreage of the several reservations:

Name of reservation.	County and State.	Acreage.
Red Cliff	Bayfield County, Wis	13,993
Bad River	Ashland County, Wis	124,333
Lac Court d'Oreilles	Sawyer County, Wis	66,136
Lac du Flambeau	Oneida County, Wis	69,824
Fond du Lac	Carlton County, Minn	100,121
Grand Portage	Cook County, Minn	51,840
Vermillion Lake	St. Louis and Itasca Counties, Minn	107,509

The population of these seven reservations is 4,713. These figures are nearly correct. I have taken the census of all the reservations except that of Vermillion Lake. It is impracticable to obtain a census of this band of Indians, as they are widely scattered over the reservation and the adjoining territory at this season of the year. The figures representing the population of the Bois Forte band, given in the following table, are taken from the records of this office:

Census for 1889.

Name of band.	Males above eighteen years.	Females above fourteen years.	Children between six and sixteen years.	Persons not otherwise enumerated.	Total.
Red Cliff	112	144	116	69	441
Bad River	245	240	158	77	720
Lac Court d'Oreilles	384	418	309	167	1,278
Lac du Flambeau	209	234	142	70	655
Fond du Lac	207	229	206	107	749
Grand Portage	84	86	68	56	294
Bois Forte	209	215	151	144	719
Total	1,450	1,566	1,150	690	4,856

CONDITION OF INDIANS.

All of these Indians have made some progress in the direction of civilization. There are no blanket Indians among them. All wear the garb of their white neighbors. Many of them adhere to their barbaric customs, pow-wows, and dances, and the "tom-tom" of the medicine man is still heard beside the sick couch to scare away the demon of disease.

Only the Indians belonging to the Bad River, Red Cliff, Grand Portage, and Bois Forte bands have drawn supplies from the Government during the past year. They are fairly clothed and fed, and many have good log houses, which are mostly built in villages. It would be far better for the owner if the house were built upon his allotment and a portion at least of the proceeds of the sale of his timber devoted to the clearing and cultivation of his land and the establishing thereon of a permanent home for himself and family.

Employés.

Name.	Position.	Where employed.
R. G. Rodman, jr	Clerk	Agency.
J. K. McDonald	Additional farmer	Vermillion Lake.
Daniel Sullivan	do	Lac du Flambeau.
W. G. Walker	do	Bad River.
J. S. Stack	do	Fond du Lac.
J. W. Morgan	do	Lac Court d'Oreilles.
George E. Wheeler	Blacksmith	Vermillion Lake.
John B. Green	do	Bad River.
Frank Blatchford	Interpreter	Agency.

The above employés are capable and efficient, and are faithful in the performance of their duties.

At the commencement of the current fiscal year the Department discontinued the position of issue clerk and farmer, which has been and will continue to prove a detriment to the service. The various branches of work connected with this agency are on the increase, noticeably the logging operations, and the services of the second clerk are even more needed now than heretofore. On succeeding to the agency I found a large amount of work had accumulated, and I have been much hampered in disposing of the same from the lack of a sufficient clerical force. On protesting against being deprived of my issue clerk, the Department allowed me $200 per annum for the employment of irregular service. This amount has already been nearly expended, and in a short time it will again be necessary for me to apply for additional clerical assistance. For the best interests of the service I would earnestly recommend that the position of issue clerk and farmer at this agency be retained.

LUMBERING.

In this region the industry most important at this time to the Indians as well as whites is lumbering.

For a number of years the work of logging has been prosecuted on several of the reservations belonging to this agency. This work on the reserve occasioned the outlay of a large amount of money, and that, with the sale of their pine timber, caused large sums of money to pass into the hands of the Indians. Had they understood its value many of them would now be rich, but through inexperience, improvidence, and an uncontrollable appetite for whisky nearly all the large amount of money that went into their hands has been wasted.

The following table exhibits the results of logging operations during the past four years on the Lac du Flambeau, Bad River, Lac Court d'Oreilles, and Fond du Lac Reservations, excepting the Fond du Lac Reservation for the season of 1888 and 1889, viz:

Years.	Number of feet.	Value of logs on bank.	Net gain to Indians.	Merchandise received.	Cash received.
1885-'86	63,945,769	$351,701.72	$131,281.46	$58,006.70	$73,274.76
1886-'87	128,766,357	767,414.57	273,466.42	102,285.03	171,181.39
1887-'88	190,206,680	1,683,776.91	428,221.41	149,637.77	278,583.64
1888-'89	70,756,443	424,538.64	143,803.64	57,092.63	86,711.01
Total	453,675,249	3,227,431.85	976,772.93	367.022.13	609,750.80

According to the above exhibit the gross expenditures on account of logging on these reservations during the past four years have exceeded three millions of dollars. A large part of this outlay went to the Indians for services rendered in the logging camps. It also appears from this exhibit that nearly $1,000,000 were paid to the Indian allotters for pine timber.

Had this large sum been judiciously invested or expended there would be no danger of immediate suffering among these Indians for the necessaries of life. Unfortunately for the Indian this money was placed in his hands, and it soon disappeared for gewgaws and liquor. The money, which under proper management would have conferred lasting benefits upon himself and family, through his ignorance and his vicious surroundings, became the means of bringing upon him mental, moral, and physical injury. Occasionally appears an Indian who is able to take care of his money, but as a rule they should not be trusted with money. If any considerable sum is coming to them from any source other than their own labor, it should be properly dealt out to them from time to time in supplies such as their needs may require.

As long as the Indian has money he will get liquor, and as long as he can obtain liquor he will continue to be the victim of all the mental, moral, and physical demoralization and degradation that follow in its train.

No allotments have been made at this agency during the past year, although the Indians are all anxious to have the lands assigned to them in severalty. I deem it the part of wisdom to allot these lands at the earliest practicable day.

The pine timber should be disposed of without delay, as it is rapidly going to destruction by wind and fire. Scattered through these reserves are old choppings which are exceedingly inflammable. Fires get into these choppings, great conflagrations ensue and destroy many millions of valuable timber every season. About 6,000,000 feet were burned last summer on Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation. This burnt timber, if left standing, next summer will be valueless. It should be sold at once, so that it may be removed during the coming winter.

The proceeds of the sale of pine timber should be devoted to the improvement of the allotment. A commodious log house should be built, four or five acres cleared ready

for the plow, and if any surplus remain, it can be held in reserve to furnish the family with such supplies as it may require from time to time. None of the money should go into the hand of the Indian. If the Government farmer is provided a team and plow he will see that these patches of land are properly plowed and planted. The women and children will cultivate these little fields and raise sufficient grain and vegetables to supply their wants. The Indian women are industrious and I have no doubt will take care of their fields and homes if the opportunity be afforded them.

The condition of the Indians of this agency is not so satisfactory as it has been for several years. The contractors engaged in logging enterprises on the reservations have been in the habit of making liberal advances to the Indians on their pine contracts before the contracts had been approved at the Indian Office. This practice brought a number of the contractors into trouble with the Government last winter, and they now refuse to make any advances until the contracts are approved by the Department. The Indian discovers that his accustomed support is gone and he finds himself and family on the ragged edge of penury and want. His condition is worse than it would have been had there been no pine contracts in prospect, as he would then have made other arrangements for procuring subsistence. It is quite clear that unless logging operations are resumed to some extent on the reservations during the coming season many of the Indians will require the assistance of the Government to enable them to live through the winter.

FARMING.

Farming, to some extent, is followed on all the reservations. Nearly 1,100 acres were cultivated during the present season, and upwards of four hundred families derived their support mainly from agriculture.

About 1,000 bushels of wheat, oats, and corn have been produced, and upwards of 13,000 bushels of potatoes and other vegetables. The Indians own 491 head of horses and cattle, and they have cut 612 tons of hay.

At present the lumbering industry overshadows every other and will continue to do so until the supply of pine timber is exhausted, when more attention will be paid to the cultivation of the soil.

Many of the Indians living on the shores of Lake Superior are expert fishermen and draw a large portion of their livelihood from the waters of the lake. In the berry season the women and children gather the fruit, which finds in the neighboring towns a ready sale at remunerative prices.

The wild rice which grows in this region is harvested in proper season and contributes an important and nutritious article of diet.

I inclose herewith the required statistical reports, prepared by the farmer of each reservation.

SCHOOLS.

There are twelve schools connected with this agency, viz:

Name of school.	Reservation where situated.	Average attendance.	Name of teacher.	Salary per annum.
Lac du Flambeau day	Lac du Flambeau	15	Cordelia Sullivan	$600
Fond du Lac day	Fond du Lac	16	Celia J. Durfee	600
Vermillion Lake day	Vermillion Lake	25	A. L. Flett	600
Pahquahwong day	Lac Court d'Oreilles	22	James Dobie	600
Grand Portage day	Grand Portage	10	J. A. McFarland	480
Lac Court d'Oreilles day	Lac Court d'Oreilles	.....	Nora Morgan	600
St. Mary's boarding	Bad River	17	Sister Celestine	.....
St. Mary's day	Bad River	45	Sister Celestine	.....
Catholic Mission day	Lac Court d'Oreilles	43 55	Sister Angelina Sister Aloysia	.....
Parochial and boarding	Bayfield, Wis	21	Sister Vincent Hunk	.....
Red Cliff day	Red Cliff	32	Seraphica Reineck	.....
Round Lake Mission day	Lac Court d'Oreilles	15	S. A. Dougherty C. A. Dougherty	.....

Of the above, the first six are Government schools, and maintained by the Department. The Round Lake Mission school is supported by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and the remaining five are under the control of the Catholic Bureau of Education, the Government allowing a compensation of $7.50 per quarter for each pupil at the day schools and $27 per quarter for scholars at the two boarding-schools.

I have visited the Government schools on each reservation, with the exception of the one at Vermillion Lake, and have been much surprised and pleased at the progress and advancement of the scholars. The corps of teachers are efficient and capable, and have all had more or less experience in the public schools of Wisconsin and Minnesota.

The school buildings, as a whole, I found to be in a very bad condition, no repairs appearing to have been made for several years past, and the accommodations being entirely inadequate to the number of pupils. This is especially noticeable at the school on Fond du Lac Reservation, where the teacher commenced, July 1 last, with an average attendance of 15, and now has 60 scholars enrolled. These she is obliged to crowd together on the few benches, or let them sit on the floor, door-steps, etc. I shall submit in a separate communication the needs of the schools under my charge.

At the commencement of the current fiscal year the Department curtailed the salary of the teacher at the Lac du Flambeau school from $800 to $600 per annum, and also dispensed with the assistant teacher at Vermillion Lake. In the first instance the attendance would, perhaps, not warrant an expense to the Government of more than $600. The school at Vermillion Lake, however, is one of the largest and most successful under my charge, and I consider the work accomplished by the second teacher amply paid for the small compensation she received.

The Grand Portage school is taught by a mixed-blood, and though the attendance is not large, owing to the small and scattered population, the teacher is doing good work and the scholars are well advanced.

I inclose herewith the annual report of the two boarding-schools within this agency, one at Bayfield, Wis., and the other on Bad River Reservation. The attendance is on the increase and the schools make a good showing for the time they have been in operation.

The custom of giving the scholars a noon lunch I consider a very good one, and I am desirous of continuing the practice. It has been tried at some of the schools at this agency and with good results, as it insures a regular attendance of the pupils, furnishing the necessary incentive until they become interested on their own account.

The school statistics required by Department circular of August 10, 1889, accompany this report.

RAILROADS.

The Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railroad was built through the Bad River Reservation in the summer of 1887. The railroad company and the Indians have not been able to agree as to the amount of compensation to be paid for the right of way through the reserve. It is very desirable that the matter of compensation be determined at an early date and the money be appropriated to the use of the Indians.

The Duluth and Winnipeg Railway Company is constructing its road across the Fond du Lac Reservation in Minnesota. No arrangements have been made to settle with the band for right of way across the tribal lands, but it is anticipated that a prompt and satisfactory settlement of the matter will soon be effected.

The Indians of the Fond du Lac Reservation inform me that the Northern Pacific Railroad crosses their lands, and that they have received no compensation for its right of way. The records of this office throw no light on the question.

The Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railroad has been graded across the Lac du Flambeau Reservation during the past summer.

The compensation for the right of way through tribal lands has been determined and the amount of damages paid to the Government for the use of the Indians.

I would respectfully recommend that the money coming to this band be invested by the Department in flour and pork, to be issued to the Indians as they may need it. I would also recommend that the same disposition be made of the money that may be awarded to the Fond du Lac Indians for right of way of the Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad through their reservation.

CONCLUSION.

Through the influence of the allotment act, which assigns to the Indian a tract of land he can call his own; through the influence of the industrial life and activity by which he is surrounded; through the influence of the public schools that bring within his reach the keys of knowledge, it may be confidently anticipated that the light of a brighter day is dawning for the aborigines of this region. The old people promise little and accomplish still less in the way of improvement; their habits are fixed and they are averse to change. The young, however, are as susceptible as the clay in the hands of the potter and may be molded into any desirable form. Emerging upon life's theater under kindlier influences and more favorable environments, their industry stimulated by the example of their white neighbors in various fields of industrial activity, the ignorance and superstition that have enveloped their ancestors for ages dispelled by the light of the schools, the Indians of the rising generation promise to become a self supporting, independent race of men and women and intelligent, enterprising, and patriotic citizens of the great Republic.

Very respectfully submitted.

M. A. LEAHY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Report of Superintendent of Mission School, La Pointe Agency.

The buildings of the boarding-school at Bayfield, Wis., are of frame, but substantially built, and beautifully situated near the bank of Lake Superior. Everything is comfortably arranged, and carries an air of order and cleanliness, being at the same time very plain; the object of which is, that the children in after years may be able to procure for themselves the same comforts, and put in practice what was prudently and conscientiously taught to, and joyfully studied by, them during their youthful days.

The corps of teachers consists of six sisters from St. Francis Academy, at Joliet, Ill., who endeavor by word and example to induce the children to perform their daily tasks with care and perseverance. The chief aim is to train the minds, hearts, and actions of the children, so that in future years they may be true and useful members of human society. For this reason they attend the day school, and associate with the white children of the same school; the said association being also a great aid in civilizing the children, and entirely abolishing the use of the Chippewa language.

Sisters and children go hand in hand in performing the various domestic duties, viz: Cooking, washing, ironing, sewing, taking care of the cows, chickens, and working in the garden, from which nearly their whole summer supply of vegetables is obtained.

The health of the children during the year was very good, which, to some extent, is owing to the very healthy location of the place.

The general behavior was excellent. The children have shown a great readiness and delight in executing any command that was given to them; never, "with the exception of one," have they caused the least trouble, and this one, after having been repeatedly admonished and punished for her continual misbehavior and gross disobedience, had to be dismissed.

Of the twenty-four children that were here at the beginning of the year, not one left until vacation, which, to say least, is a sign that they, during their stay among us, have felt that they were welcome, and that we were working for their present and future welfare.

The day school consists of two rooms, viz: Primary and high school, both being well supplied with all the necessary school articles. In the primary department the children are taught the rudiments of reading, writing, spelling, ciphering, oral geography, and the proper use of the English language. In the high school, besides the studies mentioned above, the children are taught grammar, geography, book-keeping, commercial law, composition, and letter-writing. During the past few years the children have shown a remarkable readiness and facility in mastering the various branches taught; in some cases, even exceeding the expectations of their teachers.

It is a very pleasing and edifying sight to see the general agreement of the white with the Indian children. One might judge from their actions that they belong to the same family, which, in a spiritual sense, they certainly do.

The Red Cliff reservation school is conducted by two Sisters from St. Francis Academy at Joliet, Ill. There is an enrollment of forty-seven pupils. The general average is good, but it would be better if the building were in a more suitable place. The children show a great desire to learn the studies taught. During the past years the Sisters have had a very hard struggle in order to establish the use of the English language among the children, and through their faithful and untiring zeal have at last succeeded.

JOHN GAFRON,
Superintendent.

Report of Superintendent of Mission School, La Pointe Agency.

ODANAH, BAD RIVER RESERVATION, *La Pointe Agency, Wis., September* 16, 1889.

DEAR SIR: I beg leave to submit herewith my first annual report as to the condition of St. Mary's Indian Industrial Boarding-School at Odanah, Bad River Reservation.

For about seven years we have conducted a school at the above-named village for Indian children of both sexes, free of charge and open to all, Pagans, Protestants, and Catholics. For many years the necessary funds were contributed by generous donors on and outside of the reservation. During all this time we not only conducted gratis a day-school for the Indian children, but also boarded at our own expense several Indian children, especially such as were poor or had lost their parents. Finally, last fall the Government kindly gave us a contract for boarding and teaching twenty Indian pupils at the rate of $27 per capita per quarter.

This first contract was made and executed November 1, A. D. 1888, between Hon. J. H. Oberly, United States Indian Commissioner, and the bureau of Catholic Indian missions. As our buildings were being repaired and fitted up for the reception of a greater number of Indian children than heretofore kept, we did not open said boarding-school till December 5, 1888. Since then the average attendance has been satisfactory, as may be seen from statement below. Last fall we built a new school-house, at a total cost of $1,475. In addition to this we repaired the former school-building, at a cost of upwards of $500. All these improvements were paid for out of private resources, without any assistance whatever from the Government.

The school is conducted by the Franciscan Sisters, of La Crosse, Wis., under the supervision of the undersigned. Sister Waldburga is the able superior, and she is well assisted by Sisters Celestine, Kuningunda, and Isabella. The children are healthy, cheerful, and industrious. At present one of our pupils is sick, but we hope he will soon recover. All care is taken to teach our Indian children habits of industry, cleanliness, and virtue. The girls are taught, besides the usual branches of English school education, needle-work and cookery. The boys, all of whom are still small, are taught gardening and other useful work.

After these preliminary remarks, we beg leave to submit the following statement for the first term of said Indian industrial school, beginning November 1, 1888, and ending June 30, 1889.

Date of contract, November 1, 1888; expiration of contract, June 30, 1889; formal opening of St. Mary's Industrial Boarding-School, December 5, 1888.

Average attendance during first quarter, ending December 31, 1888	$54\frac{3}{4}$
Average attendance during second quarter, ending March 31, 1889	$20\frac{33}{90}$
Average attendance during third quarter, ending June 30, 1889	$22\frac{29}{91}$
Number of boys during first quarter	2
Number of boys during second quarter	2
Number of boys during third quarter	8
Number of girls during first quarter	18
Number of girls during second quarter	26
Number of girls during third quarter	21
There came during first quarter	20

New comers during second quarter	8
New comers during third quarter	7
There went away during first quarter	None.
There went away during second quarter	6
There went away during third quarter	6
Bushels of potatoes planted	15
Cow	1

We have quite a good sized garden, and planted a great deal of cabbage, turnips, rutabagas, carrots, beans, onions, and peas.

We have used the below-given quantities of provisions in our boarding-school during this first term, between December 5, 1888, when we formally opened said school, and June 30, 1889, the end of said term.

Fresh beef	pounds	311	Carrots	bushels	6
Corned beef	do	60	Cabbage	heads	40
Bacon or ham	do	75	Oatmeal	pounds	125
Fresh pork	do	474	Butter	do	222
Cheese	do	25	Lard	do	90
Flour	barrels	14	Coffee	do	73
Rye flour	do	1	Sugar	do	130
Buckwheat flour	do	1½	Tea	do	68
Corn-meal	do	1	Rice	do	75
Pease	bushels	2	Soap	boxes	4
Beans	do	2½	Different vegetables	bushels	24
Potatoes	do	105	Shoes	pair	13
Turnips	do	10			

Hoping that this our first annual report of St. Mary's Indian Industrial Boarding-School may prove satisfactory, and that next year's account will show a still more prosperous state of affairs, I have to be,

Yours very respectfully,

Rev. CHRYSOSTOM VERWYST, O. S. F.,
Superintendent of St. Mary's Boarding-School.

M. LEAHY,
United States Indian Agent, Ashland, Wis.

REPORT OF AGENT IN WYOMING.

REPORT OF SHOSHONE AGENCY.

SHOSHONE AGENCY, WYO., *July* 30, 1889.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office I herewith tender my fourth and last annual report of this agency, and in doing so if I appear in any way to reflect on individuals I disclaim any intention of being personal, for I feel grateful that I am at last at the end of a burden and a responsibility I have long wished to surrender, but which till now I could not honorably do. All that I report is for the good of the service and in the hope that I can open the eyes of the Department to gross imperfections which work materially to the detriment of the Indians and go far to make all the best efforts of a good agent of no avail.

POPULATION

of the Indians located on this reservation, according to a recent census, is as follows:

Shoshones:	
Males of all ages	495
Females of all ages	435
Total	930
Children of school age:	
Males	142
Females	122
Total	264
Arapahoes:	
Males of all ages	502
Females of all ages	513
Total	1,015
Children of school age:	
Males	163
Females	127
Total	290

INDUSTRIAL.

These Indians have worked hard during the year. They have built themselves houses, 90 in number, with little or no assistance from the Government, except doors and windows and a few nails; about 5,000 rods of fencing, the materials for which they have cut and hauled from the mountains, in some cases over 35 miles away. They have hauled all the flour and salt consumed at the agency, and their freighting was well done and they received for it $7,869.60. Besides, they have constructed the most difficult half of a tremendous irrigating ditch for the Arapaho ranches, and worked well and faithfully at it; and lastly, have cultivated good fields of crops, which look well and promising.

STOCK.

The main of this is in horses, in which they take great pride, and there are about 4,000 head owned by both tribes. They own quite a number of small herds of cattle, but they do not seem yet to understand taking good care of this stock.

POLICE.

The Government expects too much of this able body of men and pays them entirely too little for their services. If civilization and advancement is the object of the office, in truth, I ask in all justice if these men furnish their services and that of their horses to go to any part of the reservation at any and all times to put down drunkenness, look after irregularities and keep things in order, is $8 per month a fair compensation? Their pay should be increased and their horses should be furnished with forage.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

This court seems to be doing good by eradicating some of the minor vices, but the judges have had but a short time of service to base a sound opinion upon as to its ultimate good.

The Indian "Garfield," an Arapaho, spoken of in my last report as charged with the murder of Jewell, a white man, and confined in jail for the past year, was cleared and released at the recent session of the county court.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

Although yet all need repairs and an appropriation is absolutely needed this fall to keep them fit to live in this coming winter, and the roofs being rather flat should be roofed with metal; there should also be a hospital erected.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Government school has been supplied with requisite number of scholars, but, as has been my experience every six months since I have been in service, there has been one of those periodical upheavals and underground reports sent to the office, which has been the cause of a breaking up and disorganization, and 7 superintendents have been changed, showing conclusively that there is something radically wrong in the system pursued by the Government respecting this important branch of the Indian service. I believe I know the cause and can point it out to Congress if called on to do so. But suffice it to say that either the agent should be relieved of the entire responsibility of the school or he should be armed with the entire control of it. It is unjust to his bondsmen and to the agent to place people to a great degree independent of him to handle and control property for which he is responsible under his bond and who frequently take delight in being careless of property in order to entangle the agent.

St. Stephen's mission school is an entire and complete success. Its beautiful and capacious building has been filled to its capacity; the work has gone on quietly and satisfactorily, and no discord has ever existed there. The superintendent has entire control of his school, is responsible alone for the property.

Both of these schools have the same assistance from the agent; one has a head undivided, the other a divided head. But were the agent even listened to and sustained when some heads make underground and false reports, the school would not be such a sufferer by them.

SANITARY.

The Indians have had a very sad and sick year, and many deaths have been the result; but on the whole the births have been greater, and for the first time during my term of service have I seen a physician in the position equal to the work. This one appears to fill it efficiently and well.

MISSIONARY WORK.

Under the able and creditable management of two good men, the Revs. F. X. Kuppens, of the Roman Catholic Church, and John Roberts, of the Episcopal Church, it is properly attended to.

CONCLUSION.

Having resigned, and as my successor is named, I can not be charged with having any "ax to grind." I therefore state that if the Department will give the agents more support and confidence, which to the same class in other spheres of life is awarded such men, and receive with great caution underground reports from discontented employés, the Indian service will prosper, the office will have less trouble, the agent will better discharge his difficult task, the Indians will be advanced, and the Government will save money.

I take great pleasure in acknowledging the efficiency of all my agency employés; they have at all times given me their full and cordial support, and a better body of men will be hard to find, and, thanking the present officials of the office and the Department for courtesies and kindness I had no right to expect, I beg the continuance of them until my accounts are finally settled.

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. M. JONES,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.

The following is a report of the work done by the American Missionary Association at Fort Berthold, N. Dak., during the year ending June 30, 1889:

During the year the American Missionary Association has spent at this mission $6,372.50. Of this amount $5,748.87 may be counted as spent in carrying on the boarding-school at Fort Berthold, and $624.63 in evangelistic work at different Indian settlements and at the Government boarding-school at Fort Stevenson. Of the school fund $2,700 was paid by the United States Government, according to contract, for the education of pupils, and the remainder was contributed by various Congregational and other churches, through the American Missionary Association. The total expenditure of the association at the agency, exclusive of Government funds, has therefore been $3,672.50. Nine persons have been engaged in the work of the mission during the year—C. L. Hall and Mrs. Hall, superintendent and missionaries; Mrs. R. F. Challis, matron; Miss M. E. Benedict, teacher; Mrs. F. M. Linnell, teacher; Mr. L. E. Townsend, Indian teacher; Mr. William Kirkwood, farmer; Miss M. T. Wolfe, assistant matron; Mr. George Bassett, evangelist.

The total number of pupils in the school has been forty—thirty-five boarding and five day pupils. The average number of boarding pupils has been about thirty. Eight new ones were received, one left. There have been three transferred to the Santee Normal Training School, Nebraska. Six are still away at school in the East—one at the Connecticut State Normal School, one at Hampton, three at Santee, one at Wheaton College, Illinois. Two have returned; one from a course at Santee and at Carleton College, Minnesota, and one from Santee. All those away or who have been away have made excellent records, and have raised the public estimation of their people.

The school has 30 acres of land under cultivation and fourteen head of cattle and three horses, chickens, etc. The crops have been a failure for two years on account of drought. Only about 80 bushels of grain were housed last fall from 15 acres, and 160 bushels of roots. Fifteen tons of good millet were gathered for hay. During the past summer, though drought has destroyed the crops, by diligence something is being gathered, a fair crop of millet, and of roots for stock, and the children's table has been furnished with milk and butter and vegetables of our own production. Besides these farming industries the boys have had instruction in carpentering in the shop and on the buildings. About $1,100 we e spent on new buildings and $400 on repairs. Two carpenters and a mason, employed several months, were aided by the boys and their industrial teachers in the work of building and repairing.

In the school-room good progress was made by having a morning, an afternoon, and an evening session, in all five and one-half hours a day of study, giving to each pupil three or four hours a day study and the rest of the time industrial work and recreation. The youngest pupils began with no knowledge of English; the oldest studied grammar, school geography, physiology, Johnot's Geographical Reader, United States History, "Story of the Bible," and Intermediate Arithmetic and instrumental music. All had calisthenic and vocal drill.

The girls have done their own housework, with help only in washing. They have made butter and preserves, have cut and sewed clothing for themselves.

The school has been full all the year, and we have been obliged continually to refuse pupils for want of comfortable room, and because of the terms of the contract with the Government, which limited us to thirty-one pupils.

Besides this work for boarding pupils and day scholars, a large amount of religious and evangelistic work has been done. Each Sabbath morning, without fail, a Sunday-school averaging

over forty has been gathered, followed always by a preaching service with an average attendance of fifty, most of them Indians. The preaching has been in two Indian languages and in English, the Sunday-school instruction for the children mainly in English. In the afternoon and evening of each Sabbath a meeting of teachers and pupils was held, and there have been two prayer-meetings during the week. A weekly women's industrial sewing class, at which religious instruction has been given to Indian women, has also been maintained.

Besides these meetings at the central mission station, regular preaching at three other points—two Indian settlements and the Fort Stevenson Government school—has been kept up through the year, once a fortnight at each place. The average attendance at these services has been about one hundred at the Government school and about thirty-five at the settlements. Irregularly there have been some meetings at other places. Altogether there has been an average attendance on religious services each week of one hundred and fifty persons. Several hundred pastoral visits have been made, and there are more Christian burials than formerly. We regret that there has been only one marriage in accordance with civilized customs. We hope there have been a few conversions.

The Indians have ceased altogether to oppose Christian schools and Christian worship, and have made strong appeals for schools and for churches in their midst. One log house has been secured for worship at the "Elbow Woods" settlement, among the Gros Ventres, and another has been built by the Mandan Indians themselves at their settlement, 35 miles from Berthold, at Independence. A young man of the Gros Ventres tribe, who has been educated at Santee and at Carleton College, Minnesota, is preaching at these out-stations. The means for carrying on this evangelistic work is being furnished by Mr. D. L. Moody.

After thirteen years of work by twenty-two different persons, but under the same superintendent, great changes have come, and we work on in hope of seeing much greater in the near future wrought by the power of the gospel and the aid of a Christian government.

Respectfully yours,

C. L. HALL.

Mr. THOMAS H. B. JONES,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, DAK.,
Holy Rosary Mission, August 26, 1889.

When I made my first report of the Holy Rosary Mission School one year ago I would only say that we intended to make a success of this work. Now one year is over and we can say with good conscience that our first year was as successful as we could hope and expect. We had an average attendance of 98 children throughout the year. In the first quarter the average attendance amounted to 72 and the last to 112. The conduct of the children in general was very good and their progress in learning fully satisfactory. The girls would show their sewing, knitting, and needlework with pride to everybody, while the boys were engaged in farming during the spring and summer time.

Our farm furnished a good crop of corn for our stock, and the garden yielded a good supply of potatoes and other kinds of vegetables for the kitchen use. This year we enlarged our farm and garden considerably, and improved both garden and farm by irrigation, which caused us a great deal of work and cost us no little amount of money. Moreover, we placed water-pipes in all the rooms, so that we can get good water throughout the entire building, and we are also well provided in case of fire.

We were honored by many visitors during the year, who all, without exception, were delighted with our school. Among these visitors were the three honorable Indian commissioners, General Crook, General Warner, and ex-Governor Foster. We feel very proud of the visit of those noble and honorable gentlemen, and especially of the remarks they made about our children and about our mission in general. The conviction that such noble men are satisfied with our work is a great encouragement for us, and we shall endeavor with all our energy and strength to keep our school in such a condition and shape that it will become more and more a blessing for the Indian children, both for their spiritual and temporal welfare.

Two fathers, six lay brothers, seven sisters, and three servants are engaged at the mission school.

Expenses were, for keeping up and improving the school	$4,000.00
Other expenses	2,500.00
Total	6,500.00

Respectfully submitted.

FATHER JUTY, S.J.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT MENNONITE MISSION.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY,
Darlington, Ind. T., September 4, 1889.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request of August 28, I herewith submit to you a brief report about the mission work done by the Mennonite Church of North America among the Cheyennes and Arapahoes under your charge. This work is being carried on at four different places—here at the agency, at Cantonment, in a contract school at Halstead, Kans., and since a recent date at the newly-established mission station in the so-called Seger Colony.

A.—DARLINGTON.

This is our oldest station. It was established in 1880. The mission board first erected a frame building at this place, which accommodated about twenty-five children. That house was consumed by fire after it had been occupied only a few months. Receiving very encouraging moral and also financial support, not only from the various churches within our general conference, but also from the Government, our board at once decided to rebuild the mission, and then the house was erected which we at present occupy. In connection with this mission and boarding school we have a mission farm, containing nearly 160 acres of land. This school can accommodate fifty children. Our attendance, I am glad to say, has been very regular, and averaged during the whole year forty-seven. So-called runaways, we had only very few.

We continue to teach the children, besides the book knowledge which they receive in the school-

room, all kinds of labor. The boys have to learn to cultivate the soil, sow, plant, and transplant the various kinds of vegetables and fruits, take care of stock, and even some of the duties of housework. The girls are regularly detailed to work, under the supervision of the lady employés, in the dining-room, sewing-room, sleeping-room, kitchen, laundry, bakery, etc. As a rule the children take to the work kindly, and perform the various duties assigned to them gladly and cheerfully, unless their relatives meddle with the school affairs and discourage the children, which, however, only happens in rare cases.

Several years ago I established the rule that our children should use in the house, and also when being outside at work, only the English language. This rule we have enforced and carried out with almost complete success ever since. And not only do we ourselves notice the good results arising from adhering to this rule, but the many unsolicited compliments received from others who had occasion to observe how willingly and readily our children converse in the English language are to us a source of encouragement and a proof that our labor in that respect also has not been in vain. I believe that our experience fully demonstrates the fact that such a rule can be successfully carried out even in a reservation school in the midst of tribes whose conversation is almost exclusively in the vernacular.

The school has been in session every day from 9 o'clock to 11.30 in the forenoon, and from 1.30 to 4 in the afternoon. Besides that, a study hour is generally being held with the children in the evening, where they prepare their lessons for the following day.

Believing that the true source and the only solid foundation of all real civilization is true, genuine Christianity, rooted in a regenerated heart, we make it the chief object of all our work to acquaint the Indians with and inculcate in their hearts the principles of such Christianity. The children are being instructed in the truths of the Bible, and every day the teacher rehearses with them in the most simple manner some story of the gospel. Devotional exercises are being held with the children generally by the superintendent, which consist of reading a passage of Scripture, which is briefly explained, prayer, and singing of several hymns by the school. On Sunday we have Sunday school in the morning and church services in the evening. During the week the children have a prayer-meeting, which is being conducted by one of the larger scholars.

As often as I have been able to do it, I have visited the Indians in their various camps. Other of my employés have done the same. A number whom we found sick in camp, several of whom were returned pupils, were visited and provided with good nourishing food regularly, and we have many proofs that such visits were appreciated, and that little acts of kindness shown to the Indians, especially when they are sick or otherwise in trouble, find an echo in their hearts, and often form a "bridge" over which one can reach the Indians and gain a lasting influence over them.

On various occasions where the patients whom we had visited had died we were asked to come and bury them according to the "white men's road," and neither did the object seem to be to unload the work connected with the funeral onto our shoulders, such as getting the coffin, digging the grave, etc., because they gladly did all that themselves. We generally complied with their wishes and held a burial service with them at their camps, and on various occasions I had the satisfaction of being able to prevent them from burying with their dead property that had cost them a good deal of money and which they or their friends were sorely in need of.

B.—Cantonment.

Cantonment was formerly a temporary military post, which was abandoned in 1882 and turned over from the War Department to the Interior Department. Col. J. D. Miles, who was then agent of these Indians, then requested our church, to make application to the Government for the use of the abandoned buildings for mission and school purposes. Our mission board took the matter under advice, corresponded with the Indian Department about it, received permission to make use of the buildings for the aforesaid purposes, and in January, 1883, sent a missionary and several other employés there, who at once organized the work, repaired and fitted up for the same a number of the houses, and in the same year yet a boarding school was opened, which has been in successful operation ever since.

The houses we occupy were originally built only for temporary use, and of late years it has became more and more apparent that in spite of repeated repairs they could not be used much longer, unless they were subjected to very extensive and expensive repairing. So our mission board after having sent a commission here, who looked over the whole mission field, decided to put up a new school building in Cantonment. That building is now in the course of construction. It will be three stories high, with basement under the whole house. It is being built of stone and brick, and will be large enough to accommodate seventy-five children besides all the necessary employés.

The mission and school work in Cantonment is being carried on essentially according to the same principles and methods as the work here in Darlington, which I have described in this report. One feature in which it differs somewhat from the work here is that the missionary there is more frequently called upon to render medical aid to the Indians than the missionary at this place, the reason of that being the fact that Cantonment is so distantly located from the Government physician. For this reason we are glad that we have been able to secure a physician for the position of superintendent of our Cantonment work. Mr. D. B. Hirschler, the gentleman referred to, is a graduate of medicine, and will, we hope, supply a long-felt want in Cantonment. He has had several years experience in Indian work, and will, we hope, successfully manage the work at that station.

The industrial part of the Cantonment mission is of about the same size and nature and there are about as many acres of land under cultivation there as here in Darlington. With the small herd of mission cattle which we hold in connection with the Cantonment school we had more luck this than last year, being able this year to realize a small income from that herd for the benefit and improvement of the mission. Last year we lost a number of cattle by Texas fever. I will here mention that we have at both our boarding schools always a sufficient number of milch cows on hand to furnish the schools with the necessary amount of milk and butter. I think it very important that the children, who are often in a weakly, scrofulous condition, should live more on milk diet, and I have often regretted that the opportunities which I have known the agent to offer to the Government schools to have sufficient numbers of milch cows at said schools were not appreciated and made use of more by some of the managers of those institutions.

C.—The Seger Colony Mission.

In my last year's report I mentioned the fact that our mission board had decided to start a branch mission near Cantonment. But realizing the fact that the Seger Colony seemed to be a much more important field for mission work, and being urged from different sources to start a mission there, the board somewhat changed their plans and concluded to start in the Seger Colony first, leaving the above-mentioned field near Cantonment to be taken care of from the last-named station until we have the necessary men and means to occupy it.

In the Seger Colony we do not intend to establish a boarding school, at least not for the present. We have simply sent a missionary there, Rev. J. J. Kliewer, who was superintendent of the Cantonment mission before Mr. Hirschler took charge, whose duty it shall be to visit the Indians in their camps, hold meetings with them in the camps as well as in the mission house, and start a day school as soon as that can be done. The latter part of the work will be an experiment, but the Indians do not, at least thus far, seem to be adverse to the idea, and we have reason to believe that it is certainly worth trying. In connection with the mission we intend to run a small mission farm, partly in order to raise the necessary vegetables for the mission employés and the feed for the necessary teams, milch cows, etc., partly in order to have a model farm that might be an example to the Indians, from which they might learn "a thing or two." That industrial work the mission board has assigned to Rev. J. J. Kliewer's brother, H. Kliewer. Those two families have already moved there and have commenced the work. The place where we have started the mission is situated on the south side of the Washita, about 60 miles from the agency.

D.—The Contract School at Halstead.

For several years we have been running a small contract school at Halstead, Kans. The school is in charge of Rev. Chr. Krehbiel. The Government allowed us during the past year $125 per capita for twenty-five children, which number has been increased in the contract for the coming year to thirty-five. Just now there are only just twenty-five pupils there. We had twenty-eight, but three returned lately. I intend to take up some children again in the near future and fill up the school. The school building in Halstead was erected last year, and is practically and comfortably arranged. That school, too, is being conducted and run according to the same plans and methods as the mission schools here on the reservation. The work is threefold—religious, educational, and industrial. When being in Halstead last spring I had the privilege to baptize five of our children there.

E.—Miscellaneous.

In looking over the work of one year one feels as if very little progress had been made. But in comparing the condition of things of six or seven years ago with that of to-day one can not help but notice considerable changes for the better which have been brought about by the leavening influences of the various efforts that have been put forth to elevate these Indians. But it certainly does seem to me as if, during the last year at least, the movements that these Indians have made looked more like retrograde than like progress. I miss the enthusiasm and the energy and the desire to get ahead that I so often noticed among the Indians some years ago. As to the probable causes I can surmise and conjecture, but not report. The Indians have repeatedly in a complaining manner voluntarily told me that they are not being pushed as they used to be. But I notice with great satisfaction that you have, right in the beginning of your administration, been fortunate in appointing workers who, I think, will not only push the Indians, but teach them to go ahead themselves. May the Government steady your hand which you have laid so firmly and resolutely to the plow, and may you receive all the encouragement that you will need, and all the support that will be necessary to "plow" and "cultivate" the very weedy field into which you have been placed.

When I am visiting the Indians in their camps, where I see Indian life as it is, I often think the Indians ought to be compelled more to turn a new leaf. Does it not, for instance, seem to be time that the Government compel the young people whom it has educated, for each one of whom it has spent hundreds of dollars, to marry according to the laws of the land in which they live, and in which they are to become citizens? Suppose a couple wanted to get married in one of the Eastern schools, would they be allowed to simply go and "live together"? Hardly. But, then, why should they be allowed to do it on the reservation? When some years ago the Government ordered all white men living with Indian women to get married legally it was done, and I am sure, if such an order were issued with regard to educated Indians it would be complied with, and not only done, but I have reason to believe that it would soon be popular among the Indians.

Another thing I notice on my missionary tours through the camps, namely, where an Indian does try to do something, farms, freights, or earns some money in some other way, his relatives of the old school will camp right around him and live on the sweat of his brow. A certain young man who has received a good education in the East, married an intelligent educated girl about a year ago. A few months after they were separated. I asked the young man why he left his wife. He said he was earning a good salary, but his wife's parents compelled him to give everything to them, and if he refused to do it they quarreled. He said he was willing to support his wife, but was not willing to support that whole family. I think that class of Indians who are willing to help themselves, and also those whom the Government has educated at a great expense, should have their land assigned to them in severalty, furnished with the necessary teams and implements, their rations withdrawn, giving them, however, something better in lieu of them, and then they should be compelled to remain on the road to which they have been led, and to make use of what the Government has given them. And the non-progressive Indians should not be allowed to camp near such families or settlements at all, neither should any heathenish customs and practices be allowed in them. And every newcomer from the Eastern schools should be provided for in the same manner, instead of giving a ration ticket to him and then turning him loose into the camp with all its dangers and pernicious influences. I have become convinced that the ration system, as it now is, is a great impediment to the progress of the Indians, but to simply stop the rations on an Indian because he is getting along better than the rest would in my opinion be unjust and unwise, unless he were given something better in lieu of them. Otherwise he and his friends would say that to take the white man's road is an unpaying business.

In conclusion I wish to express to you my sincere thanks for the manifestations of kind feelings towards our mission work and for the assistance rendered us during the short time of your stay at this agency already. I sincerely hope that you may have the full confidence and "backing" of the Department and the faithful co-operation of all the workers under your charge in the fulfillment of the arduous duties that devolve upon you in your responsible position.

Yours, very respectfully,

H. B. Voth,
Superintendent Mennonite Missions.

Maj. C. F. Ashley,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
Washington, D. C., September 5, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operation and condition of the Indian schools.

On the 1st day of May, 1889, I entered upon the duties of this office, after a vacancy in it of nearly two months since the departure of my predecessor.

In looking back over the records I find the following list of incumbents:

J. H. Haworth, July 1, 1883, to March 12, 1885.
John H. Oberly, May 9, 1885, to April 17, 1886.
John B. Riley, June 4, 1886, to December 29, 1887.
S. H. Albro, October 29, 1888, to March 4, 1889.

In the five years and ten months since Mr. Haworth was first appointed the office has been vacant one year three months and thirteen days.

My predecessor, Mr. Albro, rendered a report upon Indian school affairs dated January 16, 1889. In the time intervening between that date and the date of my incumbency, the usual routine was pursued, of which it is not possible to make a statement, except as it will be found in the annual statistical tables of the schools.

In studying the text of the statute upon which this office is predicated, to ascertain its legal responsibilities and duties, I find that important changes were made in the legislation approved June 29, 1888, by the act approved March 2, 1889. Section 8 of the act of 1888 reads as follows:

SEC. 8. That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a person of knowledge and experience in the management, training, and practical education of children, to be Superintendent of Indian Schools, who shall, from time to time, and as often as the nature of his duties will permit, visit the schools where Indians are taught, in whole or in part, by appropriations from the United States Treasury, and shall, from time to time, report to the Secre-

tary of the Interior what, in his judgment, are the defects, if any, in any of them in system, in administration, or in means for the most effective advancement of the children in them toward civilization and self-support; and what changes are needed to remedy such defects as may exist; and shall, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, employ and discharge superintendents, teachers, and any other person connected with the schools wholly supported by the Government, and with like approval make such rules and regulations for the conduct of such schools as in his judgment their good may require. The Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be detailed from the employés of his Department such assistants and shall furnish such facilities as shall be necessary to carry out the foregoing provisions respecting said Indian schools.

Section 10 of the act approved March 2, 1889, reads as follows:

SEC. 10. That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a person of knowledge and experience in the management, training, and practical education of children, to be Superintendent of Indian Schools, whose duty it shall be to visit and inspect the schools in which Indians are taught in whole or in part from appropriations from the United States Treasury, and report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs what, in his judgment, are the defects, if any, in any of them, in system, in administration, or in means for the most effective advancement of the pupils therein toward civilization and self-support, and what changes are needed to remedy such defects as may exist, and to perform such other duties in connection with Indian schools as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior; and section eight of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine and for other purposes," approved June twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, is hereby repealed.

By examination, it will be noticed that all of section 8, 1888, exclusive of such parts as are specified in section 10, 1889, was repealed. Analyzing the two sections, it appears: (1) That by the statute of 1888 the Superintendent of Indian Schools was amenable directly and wholly to the Secretary of the Interior, reported to him, was subject wholly to his direction, and exercised his power of appointment, etc., subject to the approval of said Secretary; but according to the statute of 1889 the superintendent is directed to report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, while he may, nevertheless, be called "to perform such other duties in connection with Indian schools as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior." (2) That power to "employ and discharge superintendents, teachers, and other persons connected with the schools" and to "make rules and regulations for the conduct of such schools" is taken from the Superintendent of Indian Schools. (3) That the present duties of this officer are—

To visit and inspect the schools in which Indians are taught in whole or in part from the United States Treasury and report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs what are, in his judgment, the defects, if any, in any of them, in administration, or in means for the most effective advancement of the pupils therein toward civilization and self-support, and what changes are needed to remedy such defects as may exist.

In short, his duty is to visit and inspect Indian schools and report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Beyond this, his work is advisory and suggestive.

In entering upon my duties, I first inquired to what extent the Indian schools had been visited by my predecessors, and ascertained that within the last two or three years very few had been personally inspected, the other duties of the office having engrossed attention. I found it the conviction of the Department that the most urgent task connected with the Indian school service was this work of visitation and that my time and strength could not be better employed, at least for a long period, than in the field, in connection with these institutions. I therefore entered at once upon the work of visitation.

I had purposed, and so declared, to take my wife with me in this work, at my own expense, thinking that it would enable me to get access to

many facts relating to the condition and training of the Indian girls which I could not otherwise obtain. She had had large experience in the work of education and sympathized with the proposed service. When these things became known, incidentally, to the Board of Indian Commissioners, several of them said, very emphatically, "This is a service which we have long desired, and your wife should be appointed by the Government to this work." On the 18th of May the Secretary of the Interior, on his own suggestion and responsibility, notified the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that—

Mrs. Merial A. Dorchester is hereby appointed a special agent in the Indian service during the current fiscal year, and detailed to assist the Superintendent of Indian Schools in his investigations of the management of Indian schools, with special reference to the conduct, habits, condition, treatment, training, etc., of the female pupils.

At the expiration of the fiscal year this appointment was renewed. Her report is submitted herewith.

The way being thus prepared, Mrs. Dorchester and I entered upon the visitation of these schools and continued until they were closed for the summer vacation. I had previously visited the Carlisle School and the Lincoln Institute in Philadelphia.

I visited a number of schools which had had only imperfect inspection. For many of the buildings little had been done since their erection. Some of them were more or less dilapidated and some were never fully equipped for the service. The financial management of others awakened much concern in the Department. It was, therefore, suggested by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that in my inspection I should have reference to the financial expenditures, particularly the special "authorities," with the vouchers thereto; the buildings, whether sufficient or insufficient, their condition, the repairs needed, and the sanitary situation; the furniture, its condition and needs; the dormitories, whether crowded or not; the beds and bedding; the schoolroom appliances, condition and needs; the supplies, how managed, cared for, etc.; the horses and other stock; the vehicles, industrial implements, etc.; the industrial pursuits, with results and suggestions; the employés, their efficiency, character, number, kind, and compensation. Such was the work which opened before me. During the two months we were in the field, we traveled nearly 6,000 miles and visited twenty schools, the results of which are here given, with the exception of numerous special reports of a business character, with recommendations, estimates for needs, and requests for "authorities" to purchase, which were sent from time to time to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In some schools these things constituted a considerable part of my work.

For the statistics of the Indian schools the reader is referred to the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

CARLISLE SCHOOL.

My arrival at this institution on the morning of May 2 was a surprise to Captain Pratt, the superintendent. I was cordially received, and every effort desirable was put forth to facilitate my investigations.

The business methods of the office were explained, the books were opened and examined, plans of purchase, farm products, and other business phases were considered in as much detail as the time allotted for visitation would allow.

The work of the school is divided into literary and industrial studies, the former occupying the forenoon and the latter the afternoon, all the pupils participating in both.

The school-rooms were visited, the work of the pupils on the blackboard, the slates, and in the copy-books was inspected, and questions were freely propounded to teachers and pupils, with gratifying results. These youth particularly excel in penmanship. Geography is also a favorite study, of which they evince commendable knowledge. Arithmetic is more difficult, but some of the classes show good acquaintance with common and decimal fractions and percentage. Of the English language, in its grammatical forms, they obtain considerable knowledge. They spell very well and their reading exercises were good. As in all other schools, there are some very dull pupils, but the brighter ones are relatively as many as in the public schools of the States. The progress of the students far exceeded my expectations.

The order and general *morale* of the school-rooms were most excellent, better than I have observed in many public schools. In this I was agreeably disappointed.

The school is very fortunate in its list of teachers, among whom is an Apache young woman of about twenty years. I saw no reason for special criticism upon any teacher, but much to commend, especially their intelligence, tact, excellent discipline and the kind, cheerful spirit in which their work is conducted. The first efforts with new pupils from the wilderness require great patience, in which these teachers evidently excel.

Nor did the industrial department impress me less favorably. In this most important necessity to the civilization of the Indian, the progress of these pupils is remarkable. The tailoring, harness-making, carriage-making, farming, printing, etc., by the boys, and the making of garments, mending, cooking, laundry work, etc., by the girls, showed that they are rapidly acquiring knowledge and facility in these useful industries.

Captain Pratt showed me the large farm of several hundred acres of excellent land, the buildings, stock, etc. Large crops are annually raised. A splendid herd of cows deserves special mention, and also superior specimens of swine. The barns are unsuitable and poor. New ones should soon take their places; and, with increased facilities and attention, those beautiful and fertile acres can be made to contribute very much more than they now do to sustain the growing number of pupils yearly gathering in this institution. Over all these departments Captain Pratt presides with rare executive ability, evincing broad and well-matured views in reference to his position, and wholly devoted, so far as I could ascertain, to his work.

The dormitories, kitchen, laundry, hospital, bath-rooms, and water-closets I found ample in size, clean, wholesome, and well ventilated; and the two reading-rooms, one for each sex, contained a good variety of newspapers and magazines. The libraries should receive an addition of suitable volumes.

The pupils were viewed at their meals, and, in my mind, they were compared with boys and girls at many boarding-schools and church sociables among our white population, to the disadvantage of the latter in respect to order, quiet, and general demeanor.

Nor is the discipline of the school austere or severe, except in a few rare cases. The atmosphere of kindness and intelligent consideration prevails, and all seem sweetly and wisely drawn into good habits, the influence of which can never be wholly lost, even when they return to their wilderness homes.

Nearly three hundred of the pupils, or about one-half of the whole number, were away from the institution, apprenticed for a few months

in excellent places, on farms, in shops, etc., according to a custom which has been followed with the older students for several years. Reports are received from their employers every month, responding to stated inquiries from Captain Pratt, and an agent is sent out to visit and look after them regularly. I examined these reports, which were of the most gratifying character.

An important feature of the work of civilization here carried on is the savings-bank account opened in the office with each pupil. A scheme of wages has been adopted—not large amounts—which is put to the credit of each and from which their incidental expenditures are prudently regulated, so as to teach them economy and self-reliance. About $5,000 stands to the credit of the boys and about half as much to the girls.

The Indian boys are adepts at the fashionable game of base ball, and have a ground assigned to them. The sight of Indian girls at play, after supper, on the green grass, their agility, happy spirits, kindly ways, etc., deeply impressed me, and I confess to a tinge of sadness as my thoughts ran forward in anticipation of the future before them, when they shall return to the less favorable circumstances of their far-off homes, and wrestle with stern, practical problems. Will these buds brought to Carlisle to bloom be blasted when transplanted to the less congenial reservation soil? Or may the time be not far distant when, under a steadily improving administration of Indian affairs, those far-off wilds shall be filled with the verdure and bloom of a better civilization? Will not the transference of Indian pupils to these schools be one of the means for producing these desired results? There can be no doubt that better conserving influences will be needed on the reservations to strengthen the graduate pupils and hold them from lapsing into the blanket life.

The most scrutinizing inquiries failed to elicit any tendencies to gross immorality. Very seldom have cases of drunkenness occurred among the older boys under the seductions of the neighboring village. Few literary institutions have a better record. The structure of the buildings, the boys and girls having quarters separated by considerable space, the wise administration of their relations and the high bearing of the employés, all combined, are promotive of pure morals and elevated sentiments.

The evening of the day at Carlisle was the occasion of the monthly entertainment in their large hall, consisting of singing, declamations, and dialogues by the Indian pupils.

On the 9th and 10th of May I visited

LINCOLN INSTITUTE, PHILADELPHIA,

William M. Hugg, superintendent. This institution has two departments, one for boys and one for girls, situated about four miles apart. The school for girls is located at 324 South Eleventh street.

It is fitting that in this city, where William Penn made his first acquaintance and treaty with the aborigines, the Government of the United States should now aid the efforts there being made to educate the children of the native Indian.

Shortly after the close of the civil war an institution named for President Lincoln was established here by private individuals for educating the orphan children of soldiers who had fallen in the war. Its remarkable success was due chiefly to the labors of Mrs. J. B. Cox, upon whom devolved the principal burden of the management of that

institution. Credit is also due to other ladies of Philadelphia associated with Mrs. Cox in these volunteer works of benevolence. In due time the civil war ceased to furnish orphans for the Lincoln Institute.

In 1883 the same indefatigable lady undertook to educate and train in the arts of civilized life the sons and daughters of the various tribes of Indians in the United States. Some two hundred Indian boys and girls now occupy the "Homes," under able supervision.

The inmates are trained to speak and write English. The girls do needlework, plain and ornamental, and all kinds of useful domestic work. The boys receive an excellent education, and, placed in positions outside the institution, are trained to work in various branches of industry.

On the occasion of our visit there were in the home children from the Sioux, Chippewa, Ojibway, Santee, Osage, Omaha, Pawnee, Navajo, Cheyenne, Miami, Modoc, Wichita, Mohawk, Oneida, Iroquois, Winnebago, Crow, and Kiowa nations.

The educational department was very interesting. In writing and arithmetic the girls show great readiness and proficiency, and on some cardinal points of chronology and history. In the singing class the girls have been admirably trained, and their performances were pleasing and effective. One young lady, a Mohawk, aged fourteen, may yet prove a veritable Indian prima donna. Handel's famous composition, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," was sung with great clearness and delicacy of expression and sweetness and power of intonation.

Other departments of the home—the laundry, the cuisine, the sewing-rooms—presented their evidences of the good work done. One feature ought not to be overlooked: the attention paid to cleanliness and decoration in the gastronomical department. The tables in the dining-room were all tastefully decorated with flowers and fruit, the cutlery and glass being clean and bright. The girls serve by turns in each of the departments, and thus become learned in all matters essential to the comfort and convenience of home. Every girl has some work to do.

In their moral and social capacity, Mrs. Cox says that they are "faithful, affectionate, and grateful," and "the lads are not given to scalping."

The institution is supported, to a considerable extent, by private benevolence, but it is aided by grants from the Government at Washington and the revenues secured from the invested funds of the Lincoln Institute.

During the summer months the school is removed to a beautiful farm in Wayne, Pa.

Of the boys' department, called the Educational Home, located in a delightful part of the city, corner of Forty-ninth street and Greenway avenue, we are not able to speak as favorably, though the outward opportunities are better. This home is in a large, imposing structure, with numerous conveniences and appliances. The building is high, the rooms are airy, the grounds are ample, and cleanliness prevails within and without. A goodly number of teachers are in attendance, but they do not rank as high as those in the girls' school and the proficiency of the boys is much inferior to that of the girls. One of the causes of this inferiority, we infer, is the frequent changes of superintendent and teachers.

The following inquiries and answers will bring out other facts covering these two departments:

Number of pupils from the beginning?—Answer. Girls, one hundred and sixty-nine; boys, one hundred and seventy.

Number of deaths from the beginning?—Answer. Girls, seven; boys, three.

Number sent home for bad conduct?—Answer. Two.

Number returned home at expiration of three years?—Answer. Fifty-seven.

Number returned home at expiration of five years?—Answer. Seventeen.

From how many of these pupils have you had definite information since they returned home, how have they conducted themselves, and how many have lapsed?—Answer. We have definite information from all pupils who have been with us three years or longer. Of some who were with us for a shorter time by reason of ill health, we have no knowledge. In general they are conducting themselves very well, either working at home or for other people. The great difficulty is to find suitable work for them on the reservation. We know of no children who were here for three years or more who have lapsed to savagery.

How many changes of teachers have there been in this institution since Indian pupils were first received?—Answer. Two in the girls' department. Very frequent changes in the boys' department.

How many pupils during the past year have been put out to service, and in what avocations were they employed?—Answer. About thirty-five boys were on farms a longer or shorter period. About fifteen girls were placed in the country, at general housework, and gave good satisfaction.

How have they succeeded in learning trades?—Answer. There are working in the city two boys learning harness making, one at painting, one at engine-building, one at shoe-making, one at carpentering, three as cash boys, one learning telegraphy and one photography. They succeed as well as the average white boy. There are also thirty boys working at the school—sixteen in the shoe department, four in bakery, four in boiler room, two in laundry and four in the garden. The smaller ones go to school all day.

How many of your pupils have attended public schools?—Answer. About fifty-five—forty-nine girls and six boys.

How have they succeeded in the public schools?—Answer. Better than the white pupils. Out of thirteen prizes given at the examination, nine where taken by the Indians, and these nine included the highest prizes.

How much do the expenses of the two schools exceed what is received from Government?—Answer. Sixty-three hundred and fifty dollars and forty-four cents last year.

How is that excess provided for?—Answer. By income from investments and by voluntary contributions.

What is the income from the funds held by the directors?—Answer. Two thousand dollars.

How many more pupils could be accommodated?—Answer. Fifty.

How many pupils return home this summer?—Answer. Fifty.

How many will you want to fill your quota?—Answer. Forty-five.

The proportion of Indian blood in the pupils of this institution is a matter of importance. Of 111 boys and of 99 girls, there were: Full bloods, 53 boys, 39 girls; seven-eighths blood, 1 boy, 2 girls; three-fourths blood, 7 boys, 7 girls; one-half blood, 31 boys, 39 girls; one-fourth blood, 19 boys, 12 girls.

The boys make and repair the boots and shoes and weave some carpeting, besides performing the garden and farm work.

This institution is one of the contract schools of the Government, is under the care of the Episcopalians, and the ritual and catechism of the Protestant Episcopal Church are freely used. The pupils participate in these exercises, and a religious atmosphere pervades the school. The services on Sunday are: Morning prayer, with sermon at 10.30; Sunday-school at 3.30; and evening prayer at 4.30. They have a choral service for evening prayer, which the children like much and sing heartily. Visitors often come to this service and are delighted with the manner in which the children render it. The chaplain says, "In my daily intercourse with the children I am greatly impressed with the strong religious character manifested by some of them and the conscientious discharge of their religious duties."

THE HASKELL INSTITUTE,

at Lawrence, Kans., was visited May 23–29. Unfavorable reports about this institution had reached Washington, and even farther East, and it was deemed necessary to have a close examination of its condition. We found some things urgently calling for changes, and many improvements were even then being made, under the energetic administration of the efficient superintendent, Col. O. E. Learnard, who entered upon this position in January, 1889.

Colonel Learnard, like Governor Robinson, accepted the office of superintendent under heavy protests, because of preoccupancy with other business. From the first Colonel Learnard showed the strong hand of an experienced man of business, putting time, heart, and hard work into the affairs of the school. Glaring nuisances were abated; sources of pestilence were purified; inconveniences were remedied; wants were supplied; fences were erected all around the grounds; plank walks were laid to make pleasanter and more decent transit over the soft, slick, sticky, salvy mud; a macadamized road-bed was laid in the inner circle of the large buildings; a new well and force pump were provided; the barn was repaired; milch cows were purchased; jarring employés were controlled, and the whole administration of Colonel Learnard has shown the strong, kind hand of a master. But during all this time he insisted upon resigning his post at the earliest moment when a successor could be appointed. The eight months of Colonel Learnard's administration have been the best period in the annals of the school since its organization under Rev. Dr. Marvin.

This institution is located about 2 miles from the center of Lawrence, a city of over 12,000 inhabitants. It is an educational and industrial school, with 490 acres of excellent land. Four large three and one-half story buildings constitute the center, the last season witnessing the completion of the largest and best of these edifices, at a cost of $35,000, aside from water, heating, furnishing, etc. Besides the barns, the outbuildings are various industrial shops, bakery, laundry, store, hospital, etc. The stock consists of about forty cows, seventy swine, fourteen horses, and several mules.

At the time of our visit there were in the school 244 boys and 138 girls. The usual routine is school exercises a half day and work the other half day. Six or eight of the large boys are detailed for the farm work in the urgent part of the season; four others have charge of the barns, two each half day; six smaller boys are assigned to the care of ing the grounds, gathering up waste matter; others crack stones for the Numb others clean the dormitories, and others help in the hospital. and sixty es large numbers are called to the farm work, as exigencies re-

quire, and the industrial shops continually absorb a considerable number. Every boy and girl has some industrial work each half day.

Thirty-five acres of corn have been planted this year, 65 of oats, and 8 of potatoes, besides an ample space for vegetables, and 100 acres of hay will be cut. In the first dry season the wet ground should be drained. All the painting of the buildings is performed by the pupils, and a considerable part of the carpenter work also, with the aid of an instructor.

The shops are too small, hence crowded and dirty, so that the best influence is not exerted. There should be more walks, to avoid the discomfort of the proverbial Kansas mud. Even the provision for the accommodation of the swine is reprehensible and wholly inadequate.

We found the hospital a good-sized building, located at a situable distance to guard against infection. It was undergoing changes and repairs, on account of having been improperly arranged within. Bathing facilities are being introduced, but there is a sad want of comfortable furniture, and some appointments are disgracefully bad, to the great discouragement of the nurses. The stores of drugs are abundant; but such drugs! The more the worse. Fifty ounces of quinine on hand is unfit for use; so of some other articles. I found nine patients in the hospital, some quite sick. Scrofula, with consumptive tendencies, is the prevailing disease. One young man, a consumptive, died and was buried while I was there. Seven or eight pupils every day come to the hospital for treatment. The average number of patients during the past twelve months has been ten. Ten have died during the year—six from pneumonia, two of consumption, and two of malarial fever. In April, 1888, there were seventeen cases of pneumonia. Dr. Bunn, the physician, is a superior man and very successful.

The food in the hospital is only ordinary rations—army rations—because there is no provision for delicacies. Eggs are not provided, and butter, only twice a week. Grease from fat pork, with flour stirred in it, is made into a gravy for sick people for breakfast. Surely we are not civilizing sick Indians very fast! There are no reclining chairs in the hospital, and not a lounge.

The general health of the school at the time of my visit was good, better than for two previous years, doubtless largely due to the prompt, energetic measures of Colonel Learnard in removing pestilence-breeding nuisances. But at best the Indian youths inherit scrofula, have many offensive sores, sore eyes, tuberculous affections, and often the sad taint of constitutional syphilis, and therefore require good care, judicious food, and comfortable clothes. Bath-tubs and fine-tooth combs are important factors in their civilization.

The daily religious exercises consist of singing a Gospel song, reading a passage from the Bible, and offering the Lord's Prayer in concert. On Sunday all the school assembles at 9 o'clock for inspection, the pupils dressed in blue uniforms and moving in line. In the afternoon a Sunday-school is conducted by the officers and teachers. A stronger and more active religious interest is very desirable.

As in the other Indian schools, the educational department does not extend beyond what are commonly known as the primary and intermediate grades. Here, as elsewhere, we find the Indian pupils, as a whole, excelling in penmanship, and some in free-hand drawing. They also read quite well. Grammar or language is more slowly acquired, chiefly, I conjecture, because the range of mental conceptions with the Indian is very limited and he finds it difficult to conceive what English words stand for, the objects being beyond his mental vision. Pa-

tience, tact, and ingenuity in the positive, comparative, and superlative degrees, are, therefore, indispensable requisites in teaching. Patience the teachers in this school possess in a good degree, and considerable tact and ingenuity, but not in the highest degree.

Arithmetic is the most difficult study for the Indian, but there are exceptions. In this school the most advanced pupils were well versed in common and decimal fractions and some had a little acquaintance with percentage and compound numbers. The instruction is thorough and the teachers are painstaking. There are few poor teachers, though some are more energetic than others. The order and general discipline are good and a spirit of loyalty prevails. The jail is seldom resorted to—not at all for a long time—and there are few runaways.

This school has a literary society in which debates are conducted. The Indian problem and other great questions are often discussed and "settled," and the speakers exhibit much genuine eloquence. But ample reading rooms are needed, well furnished with papers and books. The Indian mind as it develops should be supplied with materials upon which it may exercise itself.

The matron is an important factor in all Indian schools. It requires peculiar gifts and qualities to make a good matron. These qualities are possessed in a good degree by the matrons in this school. They are wise, laborious, kind, well-poised, and self-sacrificing. But I have recommended the creation of a new office for this large school, that of chief matron. The occupant is to have a motherly oversight of the boys, large and small, as well as the girls—one to whom they will look for counsel—a woman of culture and high ideals, of practical wisdom and tact, to exert the best refining womanly influence upon even the oldest of the pupils, and who will, also, give direction to the other matrons. Mrs. Haskell, the widow of the late member of Congress from the Lawrence district, Hon. Dudley C. Haskell, from whom this institution received its name on account of his great interest in Indian affairs, has consented to take this position. It is expected that Mrs. Haskell will bring to this position her large influence, sound judgment, superior heart qualities and culture, and incalculably contribute to the success of the school.

I purposely omit from this report many items, recommendations, requests for "authorities," etc., which were forwarded to Washington at the time of my inspection, many of which have already been responded to favorably by the Department. The barns were almost in a tumble-down condition, and the bathing facilities a farce, because so meager. The quantity of milk was small. Only the prompt, stout resistance of Colonel Learnard several times in the past few months prevented imposing upon the school carloads of the meanest flour.

A word should be said in regard to the water supply. Wind-mills connecting with springs now furnish all the water, but how inadequate for bathing so many pupils, for steam, for cleansing such large buildings, for flushing the sewers; and, besides, there are no hydrants and hose in case of fire. Lawrence has a water company with a stand-pipe which would give 300 feet pressure at this point and the new building is piped to receive it, but it can not be connected because the Lawrence Water Company is not in a financial condition to meet the expense of running a pipe a mile from its nearest connection to the school. Such is the situation. What can be done?

It is our opinion that the greatest need of the 240 boys in the school is a habit of industry. On their return to the reservations they will find agriculture the most convenient and profitable avocation. We can

not too much emphasize this habit of industry as one of the greatest factors in the development of the Indian youth—not simply to know how to plough, plant, sow, etc., but to form a habit and acquire a love for work. For this, broad acres and continuous labor are needed.

The importance of the Haskell Institute can not be easily overrated, for it seems destined to play a large part in the future training of Indian youths in the trans-Mississippi region. Its land area, therefore, should be enlarged to give fuller scope for the labors of the Indian boys and increase the means of its own support; the very best teachers and employés should be selected; and it should not be subjected to the jealousies and fortunes of party politics. Nothing can be more absurd than to make the education and cultivation of Indian youth the football of politicians. Properly cared for and managed, this school will soon rival Carlisle in numbers and success, and be one of the most notable institutions in this great central section of the United States.

Bill of fare at the Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.

Day.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Monday	Beefsteak, bread, gravy, coffee, rice.	Bean soup, bacon, potatoes, corn bread.	Cold meat, bread, dried fruit, sirup, tea or milk.
Tuesday	Bacon, gravy, wheat bread, rice, coffee.	Rice soup, bacon, potatoes, beets, corn bread, peaches.	Beef, mush and molasses, gravy, bread, fruit, apples, tea.
Wednesday	Steak, bread, gravy, rice, coffee.	Vegetable soup, bacon, potatoes, hominy, corn bread, pickles, gingerbread.	Meat, bread, corn-starch, fruit, tea.
Thursday	Bacon, bread, oatmeal, dried fruit, coffee.	Potato soup, roast beef, turnips, hominy, corn bread.	Cold meat, bread, corn-starch fruit, milk.
Friday	Beefsteak, gravy, bread, rice, coffee.	Vegetable soup, bacon, potatoes, beans, bread.	Meat, hot rolls, gravy, corn-starch, fruit, apples, tea.
Saturday	Bacon, gravy, bread, oatmeal, coffee.	Bread soup, roast beef, turnips, beets, hominy, bread.	Meat, gravy, bread, rice with fruit, tea.
Sunday	Beefsteak, gravy, bread, rice, coffee.	Soup, bacon, potatoes, beans, bread, butter, pickles.	Cold meat, bread, corn-starch, gingerbread, dried fruit, milk, tea.

THE CHILOCCO INDIAN SCHOOL.

This school, George W. Scott, superintendent, was visited May 31 to June 3. It is situated about 6 miles from Arkansas City and 4 miles below the south line of Kansas, in the Indian Territory, on the famous Cherokee strip, so renowned for its fertility and beauty. The school was founded in 1883; the main building three and a half stories high, built of stone, costing $15,000, and the other buildings $8,000, not including furnishings, etc. The land area devoted to this school is 9,320 acres.

Like several others, this school has suffered severely from being in the hands of persons who, though excellent, were not suited to its management.

I met two old residents in the neighborhood who expressed great satisfaction in the management of Mr. Scott. One said:

Before Mr. Scott came here, the farming was conducted worse than poorly. Language fails to describe the miserable slackness. Mr. Scott has taken hold with a firm hand and broad plans, and shows tact and skill. Besides the farming, the pupils are doing better, behaving better, are more courteous and orderly. Before Mr. Scott came they roamed over the neighboring estates in idleness, doing mischief, setting fire to patches of grass, etc. Under Mr. Scott everything has taken on a new character.

The other said:

Since Mr. Scott came there has been an entire change. Everything is managed excellently—far better than the average farms around us. This is the first year I

have seen a good garden. There is an air of enterprise and order, and business is promptly done. Before, on Saturday, the boys were running all over the country, but now they are in the field at work. When the boys and girls go out together there is always some employé with them. Mr. Scott is evidently at the head and has control over the institution.

These testimonials were purely voluntary and given with gladness.

This institution has the largest area under cultivation of any of our Indian schools. Two hundred and twenty-five acres are devoted to corn, 50 to wheat, 90 to oats, 15 to potatoes, 10 to millet, and 20 to garden. In June and July 150 acres were plowed for wheat next year. All this, besides several hundred acres which will be mowed for hay.

The stock consists of 10 horses, 10 mules, 4 ponies, 1 colt, 71 cows (60 giving milk), and 60 calves which are being raised. These with yearlings and steers make in the aggregate about 300 head of cattle. The fields of corn show careful cultivation. One Saturday, I saw 90 boys in the field. Besides farming there are tailoring, carpentering, and other industries.

The school exercises, however, have not reached as high a grade as could be desired. So many things needed to be done to bring the school into a living condition, that attention had to be principally devoted to external matters. The girls, also, were largely preoccupied in making new garments so that they might be in a comfortable condition. There are some excellent scholars and the teachers work hard and are faithful; but much of the teaching is not of the highest order. It is to be hoped that after the severe pressure of the first few months has passed the school work will be advanced. I found the religious exercises not what could be desired, but arrangements have been made under which it is hoped they will be improved, the ministers and laymen of all denominations in Arkansas City having kindly volunteered to assist each Sabbath afternoon.

The barns are entirely inadequate, the stables ill arranged, and the cribs for grain too small. Lumber should be provided and separate shelter for part of the cattle erected.

The chapel, which is also the principal school-room, needs paint and other improvements. The water-tanks should be elevated 10 feet. The back wing or L of the building should be extended 30 feet at the full height and provision made for hose connection with the tank, for use in case of fire. Fire-escapes should be constructed. Much plastering needs to be repaired in the main building and in the houses of the employés. Shelter for coal, to prevent it from slaking and thus losing its principal value, should be provided. Closets are needed for the clothing of pupils and employés. Bridges constructed across the creek near the barn will save 4 miles of travel in hauling loads of hay and corn.

The hospital, now in the main building, should be removed to a separate building. This would afford accommodations for fifty additional pupils and avoid the spreading of contagious diseases in the school.

Half a dozen bath tubs for each sex should be placed in the L which I hope will soon be added to the main building. The present custom is for the matron to use laundry tubs and bathe fifty girls in an afternoon, and the disciplinarian superintends the bathing of one hundred boys by a similar slow process. Is not this an argument for bath-tubs?

It should be added that the expense of erecting the L I have recommended will not be very great because of an abundance of suitable stone, which can be obtained without cost about 2 miles away and hauled by the teams of the school. I hope the importance of this addition will be appreciated, and that this school, with its remarkable sur-

roundings and magnificent possibilities, will be generously cherished by the Government until it becomes one of the very largest Indian schools.

THE KAW INDIAN SCHOOL.

This school at the subagency connected with the Osage Reservation, about 25 miles southeast of Arkansas City, was visited June 4. I found here 41 pupils enrolled, 31 of whom are children of the Kaw Indians. The pupils range from seven to sixteen years, only 5 above twelve years. As elsewhere, the older boys work in the fields a half day and all the pupils do something. The girls do housework, washing, ironing, sewing, cooking, mending the boys' clothing and making part of it—shirts, etc. I found this school better supplied with underclothing, dresses, bedding, etc., than any other I had visited; 72 surplus blankets, which had never been used, but were badly moth-eaten, were piled away by themselves.

Thirty acres of corn and 25 acres of millet are under cultivation. There are 5 mules and 19 head of cattle connected with the school.

The buildings are in such a deplorable condition and the need of repairs is so great and in so many places that I will not attempt to specify. The sanitary condition is very bad on account of defective drainage. I talked with the agent, Mr. Miles, about these things and prompt steps have been taken for extensive repairs and improvements in the premises.

The food given to the children consists of meat three times a day, chiefly bacon, though beef in winter, with hominy, rice, beans, wheat-bread, milk, and coffee. The bread which I found at this institution was the worst I ever saw, looking more like decayed chestnut wood than anything else, and about as hard, and the pupils were the most unhealthy children, more than one-half affected with sore eyes.

The tribe will not soon, if ever, recover from the bad consequences of allowing its young men, a few years ago, to go off for exhibition through the country. They were gone one season, and came back thoroughly diseased with syphilis which they spread through the tribe. The tribe has since run down more rapidly than before. In the year 1884 the number of births was 15 and of deaths 35; of the 15 born only 2 lived to be six weeks old. When the Kaw tribe came to this place from Council Grove, Kans., seventeen years ago, they numbered over 500; now they number 194, including half-bloods. Then they had 8 chiefs; now only 2. The tribe is largely pagan, with its medicine men, pagan dances, etc.

OSAGE SCHOOLS.

In this agency there are four schools, one supported by the Government and three contract schools. Two of the latter are Roman Catholic and the other is under the supervision of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. I visited these schools June 6 to 9.

The Government school was founded in 1873. The buildings are large and commodious, but in a poor condition, not having been repaired for a long time. A comfortable hospital stands a little distance from the main edifice, and a very poor barn is in an out-of-the-way place. It would be impossible to describe at length the repairs and improvements needed. Major Miles, the agent, and I have talked over the matter at length, and extensive repairs are now in course of making.

The industrial department of this school does not amount to much, except among the girls, who are taught housekeeping and how to make and repair garments. There are no shops for boys and little tillable land connected with the school. The very conservative character of the Osage Indians and their opposition to the instructing of their boys in industrial work make it difficult to do much in the department of outdoor labor. In no other tribe of Indians do such strong prejudices exist as among the wealthy Osages—the wealthiest people in the world, with an average of over $5,000 per capita to their credit on the books of the Government.

Much to my surprise, I found the scholarship in this institution to be exceedingly poor, and but one or two of the teachers seemed to have anything more than moderate teaching ability. The scholars were unaccountably dull and our best efforts to make them talk, recite, or read seemed well nigh unavailing. There was nothing cheering in the edifice, all the rooms being worn and dilapidated. It seems unaccountable that superintendents and agents should have allowed these buildings to fall into such a condition, but the late superintendent has had an unequal contest with obstacles beyond his control.

The following programme of work will be of interest:

A work-day programme in the Osage Boarding School.

Rising bell	a. m	6.00
Breakfast	do	7.00
Boys' police school grounds	do	8.00
School and labor*	do	9.00
Recess	do	10.00
School and labor*	do	10.45
Dinner	m	12.00
School and labor*	p. m	1.30
Recess	do	2.45
School and labor*	do	3.00
Recreation, drills, etc	do	4.00
Supper	do	5.00
Marching exercises and gymnastics	do	6.00
Study hour	do	7.00
Roll-call and retire	do	8.00

In February last the Roman Catholic school located at this place, called the St. Louis Boarding School, was suddenly burned to the ground. Only the foundation remains. The pupils were absorbed in other schools Steps have since been taken to rebuild the edifice at a point about a mile distant, beyond the creek.

In the same village of Pawhuska is located a mission school under the supervision of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. F. T. Gaddis is the superintendent. This school is in very inadequate buildings, but it is bright and cheerful within; the teachers are competent and the children are making rapid progress. The classes in reading, spelling, definitions, and geography particularly excelled. The school needs maps and more room. The religious element is prominent in this school, and a wholesome cleanliness accompanies godliness.

At a place called Hominy, 15 miles distant, but within the Osage Reservation, is another contract boarding-school kept by the Sisters of St. John of the Roman Catholic church. It is located in a wild out-of-the way place and numbers about 25 pupils. They are all in the primary grade of studies. All the buildings wore the aspect of tidiness and the pupils seemed healthy, orderly, and industrious.

* Half the pupils at work and half in school alternately.

THE PAWNEE INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL

was visited June 10 and 11. I found 84 pupils enrolled, 46 boys and 38 girls. The school has increased from 47 last September. Nearly all the Pawnee children of school age are said to be in some of the Government schools. This tribe of nearly 900 Indians is making quite rapid progress towards civilization and rapidly discarding the blanket.

The industrial work of the boys is confined to farming, except the assistance rendered around the house. I found here 50 acres of the best corn I had seen in my journey, 8 of oats, 6 of millet, and 10 of garden vegetables. The school has 56 head of cattle, but the cows are mostly very poor in quality. The boys work well.

The school has been embarrassed during the year, because the estimates and appropriations last year provided for only 60 pupils, but as the number increased to 84 they have been short of shoes, hats, bedding, and some articles of provisions. Only two bathing tubs exist, which is a great embarrassment. As a singular circumstance, we found pins enough in the storehouse to last one hundred years, and flat-irons for a generation. Bed ticking, shawls, and blankets were also abundant. There are good hospital rooms, but they should be in a building separate from the main edifice. There has been little sickness during the year, and only three deaths.

The industrial work of the girls is confined to housework and sewing. I found here two very skillful teachers, particularly skillful in teaching a new language, for most of the pupils were fresh from the tepees. The pupils seem to easily learn to sing the gospel songs and to enjoy singing them.

There should be many repairs and considerable enlargements in the buildings. There is no room for an office. A superintendent with a family can not be made comfortable. The dormitories are not large enough, being so crowded that 39 girls sleep in 13 beds. The water tank and pipes need to be thoroughly repaired. This is a very urgent case and many repairs, almost all over the buildings, are needed.

It is hoped that an enlargement will be effected this season.

THE OTOE SCHOOL

was visited June 11 and 12. It is located in a tribe fast advancing to a condition to receive lands in severalty. They are discarding "the blanket", and polygamy is decreasing. The Otoes are much healthier than the Pawnees; their children are brighter, with few cases of sore eyes, and pneumonia and consumption are not as frequent as in some Indian tribes.

The school has 48 pupils, 24 boys and 24 girls. There are enough children outside of the school to justify the employment of another teacher. The boys are small, few being large enough for farm work, but 20 acres of corn have been planted and a liberal supply of other grains as well as vegetables.

The superintendent, matron, teacher, and other employés are among the best. The teacher is particularly efficient, interesting, and ingenious in her methods for conveying English to Indian minds. The school buildings are excellent, being nearly new. Little is needed but some concrete for walks and, possibly, a hospital, though there have been no sick children in the school for some time. There should be a large cistern for water, because the water used is unusually hard. On the whole, this school is in an interesting and flourishing condition.

THE PONCA BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was visited June 12 and 13. The pupils are 41 boys and 33 girls, and the children of the Ponca tribe are nearly all in Government schools. A considerable amount of industrial work is performed, 50 acres of ground being under cultivation. The stock consists of 16 head of cattle, 5 horses and mules, and 55 hogs.

The school exercises under one of the teachers were very creditable, but the others very inferior. An Indian girl, educated at Mr. Moody's school in Massachusetts, was the principal factor in the instruction of these Indian children, and her work deserves commendation.

There was good order among the children in the school-rooms, but outside they seemed to slip easily away from the grasp of the superintendent and were allowed to roam too freely in the village. Some associations among the Indian help were very unfavorable to good morals, and it was tolerated with the knowledge of the superintendent and the agent. Indeed, the morals of this agency are reprehensible. Sabbath services, conducted by a missionary, are generally disregarded by the whites, and reports of credible witnesses say that gambling for money has been allowed.

Here, as in some other places, bath-tubs are utterly wanting and the pupils do not appear healthy. The flour was bad and the bread poor. Chapel exercises are conducted four evenings in a week, with Scripture readings, the Lord's Prayer, and singing. There is no hospital, but the superintendent reports that there has been no serious case of sickness during the year, though there is a great deal of hard coughing among the children.

We found here a Ponca girl, fifteen years old, who has been bargained by her father for a pony to be the wife of one of the meanest Indians, fifty years of age. The girl is fighting against it, and dreads to leave the school buildings lest the bargain will be consummated by force. Five other girls in this school of the same age are exposed to the same liability when they return to their homes for vacation.

There should be an extension of the ⌊ of the brick building to afford assembly rooms for the young people and for bath-rooms.

I found here stacks of school-books for which they have no use, too far advanced or out of date. The school force is not large enough. A school of over 80 pupils should have three teachers.

THE ARAPAHO INDIAN SCHOOL.

This school, located at Darlington, Ind. T., near Fort Reno, was visited June 19 and 20, just as the children were about to leave for the summer vacation, and one teacher had already gone home. It was, therefore, an unfavorable time to judge of the scholarship. We heard some recitations which, of course, were out of the usual order and made a general examination of the pupils, from which we formed the opinion that considerable good work had been done and fair progress made. But the school is of low rank.

When we arrived at the school the pupils were widely scattered, being allowed to run at large in the village and to the Indian encampment just over the river. This is one of the evils in this school. The encampment just referred to is of the most lazy, non-progressive band of the Arapahoes, and the Indians from the camp come into the school buildings whenever they please and often linger long. This constant intermingling of the pupils with these low-class Indians is a great drawback

upon their improvement. The school should be secluded by a high fence at such distance around as to afford a suitable play-ground for the pupils inside, and no persons from without should be allowed to enter, except at specified times. Until this is done the best improvement will be impossible.

Moreover, every night the Indians in their encampment hold their strange orgies—dancing, yelling, piping horns, etc.—to a late hour, all within distinct hearing of the children in the school, and some of the large boys were allowed to be out until a late hour at night, in attendance upon these barbarous performances. Imperative orders should be issued forbidding the encampment of Indians within 3 or 4 miles of the school, and the pupils from freely visiting the village.

The industrial part of the school has not been pushed very energetically, only 25 acres having been under cultivation this year, though there are large opportunities.

The school buildings, aside from the school rooms, are in a poor condition. Paint is needed within and without, for the buildings are wooden. Plastering should be repaired; new floors put in, and some enlargement of the main building, to afford place for bath-tubs, assembly room for the pupils, reading-rooms, etc. The house occupied by the superintendent is in a shamefully dilapidated state, and is too small, containing only three rooms. The out closets are a nuisance, notwithstanding repeated appeals, I was told, have been made to the agent, and also to the Department at Washington. I was informed that in 1887 the subject of improvements, repairs, etc., was considered, the agent and carpenter, book in hand, examining and estimating. Nearly every inspector coming to the agency has had his attention called to it, but nothing has been done. It has now become a very urgent matter if we would civilize the young Indians, and even if we would preserve the buildings.

I found the Arapahoes slowly advancing towards civilization. About one-half of the adults wear citizen's clothes and many others are in half-citizen's dress. Some are industrious, as large cultivated fields and comfortable houses testify. Few of them now roam and polygamy is declining.

THE MENNONITE INDIAN BOARDING-SCHOOL,

located half a mile away from the Government school, was also visited. It is under the superintendence of a most estimable gentleman, Mr. Henry R. Voth, who is also superintendent of another Mennonite Indian School at the cantonment, 60 miles away. In each of these schools there are 50 pupils, but at the cantonment a new edifice is being built for the accommodation of 75 pupils. The school in Darlington is situated upon a tract of rich, well-cultivated ground abounding in a nice variety of fruit-trees, which have already come to bearing.

The instruction given at this school is excellent and thorough, and by faithful Christian teachers. The children are not allowed to roam over the fields or visit the village without permission.

THE CHEYENNE BOARDING-SCHOOL,

three miles from Darlington, was visited June 21. It is delightfully situated on high, healthy ground commanding a vast prospect, with the famous "Caddo Spring," near by, sending forth a copious stream of water, the coolest and purest probably in a radius of several hundred miles. Formerly, this was a large school with 120 pupils, but it has

been neglected and ill managed. The last superintendent disappeared in the Oklahoma craze, in April, and the school was left for a month in the care of the industrial teacher, already burdened with numerous duties. The pupils had dwindled to 35 when Mr. L. D. Davis, the present superintendent, came. He raised the number to 70 in a month and proved himself the right man in the right place.

The school was about ready to dismiss for the summer vacation but we heard several recitations, reading exercises, etc., which were very satisfactory, showing good work by the teachers. I liked the appearance of these Cheyenne pupils. They are bright, acute, and chaste. I am satisfied that among this tribe there is great encouragement to put forth large outlays and efforts.

The buildings are sadly in need of extensive repairs. The plastering is off in large places all over the house. Doors, floors, window-sills, and piazzas need repairing. There are only two bath-tubs. Girls are without night-dresses. Better ginghams should be sent; those sent look shabby after washing and do not wear well. Mr. Davis has estimated for many needed things which ought to be granted.

The Cheyenne and Arapaho schools deserve larger attention from the Government. These two tribes comprise 3,300 Indians, of whom 900 are school population. The two Government schools should be filled to their capacity, and then 125 can be allowed in the Mennonite schools, and a liberal supply can be sent to the large industrial schools outside of the Territory.

THE GENOA (NEBRASKA) INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

W. B. Backus, superintendent, was visited July 1 to 3. The school had entered upon its summer vacation though most of the pupils were on the ground, as is the case in most of the large industrial schools. They were called together and some school exercises were held, though at a great disadvantage. We heard some very good reading, and the responses to questions put by myself in arithmetic, geography, etc., were such as indicated good study and progress.

Mr. Backus came to the superintendency April 1, 1889, after the discovery of the financial irregularities of his predecessor. These things demoralized the school, depriving the pupils of their small earnings and producing such discontent and resentment that the officers with great difficulty controlled it. The pupils were especially reluctant to work and were also unfitted for study. Probably not 50 boys and none of the girls had received any compensation for their labors for over a year. It was difficult to keep them from running away. Nevertheless, by great exertion and tact, the girls were kept at their posts sewing and performing the housework, and the boys, under the lead of the farmer, planted and cultivated 120 acres of corn, 35 of oats, 20 of millet, 15 of potatoes, and a large patch of garden.

This is a large school with 175 pupils—103 boys and 72 girls.

As a whole, the Genoa school has one of the best collections of buildings in the Indian school service. The shops for tailoring, shoe-making, carpentering, painting, etc., are excellent and well arranged. Good work is done in them. The school-rooms are also good and in fair condition, likewise the dining-hall and the girls' dormitory. The boys' dormitory is altogether too small. The boys' "assembly room," as it is called, where they gather, is a small, cramped place, not half large enough. This is under their small dormitory. Both difficulties can be removed by putting on an addition to that wing, about 40 feet, directly

in the rear, or until it reaches the dining hall. The physician reports that the atmosphere of the boys' dormitory is stifling, because so small for the number necessarily lodging in it. This addition would afford a place for a suitable assembly room in the basement, and also a good reading-room, so much needed. A drain pipe for sewerage is a great necessity.

A school of this size also needs a disciplinarian.

This school, with Haskell Institute, and Chillocco, and possibly one more now building at Pierre, Dak., ought to be the great industrial schools between the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains. Its buildings, with some enlargment, and its location both favor it. It should be wisely and liberally provided for.

THE WINNEBAGO SCHOOL

was reached July 5, but it had been dismissed for the summer vacation. It was not in vain that I had come, nevertheless; for I had extended interviews with the superintendent, matron, teachers, and other employés, and examined the buildings and the general situation. The school has averaged the last season 75 pupils; full enrollment, 87. This is one of the most difficult schools to manage because of the lying, thieving, and unchaste propensities of this tribe, and they have hitherto been allowed free access to the school buildings, while the pupils have also been allowed to go home almost every week. I have recommended that a high fence be put around the school building with barbed wire protection, and that pupils be not allowed to visit their homes oftener than once in eight weeks

The buildings are in good condition, but I have advised that provision be made for bath-tubs. The well needs to be dug deeper, so as to obtain a larger supply of water. A strong wind will pump it dry in twenty minutes. We found at this school some strange assortments of clothing, cloth, etc. There are overcoats of the size 42, which of course no boy can wear. A large quantity of Fifth Readers is piled up which are not used in any Indian school, while Primers and First Readers are lacking. The supply of ginghams and calicoes was short.

About 50 acres are under cultivation. The stock of cows, hogs, and horses is too small.

Among the tribe the allotment of lands in severalty is in its inceptive stage, and there are good indications that with a firm hand on the part of the agent it will prove a success in due time.

THE OMAHA INDIAN BOARDING-SCHOOL

was visited July 9, but the pupils were absent on their vacation. The superintendent, matron, and industrial teacher were present, and the agent of the reservation, Colonel Warner, who aided me in examining the situation. The building was one of the cleanest I have found. The hard-pine floors which Colonel Warner had put into this building, and also in the Winnebago school building, are wearing splendidly and looking well. I found here, as in many other places, the need of bath-tubs, and recommended the Commissioner to order their introduction. There is much trouble here, as at Winnebago, from the running away of the boys. There is no hospital.

The recitation building is one-fourth of a mile from the main edifice. It should be moved down to a near point. The out-closets need to be reconstructed. Plank or cement walks should be laid. More farming

should be done. Twenty-six acres is too little for a school of 86 pupils. Another pair of horses will, however, be necessary. The work can not be done with the poor team now there. The school should be secluded by a high fence, and pupils not allowed to go home so often.

THE OMAHA PRESBYTERIAN MISSION SCHOOL

also received a visit from me. It is located in a very wild and romantic but pleasant region, under the high bluffs of the west bank of the Missouri, in a dense thicket, back from the shore, where it was founded as a mission school in 1856. For eight years Mrs. Wade has been its superintendent, aided by several very capable and estimable ladies. The pupils have averaged 45, and good work has been done.

IN GENERAL.

In reviewing the schools which I have visited, several things impress me.

1. In 12 of the 20 schools I was unable to find traces of any visit by a general superintendent. The local superintendents and teachers have toiled on at their distant outposts, patiently and for the most part faithfully, without direct contact and sympathy with the office at Washington, except by correspondence and occasional visits from Government inspectors at the agencies. The condition and needs of the buildings, the uncomfortable quarters ofttimes, of teachers and pupils and many other things of vital interest, have been imperfectly known, and could, therefore, be little appreciated at Washington. It should not be forgotten that teachers, like other people, appreciate friendly notice, kindly suggestions and sympathy. It is a wonder that in such cold, isolated circumstances they have done so well. The Government should bring these schools nearer to its heart by frequent personal contact.

2. The reservation schools have impressed me as the most important. If this seems to any one a strong statement, let it be considered that this class of schools, as a whole, contain the great majority of our Indian pupils; that hitherto a large portion have never gone to any other school; that the difficulties growing out of such close contact with their homes, seriously embarrass the teachers; that in these schools the first lessons in English are taught, a process necessarily slow, requiring great patience and ingenuity on the part of the teacher.

3. The teachers sent to the reservation schools should be persons of originality, ingenuity, and fertility of thought, acquainted with the latest and best methods of our normal schools, familiar with object lessons and kindergarten teaching. In too many cases teachers in these schools have been utterly destitute of these characteristics, and by dull, unsympathetic, and unsuggestive methods, have tried to inject English ideas into young Indian minds. The blank, stolid faces of the pupils show that no impression is made. The very highest talent is necessary in this work. Only those who have good knowledge and experience in the best primary methods should undertake it. To teach white children is far easier, for the Indian child knows not our language. But the usefulness of a teacher of young Indians depends more upon native qualities and personal character than upon literary attainments. Too often political and sectarian affiliations have determined the selection of these teachers.

4. To scale down the wages of the reservation teachers, therefore, is unwise, for the more these schools are raised in quality the greater will be the supply of pupils to the large industrial schools. The great uplift must be in these primary schools. The services of teachers in Indian schools are more laborious than in most other schools, and demand greater personal sacrifices as well as greater devotion and ability. The best teachers can not be obtained if the compensation runs low.

5. I have noticed in most of the reservation schools, and also in some of the larger training schools, a want of suitable assembly rooms in which the pupils can gather, something similar to the sitting-room in our homes. It will not answer to drive them to the dormitories. In some of the institutions there is almost no provision of this kind; in others it is very meager. Sometimes it is underground, with only a few hard benches, no curtains at the windows, with neither books nor papers, with no pictures on the walls, and so small and crowded that the little boys and girls are often trampled and ill-used by the larger. It is impossible to describe the pitiable condition of these rooms in which the enlightened people of the United States, who are unacquainted with the facts, presume that a higher civilization is being promoted. It will be of little use for boys and girls to learn to read, unless at the same time they acquire the habit and love of reading. How essential are these to that intelligence and culture without which they can never become leaders of their people. A constant supply of suitable reading matter alone can keep the pupils from deteriorating.

How would this work of improvement be facilitated, if larger rooms could be provided, neatly painted, furnished with tables, settees, books and papers, and the walls adorned with pictures! Congress might have to appropriate a little more money, but would not the aroused sentiment of the nation on the Indian question sustain the Congress voting it rather than the Congress denying it?

6. I desire to emphasize a matter already referred to in preceding pages, the importance of more fully secluding the schools on the reservations from the visits and influence of the neighboring Indians. It is well known that many of our best educational institutions in the States are secluded from the intrusions of the outside public by fences, gates, and stringent regulations. How much more needful when we are attempting to divest the young Indian of the uncivilized ideas and habits of his tribe. The pupils should be allowed to visit their homes less frequently and to receive calls from friends only at stated times, and should never be left to run around the agency village. These are serious evils in many places, counteracting in a great degree all efforts for good.

7. What becomes of the Indian pupils who graduate from the schools and return to the reservations? This question is variously answered. From the Lincoln Institute in Philadelphia we have the reply:

> In general they are conducting themselves well, either working at home or for other people. The great difficulty is to find suitable work on the reservation.

Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie, in the July Century, said:

> The results at Hampton and Carlisle have settled the question of the capacity of the Indian for education. During the last decade Hampton alone has trained with more or less thoroughness more than three hundred students who have been under its culture from a few months to five or six years. The record of these students has been carefully preserved, and that record shows that the great majority, in the face of almost insurmountable obstacles, are exercising a wide and beneficent influence on the communities through which they are scattered, and are doing faithfully and successfully the work of pioneers in the civilization of their people. As teachers, clerks, farmers, interpreters, scouts, and cattle-raisers they have attained, all things

considered, an average success quite as high as that which would have attended the labors of an equal number of whites. The record of Carlisle's school would undoubtedly make as favorable a showing as the record of Hampton.

To the foregoing I might add individual instances of high, strong character coming under my own observation. Nevertheless, I must say that I have seen many painful cases of returned students who have lapsed into the gross conditions of the old-time Indian life. The importance of providing against this has impressed many minds familiar with the circumstances. What can be done is the question. One plan is to extend the period of education from five to ten years, according to the age of the pupil. This will doubtless meet many cases, but a more radical and important step is for Government to effect certain changes among the Indians which will guard and strengthen the pupils when they return to their homes. This is a matter deserving study. It is hoped that the severalty allotment plan will help, and that this plan will be carried out among numerous tribes already well prepared for it. But other measures will be needed.

I am justified in dwelling upon this topic at greater length, because by the act of March 2, 1889, referring to this office, it is incumbent upon me to report in regard to the "means for the most effective advancement of the (Indian) pupils towards civilization and self-support."

The falling away of the graduate pupils, so often referred to by those who discredit and oppose the efforts for the education of Indian youth, is not the fault of the schools but the condition of the agencies and reservations. It could hardly be expected that tender youth, going back to their wilderness homes after a short time in school, would be able to withstand the immense downward gravitation felt everywhere around them, especially as it is difficult for them to find the opportunity to earn means for maintaining the customs of civilized life. If the adult Indian is proverbially lacking in individuality and self-reliance, how much more the young Indian. Many Indian agents have rendered little aid to the returned pupils. The source of the difficulty is wider than heretofore intimated and the remedy must be deep, broad, and manifold. Will it take time? Yes, indeed; but how much will depend upon what we do to help. Should we not shape measures towards that end and introduce them into the reservations?

The return of the educated youth to "the blanket" and other usages of old-time Indian life, after the Government, by education, has elevated them to the intelligence and customs of civilized life, should be stopped, if necessary, by stringent measures. To do this would be in the line of self-respect and self maintenance on the part of the Government. How can the case be met? Generally the reason these pupils return to "the blanket" is that they are persecuted by their parents and friends. Take an individual case coming to our knowledge: Two young girls returned from Carlisle were found in a large "tepee," in an apartment by themselves, cooking their food by themselves, and eating separately from the rest of the family, discarded and ridiculed day after day. The girls were standing their ground well, but how long could they endure it, in their dependent condition? And what agony must they have suffered through that painful experience? In order to break up such doings let the Government proclaim that any pupils returning from school and re-adopting blanket life shall be deprived of their annuities. The parents would appreciate that course; and if this is not enough, let the whole family be deprived of the annuities. This would put an end to the whole blanket life in a short time—an immense step towards civilization.

While the foregoing statements are all true and of urgent importance, nevertheless, I would not leave the impression that a large proportion of the returned students have lapsed from the high character in which they have been trained. By no means. As I have gone through a large number of reservations I have found everywhere splendid examples of cultivated Indian youth, running well the race of life, and reflecting great credit upon the schools where they have been educated.

Another retrograding step in the case of returning pupils is polygamous life, under which the girls are traded for ponies into a plural marital condition. An eye witness related to us the wedding of a returned student to two girls of twelve and fourteen years respectively, on the same day. Often these girls are traded into plural marital relations with old men. What comes of all the Government has done for such girls? Doubtless some residuum of the good education will sometimes remain and be carried into the life of the tribe in the next generation, but how often will the lapse be to a lower depth—a revulsion to a worse state. I have repeatedly made this inquiry of some of the better agents on the reservations. One of them, a man of large experience and honorable record as an Indian agent, said: "Let the President of the United States issue a proclamation against any more plural marriages among the Indians. I could enforce it." "How?" I asked. He replied: "By withholding the annuities from those who violated the law. They would at once submit." Other Indian agents have indorsed this view. This provision could be soon supplemented by a requirement that marriages should be legally solemnized and recorded. These important steps would be other long strides towards civilization.

The breaking up of the more offensive features of the tribal relation is destined to follow the severalty allotments, and with that also must come, in time, habits of industry, individuality, and self-reliance, all of which will be conserving forces to strengthen the Indian youth upon whom the Government confers culture.

One thing is conclusively settled, that the brief period of three years at a government training school is not enough to establish a young Indian in a new type of character, and prepare him to return and withstand the downward gravitation of the old reservation life. The supposition is absurd. The period must be extended to five, eight, or ten years, and it should be coupled with a more extensive "outing" system, by which the advanced pupils may be distributed, under a wise supervision, among respectable white families in the older States. The education of the Indian should go on side by side with that of the whites if we are going to make these youth strong to stand in the new regimen and to act with us politically and socially on the same conditions. The boarding school is an excellent preparation for the "outing" system. Intelligent Indian workers are maturing plans for distributing many Indian youth in the older States. They are to be placed in good homes where they will earn wages, be advanced in culture, and become established in character, under a system of constant, wise, and helpful supervision. This great desideratum will help to solve a pressing inquiry.

(8) Especially must the agencies be improved; for if we would have respectable schools and keep our graduate pupils respectable and strongly established, we must make for them respectable agency homes.

I take no exception to the agency system, nor to good agents, but in numerous instances bad agents have used their power to the detriment of the schools, interposing directly between the superintendent and the teachers and other employés, in matters pertaining *solely to school exer-*

cises and discipline. It will be perceived that no school in which the officials are so hampered can succeed. The power of the agent thus to do should be limited, and great care should be taken in the selection of agents. Larger salaries would help to get better agents.

Ever since this work of Indian education and civilization began the Indian agent has been an object of criticism. Holding a position of great importance in the reservation, with large power and ample opportunities for useful and beneficent influence, nevertheless it must be confessed that sometimes the Indian agent has stood stoutly in the way of real improvement, proving himself a deteriorating factor. The cases are not rare in which the agent has been a thorn in the side of the superintendent of the school and the missionary, rendering their efforts nugatory.

Let me picture a typical but not a personal case. A new agent arrives at the agency. Very soon he shows a dislike for the superintendent of the school, for the matron and some of the teachers. He leaves no stone unturned to make their positions uncomfortable. An earnest, faithful, Christian young lady teacher is vilified and crowded out, to make room for a favorite who has no fitness for teaching or desire to benefit the pupils, but who can occupy the place and draw the salary. Other employés are removed to make place for persons of the agent's liking. Gradually the influence of the superintendent is crippled, and he finds himself presiding over an insubordinate corps of employés and the insubordination countenanced by the agent. After a time an industrial teacher is appointed who is dissolute, profane, and drunken. Sustaining close relations with the boys in their work, he inoculates them with his evil virus. Every day they hear the most horrid oaths. The superintendent interposes for the protection of the boys, but finds himself the victim of a conspiracy to involve him in insurmountable difficulties by the foulest means, as a pretext for his dismissal. He has the love and respect of the pupils, but must be driven out that the agent may put at the head of the school one who will be his tool. The faithful superintendent steps aside, and the advent of his successor ushers in more immoral practices, for the corrupt regimen is now fully in the ascendency. Baseness becomes current where the forces of the best civilization ought to have their radiating center.

Why should I specify? We know too well. A few good people protest and make themselves heard at Washington, but draw direful vengeance from the agency. They ask for a better agent, but the old one has friends of large influence at headquarters, and he is not easily dislodged. The Department finds it hard to discriminate between the conflicting stories, and the old agent retains his place.

An intelligent, refined, Christian woman, on one of these remote stations, in a letter under my eye while I write, says:

> Is there no way by which upright, pure, true and moral men can be secured to represent the Government among the Indians? Must this ignorant, degraded people be debauched by those who should be their leaders and helpers? To say nothing of Christianity, can we not have men who are decent and upright? Even the Indians sometimes say they do not wish to send their children to dwell amid such influences—a dreadful accusation for heathen people to make against agencies and schools planted for their elevation.

This sketch is mildly drawn. Such have been too often the conditions amid which the Indian schools have dwelt. I have introduced this topic in the interest of the great reform which I believe the administration is seeking to produce, and which is of prime importance to the success of the Indian school system, and the true elevation and civili-

zation of the red men. The agencies should be centers of refining influences, and therefore the agent should be a man of high character.

(9) It is worthy of notice that the Government is every year making liberal grants of right of occupancy of land within Indian reservations to the various religious bodies, and especially to the Home Missionary Societies of various denominations, on which to erect mission buildings and schools. Thus the civilizing and refining agencies of our frontier and wilderness localities are being multiplied. An impartial view of these grants is here given:

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious or other societies for civilizing purposes, educational and religious.

[Officially prepared. The grants do not convey the *fee-simple* of the property but the right of occupancy for the aforesaid purposes.]

Name of reservation or agency.	Acres granted.	Date of grant or occupancy.	Name of organization.	For what purpose used.
ARIZONA.				
Colorado River agency				
Papago	5		Roman Catholic	One church.
Pima		1868	Presbyterian	One church. No claim to land.
San Carlos agency				
CALIFORNIA.				
Hoopa Valley agency				
Mission			Roman Catholic	Churches at St. Ignacio and Santa Isabel.
Do		1889	Wisconsin Indian Association.	Mission.
Do	5	1889	Woman's National Indian Association.	Mission and school at Coahuilla.
Do	5	1889	do	Mission at Protrero.
Round Valley	2¼	1887	Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society.	Mission and school.
COLORADO.				
Southern Ute				
DAKOTA.				
Cheyenne River.	160	1873	Protestant Episcopal	Church and School.
Do	80	1879	do	Church.
Do	10	1884	do	Chapel.
Do	20	1874	do	Do.
Do	80	1888	do	Church and rectory.
Do		1873 to 1885	American Missionary Association.	Mission buildings at 11 stations and 160 acres at each asked for.
Crow Creek	10	1872	Protestant Episcopal	Church and parsonage.
Do	40	1887	do	Church.
Do	80	1887	Grace Mission	Industrial school.
Do	160	1887	Roman Catholic	Boarding school.
Lower Brulé	30	1872	Protestant Episcopal	Church and parsonage.
Do	40	1886	do	One church.
Turtle Mountain	10	1886	do	Mission.
Do	80		Roman Catholic	Two churches and school.
Devil's Lake agency	160	1889	do	Two churches and two mission dwellings.
Do	40		Presbyterian	Church and school and mission dwelling.
Fort Berthold	22	1886	American Missionary Association.	One church and a school.
Do	160	1889	Roman Catholic	School.
Pine Ridge agency	10½		Protestant Episcopal	One church and parsonage.
Do	60	1885	do	Chapel and parsonage.
Do	(*)	1886	do	Mission dwelling.
Do	50	1886	do	Chapel.
Do	160	1887	Roman Catholic	Church and school.
Ponca	160	1884	American Missionary Association.	Mission.
Rosebud agency	160	1885	Protestant Episcopal	School.

*Lot 98 by 240 feet.

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious or other societies, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Acres granted	Date of grant or occupancy.	Name of organization.	For what purpose used.
DAKOTA—continued.				
Rosebud agency			Protestant Episcopal	Church and rectory at agency and three churches and two school buildings at camps.
Do	160	1885	Roman Catholic	School and mission.
Do			American Missionary Association.	Two schools.
Sisseton	40	1870	Presbyterian	Church, school, and parsonage.
Do			do	Five churches at different points on reserve.
Do		1881	Protestant Episcopal	Church and parsonage.
Do	160	1886	do	Chapel.*
Do		1889	Roman Catholic	Consent of Indians required.
Standing Rock agency		1879	do	One church and mission dwelling.
Do		1882	do	Do.
Do		1884	do	One church.
Do		1886	do	Mission and school.
Do	160	1884	Protestant Episcopal	Chapel and school.
Do	20	1887	American Missionary Association.	Hospital and mission.
Do		1882	do	Mission building.
Do		1886	do	Do.
Do	20	1887	Roman Catholic	Hospital and mission.
Do	160	1888	do	School and mission.
Yankton	2	1889	Presbyterian	Church, parsonage, and school.
Do	80	1877	do	One church.
Do	23	1869	Protestant Episcopal	Church, parsonage, and school.
Do	4	1870	do	Chapel and parsonage.
Do	2	1870	do	Chapel.
IDAHO.				
Cœur d'Alène	640	1845	Roman Catholic	Missions.
Do	1,920	1865	do	Two schools and mission. Donation of this land to church by Indians not yet confirmed by Congress.
Fort Hall	160		Woman's National Indian Association.	Mission.
Lemhi				
Nez Percés		1860	Presbyterian	Four churches. Work conducted and buildings owned by Indians.
Do		1873	Roman Catholic	Church, mission residence, and school.
Do	640		A. B. C. F. M.	In litigation.
INDIAN TERRITORY.				
Cheyenne and Arapaho	100	1880	Mennonites	School.
Do	100	1880	do	Do.
Kiowa, etc	160	1888	Presbyterian	School and mission.
Do	160	1889	Roman Catholic	Do.
Do	160	1889	Methodist Episcopal, South	Do.
Do	160	1889	Reformed Presbyterian	Do.
Do	160	1889	Baptist	Do.
Osage	160	1888	Roman Catholic	Schools and church.
Do		1887	Methodist Episcopal	School.
Ponca and Otoe	40	1887	do	Mission.
Pawnee	2		do	Do.
Wyandotte	2	1873	Friends and Methodist	Church and parsonage.
Do	10	1882	Friends	House.
Seneca	3	1883	do	Church.
Modoc	5	1880	do	Mission.
Sac and Fox		1878	Baptist	Church.
Absentee Shawnee	5	1884	Friends	Church and parsonage.
Citizen Pottawatomie	290		Roman Catholic	Church and school. They claim 640 acres.
IOWA.				
Sac and Fox				
KANSAS.				
Chippewa and Munsee	160		Moravians	Church and school.
MICHIGAN.				
Michigan				Mission work done and building erected on reservations, but accurate statistics are wanting.

*It is reported that Episcopalians have another church on the reserve.

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious or other societies, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Acres granted	Date of grant or occupancy.	Name of organization.	For what purpose used.
MINNESOTA.				
White Earth	63	.....	Protestant Episcopal	Two churches, hospital, and parsonage.
Do	70	.....	do	Church, school, and dwelling.
Do	40	.....	do	Church and parsonage.
Do	1	1883	do	School.
Do	40	.....	do	School and dwelling.
Red Lake	.....	1878	do	Church and parsonage.
Do	.....	.....	do	Do.
Leech Lake	.....	.....	do	Church and two parsonages.
Winnebagoshish	.....	.....	do	Church and parsonage.
White Earth	171	.....	Roman Catholic	Church and school and mission dwelling.
Do	160	1889	do	School.
Red Lake	.....	.....	do	Church and parsonage.
Do	160	1889	do	School.
Do	160	1889	Protestant Episcopal	Mission and school.
MONTANA.				
Blackfeet	.....	1886	Woman's National Indian Association.	Not yet occupied or selected.
Do	160	1885	Roman Catholic	Do.
Crow	160	1886	Methodist Episcopal	Not yet occupied.
Do	160	1886	Unitarian	School.
Do	160	1886	Roman Catholic	School, church, and mission dwellings.
Fort Belknap	160	1887	do	Church and school.
Flathead	60	.....	do	Church and school.
Do	172	.....	do	School.
Do	470	.....	do	For pasture.
Fort Peck	4	.....	Presbyterian	Church and school.
Do	1	.....	do	Mission dwellings.
Tongue River	.....	1889	Roman Catholic	Mission dwelling.
NEBRASKA.				
Winnebago	85	1889	Presbyterian	Church.
Omaha	.....	.....	do	School and church.
Do	5	1889	Woman's National Indian Association	Missionary and educational.
Santee	440	1885	American Missionary Association.	Normal school with eighteen buildings.
Do	40	1885	do	Bazille chapel.
Do	80	1885	Protestant Episcopal*	Chapel.
Do	80	1872	do	Chapel and mission building.
NEVADA.				
Nevada agency	.....	.....	.....	
Western Shoshone	.....	.....	.....	
NEW MEXICO.				
Jicarilla Apache	80	1883	Methodist Episcopal	School.
Mescalero	.....	.....	.....	
Navajo *a*	80	1887	Methodist Episcopal	
Do	160	1889	do	
Do	160	1889	do	
Moqui *b*	160	1889	Roman Catholic	
Pueblos	.....	.....	Presbyterian	Schools and missions at 3 pueblos; land and buildings used by permission of Indians.
Zuni pueblo	10	1888	do	School and mission.
Pueblos	.....	.....	Roman Catholic	A church in each pueblo, and schools in several pueblos; land owned by Indians.
NEW YORK.				
New York	.....	.....	.....	Mission work done and buildings erected on several reservations, but accurate statistics are wanting.
NORTH CAROLINA.				
Eastern Cherokee	.....	.....	.....	Several church buildings are owned by the Indians.

* This society also has chapel on land patented to a Santee Sioux Indian.
a Partly in Arizona and Utah. *b* In Arizona.

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious or other societies, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Acres granted	Date of grant or occupancy.	Name of organization.	For what purpose used.
OREGON.				
Grand Ronde			Roman Catholic	Church and residence.
Klamath				
Siletz				
Umatilla	13	1884	Presbyterian	Do.
Do	60	1889	do	School.
Do	80	1883	Roman Catholic	Church and residence.
Do	160	1889	do	School.
Warm Springs	2	1886	United Presbyterian	Mission.
Do	160	1888		
UTAH.				
Uintah and Ouray agency				
WASHINGTON.				
Colville			Roman Catholic	Two chapels.
Neah Bay			Episcopal	Mission. No land.
Nisqually			Presbyterian	Church.
Puyallup			Roman Catholic	Do.
Do			Presbyterian	Do.
Quinaielt				
Lummi			Methodist Episcopal	School among Nooksack Indians.
Tulalip	130	1857	Roman Catholic	Six churches.
Lummi	86		do	
Muckleshoot			do	
Swinomish	90		do	
Port Madison	83		do	
Yakama			Methodist Episcopal	Three churches.
Do			Roman Catholic	One church.
WISCONSIN.				
Green Bay Agency				Mission work has been done and buildings have been erected on several reservations belonging to these agencies, but accurate statistics are wanting.
La Pointe Agency				
WYOMING.				
Shoshone	160	1887	Roman Catholic	School and mission.
Do	160	1888	Protestant Episcopal	Church and dwelling.

NOTE.—In some cases the favorable action of the Indians is still wanting in order to the validity of the grants; in others the government authorization is not clear. The above data have been collected from the reports of Indian agents, in the Indian Office, and are presumed to be nearly correct.

10. While the industrial part of Indian education is exceedingly well carried on in some of the schools, there are others in which it receives too little attention. Especially should the farming be more extensive. The ample acres should be made to yield larger incomes. The stock should be increased, made more productive, and the boys trained to care for it. They should also be trained more thoroughly in gardening, and taught to raise a larger variety of vegetables. This would be especially civilizing, for the wild Indian does none of these things. It would also be good husbandry, good economy, and promotive of health. Not the least good would be the formation of habits of industry. Instruction in the ways and manners of civilized life and in the industrial arts is more important than mere literary proficiency. This line of instruction ought to be increased. The industries of an agricultural

people, with good manners and morals, should rank highest of all in the curriculum of Indian schools.

11. The irregular and sometimes objectionable methods practiced in obtaining pupils for the large industrial schools has been a topic of frequent criticism. In the eagerness of the agents of these schools to fill up their quota, returned pupils who have spent five or more years at some industrial school are sometimes gathered into another school of the same kind. Some indolent young Indians are only too glad to be supported a longer time by the Government. It is often the case that very young children whose proper place is in a reservation school are gathered into an industrial school. Coming so early in life, they are still too young when their five years have expired to go back to their uncivilized homes and withstand the unhelpful influences which will there surround them. Had they passed through the primary course in the reservation school and gone from there to the industrial school, they would have reached greater maturity before going out into the battle of life. Such young children also are not able to reap the advantages of industrial training. Moreover, in the eager haste to swell the number of recruits, feeble and diseased children are often gathered in, only to be returned soon to their homes at Government expense, or to die in the hospital after a lingering sickness.

How can these evils be remedied and the work of securing the annual supply of pupils be systematized? In pursuit of information on this point, my predecessor issued a circular to the superintendents of schools and to the agents on reservations that he might obtain the necessary data from which to prepare a system of regulations for the better control of this practice. His circular was issued November 21, 1888. Mr. Albro's official services ended before he had completed this work. It is said that he received about eighty returns. I have endeavored to avail myself of them and ascertain what light they would throw upon the subject, but after the most exhaustive search in the office they could not be found. The inquiry is still unanswered.

12. One of the urgent duties of the present is to ascertain what portion of the Indian youth are not yet supplied with the means of education and where they are located. Probably about one-third of the forty thousand Indian school population are now enrolled in school. But a new kind of life is fast coming in upon the Indian race. In this new environment they can not live as their fathers did, nor be like their fathers in power to sustain themselves and maintain an independent existence. They can not even be the equal of their fathers in character or happiness unless educated, for the coming situation is to be different. It is morally certain that without education, moral and industrial culture, they will be more degraded and brutal, the most odious of vagabonds and beggars, augmenting an already large class of dependent and offending populace. There is no time to lose in this work. Where are the needy areas of Indian youth not yet gathered into our schools? It is hoped we will soon have a census of the Indian population sufficiently correct to enable us to intelligently analyze the situation.

These destitute localities should be visited at once and discriminatingly inspected. In the most urgent and promising, foundations should be laid for school provision. This is the more urgent, because the worst elements of our civilization are rapidly reaching these people and their environments are fast changing. The better elements of our life, therefore, should also be brought in to lift them up, to strengthen

them, and enable them to withstand the destructive forces they are called to encounter, and to run well the race of life.

Is it said "The Indian race is rapidly wasting away?" Yes; but a large residuum in the tribes which have already disappeared in their organic forms has entered into our existing populations; and a very considerable element in our present Indian population, much of it probably in fractional bloods, and not a little also in pure bloods, if well fostered, will yet be absorbed into our national life. It must be so. The Indian has long been a part of our past life, and has had his representatives in high positions, from the United States Senate down to the lower legislative bodies, and in educational, editorial, and ecclesiastical affairs. Nor have his representatives been disparaged when they have possessed only a fraction of his noble blood. So also the Indian must be a part of our national future—one of the many increments making us what we are yet to be.

It is, therefore, a practical question,—In what condition shall the Indian be absorbed into our life; diseased, degraded, and debauched, or elevated, enlightened, and ennobled; hateful or helpful; faithless and frail or full of faith and fortitude; a pauper, a vagabond, a criminal, or an intelligent, industrious, and loyal citizen? The answer will depend upon the manner in which the Government pushes forward its educational and other civilizing work among our Indian populations.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours, etc.,

DANIEL DORCHESTER,
Superintendent Indian Schools.

Hon. THOMAS J. MORGAN,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SPECIAL AGENT IN INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September* 2, 1889.

Having been "detailed to assist the superintendent of Indian schools in his investigation of the management of Indian schools, with special reference to the conduct, habits, condition, treatment, and training of the female pupils," I entered upon an interesting field of observation and study. Teachers, employés, and pupils, especially the women and girls, greeted me cordially and talked freely of the school work and purposes.

At the Haskell Institute, as well as elsewhere, I found the question of cleanliness one of the most important. The rooms and halls at Haskell were as neat as could reasonably be expected, and the dormitories showed a commendable pride on the part of the girls who cared for them. They exhibit taste in brightening their own dormitories with pictures and cards. This desire to beautify their homes should be encouraged and educated.

The old dining room was not as clean as one could wish, but, fortunately, there is a better and lighter dining-room in the new building just completed. I found a lack of under-clothing, due in part to the fact that a large amount of linen was used for bedding, such use being an absolute necessity. It is a humiliating fact that no girl in the institution was supplied with night-robes. Some, who brought such garments from their homes, relinquished them for the benefit of patients in the hospital. This lack shows carelessness somewhere. Little girls of eight or ten will not keep their arms covered with the bed-clothes, and those little brown arms, protected during the active hours of the day, and left entirely bare during the quiet hours of sleep, are the avenues through which many diseases enter their systems.

Nearly all the girls do their own mending. The larger girls are taught to make their own garments, and show quite a little skill. A few of the largest girls are learning to cut and fit dresses by chart. A special teacher is engaged for this, who gives to it a few hours two or three times a week. The plan works well, interesting the girls.

Nearly every room in the hospital was in disorder because of repairs. The first bath-tub ever set up in the building was put in May 24. By its size and shape I conclude it is the one first made in our country. The only way of obtaining hot water, in cases of emergency, is to build a fire in a large cook-stove. Some needs will be met by the repairs and additions, but altogether it is the dreariest looking house I have seen in the West.

More personal supervision and a larger amount of kindly personal interest in the girls will increase the efficiency of the school many fold. This can be secured only by more of the teachers entering heartily into the work out of school hours or by engaging a larger force of matrons.

At Chiloco there were about sixty girls in attendance, who seemed cheerful and happy. A family attachment was quite perceptible among the pupils, and a feeling of pride in their school and its growing prosperity. The girls were less shy and more social with strangers than I expected.

The matron is a good woman and a great help to the girls in acquiring habits of neatness, industry, and morality. She is in personal sympathy with every girl who is trying to better herself, and seems never too tired to give her assistance. At eventide one may often see a company of girls with the matron, strolling over the prairie. I went one evening with the matron and the girls to their dormitories, and spent a half hour with them in the freedom of their own rooms. I never enjoyed a company of white school girls more. Much of the pleasure came from learning how like these girls are to white girls.

Every evening after tea in suitable weather the boys and girls are allowed an hour of social intercourse on the front lawn, some teacher being with them. The young people are trusted, and though closely watched the watching is not apparent.

There is great lack of sufficient underclothing for the girls. There are not enough night robes and many beds show a lack of sheets. The Government furnishes bandanna handkerchiefs for the boys, and the girls must use those or buy their own, or go without. Some buy, most do without. No girl used the large red handkerchief.

Washing machines are greatly needed. There are so few large girls that the laundress must take some small girls and make out with a number of small boys. The work is too hard for such children; it is too great a strain upon their constitutions.

One of the school-rooms is in the basement, and it is no surprise to learn that the teachers are not able to continue teaching in that room more than two years. Nearly every teacher leaves with broken down health. What of the pupils?

The matron at Kaw Boarding School is unused to work of this kind, but is faithfully doing her best, and the condition of the house showed that she had done much hard work. The rooms of the girls are light and airy and have wardrobes and bureaus. There is a full supply of clothing. The children seem unhealthy, though little sickness is reported.

The Osage Government school when visited was quite near its close. The house looked clean and evidently as well kept as one could expect in a building so sadly needing repairs. Happiness and contentment were expressed in the general deportment of the school, and we were surprised to learn that runaways are quite frequent. The girls outnumber the boys in this school, an unusual circumstance. The employés give the girls of this tribe a good name morally, and the matron says they are modest in all their behavior.

At this agency there is a Methodist contract school for young ladies, under the care of Mrs. F. T. Gaddis. The school is intended only for girls, though at the earnest solicitation of the parents, five little boys attend—the latest arrival being Benjamin Harrison. By patience and perseverance the pupils have been induced to eat less meat and more cereals, and their healthy looks and fair complexions show the effects. All the children are a part of the family, eating with the teachers and associating with them on terms of equality. It is the boast of the school that no child has run away during the year, and yet the pupils are not locked in their rooms during the night. The teaching is of a high order and the girls show the care bestowed. Music, instrumental and vocal, and elocution are added to the usual studies.

At Pawnee are two excellent teachers full of faith in the future of the children and full of tact in bringing them up to that future. Much of the teaching is by object lessons. The every-day objects of an Indian's life are so used as to awaken an interest in the child from the start. It is a real pleasure to watch these teachers in the school room. One feature of their teaching . never to allow a pupil to give a monosyllabic answer, but always a full senten nswer. Another, never to aid a pupil if by any means he can be induced to h mself, though it may require three-fold labor and time.

The matron was embarrassed by the c vded condition of the dormitories. There is great lack of sleeping-room; thirty-th e girls sleep in eleven beds in one room and five large girls sleep in two beds in another room, so small it ought to hold only one bed and two girls. Add to this crowded condition the fact that clogged drain pipes are broken off in the large sleeping-room, thus making an avenue for the entrance of

the foulest odors, and the wonder is that the matron, even with disinfectants and cotton plugging, can keep the girls healthy.

The girls are well clothed, but handkerchiefs are mainly supplied the girls by the employés. Cheerfulness and kindness characterize the children in their intercourse with each other. Their conduct at table shows careful training, though the pleasant dining-room aided much in securing this result. The manner in which the children watched us, to see if we noticed their courteous little ways, was very amusing; it showed they were practicing late lessons, but also showed they were enjoying the practice. I wish to call especial attention to the laundry work. The very few large girls in the school make it necessary to put small girls in the laundry. Either another laundress should be furnished, or a good this-century washing-machine purchased for the school.

At the Otoe school is the pleasantest school-room I've seen in the service. It is new, light, airy, kept in good condition and pleasantly decorated by teachers and pupils. The children are bright and appreciative. This is one of the most advanced reservation schools so far visited. Good teaching has been done here for years, and the present teacher is even advancing the standard. The result is of course good. A little girl of thirteen, "a born teacher," was pointed out who greatly helps in instructing the new-comers. The matron is a neat, hard-working woman, always at the call of the children, and so long as her strength lasts they will be well cared for. The clothing for the girls is ample even to night robes.

The Ponca school did not impress me favorably. The only redeeming feature was a Creek Indian teacher, educated at Mr. Moody's school in Northfield, Mass. The coughing of the pupils seriously interfered with the school work, and the absence of pocket-handkerchiefs gave the school a sickening, almost a disgusting appearance. When I asked the teacher if she could not instruct the children in the use of the handkerchief she replied, "Yes, indeed, if I only had the handkerchiefs. The girls have none, and the boys only a few red bandannas." I found a great lack of bed linen in all the schools of the Ponca Agency. I saw a half dozen girls on the store piazza joking with the loafing Indians, which I found is not a rare occurrence, for they go anywhere in the village at pleasure. A great evil.

In the Arapaho school the recitation-rooms were noticeably neat and clean, due to the labors of the teachers. The progress of the pupils is retarded because they are allowed to speak the Arapaho language out of school. Physically the girls appeared well, were comfortably clothed, and the beds had a full allowance of sheets, but there were no handkerchiefs for the girls.

The managers of this school have not the best ideas morally, for there is little moral restraint among the girls. They are allowed, unchaperoned, to go to the river to bathe any time after tea, the boys having the same privilege.

At the Mennonite school, a half mile from the latter, we found a school on the family plan, according to the idea of their church, that small schools and more of them are the most effective. The children looked healthy, with clear, happy faces, and are well clothed. The dormitories are small and numerous, and all the better for those facts. The moral influence is good and the industrial department is well worked. This is indeed a children's home. The employés eat with the children, teaching them table manners. Outside are flower and vegetable gardens, and orchards of peaches and apples.

The Cheyenne school has a teacher who has been there for years and who ought to be retained as long as health and strength remain. Mrs. Hoag knows the children thoroughly and they understand her. She succeeds in teaching her pupils to express themselves in good English; and often the replies come so rapidly, one would conclude she had taught them to think in English. The school has in it many pleasant helps sent by eastern friends.

The primary teacher had a class of freshmen and she was teaching from objects. Holding the object in her hand, she asked the children to give her the name in Cheyenne and she tried to pronounce it; then giving the name in English, she required from the pupils a correct pronunciation. This was, to me, a new method, but it certainly had the merit of holding the attention and interest of the children and keeping them in good spirits with less embarrassment over their mispronunciations.

This is the first reservation school I had visited where the girls are destitute of night robes; but new ones are being made as rapidly as possible. The girls' sitting-room is light and airy, with pleasant views from the windows. A rag carpet is being made, and, with pictures for the walls, this room will be a cheerful place for the girls during leisure hours. The pupils appeared happy. As I stood in the upper hall, talking with the matron, a squad of boys came up the stairs, saying, "Here we are, Mrs. ——, come to help you. What shall we do first?" I found they were her scrubbing squad for the week's cleaning of floors and hall.

Some time ago a Ute boy was attending this school, and a remark of his is now quoted as a prophesy of coming good: "Never can fill up this school by hauling the children in; better haul the superintendent out, and get one who will be good to the children; then they will come in."

In the Genoa boarding-school the reading was rendered with expression, showing that these children can be taught to understand English. In this respect the school stands No. 1 among those visited. The school-rooms are pleasant and convenient, but the girls' "assembly room" is partly under ground, a dark, dismal room opening directly out of doors, the exit being made by climbing a half dozen steps. This is all the sitting-room the girls have; and in this chairless, pictureless, homeless room the girls are obliged to gather three times a day to march over to meals served in another house. No covering protects the walk between these two buildings even in the stormiest weather. The sleeping rooms for the larger girls are better arranged than in most schools; no room has more than four, and some only two beds. The girls have plenty of clothing and ample accommodations for bathing.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

(1) That hereafter in the construction or repairing of Indian school buildings, large dormitories for the girls be discarded, and instead, smaller rooms be built, each accommodating not more than four or six girls. The influence will be better on health, habits, and morals.

(2) That care be taken to provide ample facilities for bathing. In one school where, because of the lack of facilities, the girls were obliged to bathe in squads, the time of every day, except the Sabbath, between the close of school and the tea hour, was taken in bathing, bringing this work too near the meal time for the health of the girls. In another school, because of the same lack, the girls have bathed in the river every week in the year.

(3) That as a means of refinement and education the girls be encouraged and helped in ornamenting their school, sleeping, and sitting rooms.

(4) That all school-girls be supplied with proper pocket handkerchiefs. A handkerchief as a civilizer comes before the primary reader. If we wish to civilize these girls we must teach them the use of the pocket handkerchief and give them such ones as civilized girls carry. I have never seen an Indian girl use a red bandana. Why should she? The teacher whom we place before the girls carries a dainty white one.

(5) That the requisite number of night-dresses be provided for each school; and, if necessary, an additional laundry force be employed to keep the garments clean and whole.

(6) That hoods or hats, cloaks or sacques, according to the season, be furnished for the girls. A sure way to prevent the girls wearing shawls over their heads in the Indian style is to provide sacques instead of shawls for their shoulders. At one school the matron told me that most of the girls had cloaks when they came from their homes; and that when they saw the shawls furnished by the Government for their wear, one of the girls, picking up a shawl, said, "I don't want to wear that; it looks too much like a squaw."

(7) That, properly guarded, $10, more or less, be placed in the hands of the principal matron, to procure materials for teaching the girls knitting, crocheting, embroidery, etc., each girl to own what she makes.

(8) That in order to encourage earnestness and faithfulness among the girls, those girls fitted and so desiring be aided to pursue post-graduate studies in more advanced schools, in order to prepare themselves for self-supporting lives. Normal training would make excellent teachers out of many of our graduate girls, who as yet do not realize the importance of such training sufficiently to secure it for themselves; while others who do realize its value have not the means to secure the additional preparation.

(9) That, because of the natural timidity and reserve of these children, especially of the girls, it shall be a dismissable offense for any teacher or other employé to laugh at or in any way make fun of the work of any child.

(10) That care be taken to make the agencies object lessons of our best civilization, so that the moral as well as the intellectual development of the girls be not hindered. One visit among the agencies would show the great importance of this recommendation.

(11) That some method be devised whereby the neglect of careless agents or superintendents to provide hoods, hats, handkerchiefs, stocking-supporters, and all other needed articles of dress for the girls, shall be remedied.

(12) That the long tables in the dining rooms be broken up, and a teacher or other competent employé be placed at each table, to teach these pupils table manners. Cleanliness and good behavior at table can not be secured among these children without kindly instruction. That it can be thus secured is proven by the mission school work.

(13) That steam-washers, or at least good washing machines, be placed in every school. There are so few large girls in any school that the laundress must take small girls and sometimes make out with small boys. This work is too hard for such chil-

dren. Laundry work can be taught quite as well with less strain upon constitutions. In one school I saw a girl of nine rubbing out the shirts of the farm laborers, and when I remonstrated the laundress told me there was no other way; she could not do all the work herself, neither could she have more larger girls. In another school a girl, because she was a good washer and the work must be done, was kept in the laundry one-half of each day for two years.

(14) That at each school, once a week, there be a gathering for all the girls, for the purpose of helping on their civilization as girls. Let such meeting be opened by a short religious exercise; then, with much singing and a varying of the exercises at each gathering, let some teacher give a short talk on the physical, mental, and moral duties of these girls to themselves, their parents, and friends, in the different relations they will fill as daughters, wives, and mothers.

(15) That provision be made by Congress for the appointment of "field matrons," whose business it shall be to visit the Indian families and teach the mothers to cook, to make and mend garments, to elevate the homes, and thus make helpful dwelling places for the daughters returning from the industrial schools. No uncivilized people are elevated till the mothers are reached. The civilization must begin in the homes. Might not the American women connected with the Indian Rights Associations, and others not yet so connected, be more extensively enlisted in this work of elevating the Indian women on the reservations? Would not such a movement greatly aid the Indian Bureau, by lifting public sentiment to sustain the progressive movements of the Government?

MERIAL A. DORCHESTER,
Special Agent.

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT KEAM'S CAÑON, ARIZONA.

KEAM'S CAÑON, ARIZ., *September* 12, 1889.

SIR: In accordance with your circular letter of August 10, I have the honor to submit the following report:

As my predecessor, Superintendent Gallaher, has submitted his annual report this may be unnecessary, as I only took charge here August 21, and am unable to give a detailed account of the school work.

One point is very clear to me, however, and that is that the pupils show very slight knowledge of the English language and use it very sparingly. A general lack of order and method has prevailed in the school work, due in part to the natural difficulties of making a commencement and the numerous inconveniences occasioned by the use of buildings not adapted to school purposes.

I regard the school now as far beyond the experimental stage. More pupils will attend than there are proper accommodations for. The attendance can be increased threefold if additional facilities are given. Instruction in the trades would appeal to the leading men with more force than anything that has yet been done in the way of "making marks on paper," as they term it.

The industrial work taught has been the care of the garden, farm, and stock by the industrial teacher. The matron has taught such housekeeping as is practiced here. The seamstress, laundress, and cook do not seem to have been regarded as teachers; at least they have simply performed the work of their respective places, getting such assistance as they could from the children. I can not learn that the children have ever been instructed in needle-work, and no pressure has been kept up "all along the line" exacting English speech of them, as should be done.

The buildings are of a primitive, frontier-like character, what, in the vernacular of this section, would be called a "cow-boy outfit," and are, during the rainy season, unfit to live in, besides being uncomfortable and inconvenient at all times. A loss of at least 30 or 40 per cent. in the effectiveness of the school is occasioned by the unsuitable character of the accommodations.

A commodious school building is greatly needed, capable of accommodating 150 pupils. This could be filled to its utmost capacity provided that the present buidings be converted into shops devoted to the trades, such as blacksmithing, wheelwrighting, carpentering, shoe and harness making, and instruction be given in the same; though, even in that case, iron roofs should be substituted for the present dirt ones.

As there is no mechanic of any sort employed here, I have recommended the employment of one capable of performing the duties of carpenter and blacksmith, and of giving instructions in these branches. Such a person is much needed to keep up the necessary repairs of the school. There is a forge and carpenter-shop here where some instruction could be given, and if it is thought desirable to do so, gradual additions to the school buildings might be made.

The irrigation facilities are very imperfect. The natural advantages of the situation are not utilized, and I have requested the employment of one skilled in irrigation to direct the construction of a reservoir and laying out of a system of irrigation ditches. It would be desirable to complete this plant early enough to be available for next season's use. The time occupied in doing so should not exceed six months, and the labor could be furnished by the school children and Indians as irregular employés.

Accommodations are so restricted that there is no building or room available for hospital purposes, and in event of an infectious disease breaking out it would seriously affect the prospects of the school, which would probably have to be dismissed and might cause the loss of the best part of a school year to the pupils.

Much trouble arises from the habit of the children's parents frequently visiting them and often enticing them away from the school. Frequently a band of 20 or 30 come and camp down right at the school. They are always hungry and come unprovided with a morsel of food. It will be seen that as the school buildings are but a series of straggling huts that this is a difficulty hard to cope with, and that proper surveillance is out of the

question, as each room of the school, dormitories, recitation-rooms, dining-room, kitchen, and all can easily be entered by an outer door by any one at any time.

In conclusion, I would add that the field here is in some respects a very promising one. The Indian children are more than ordinarily docile and amenable to discipline. The parents, however, are often stubborn, willful, and filled with caprices, though among them there are many artisans, chiefly women, whose work is of value and in fair demand. It is but a fair inference that if proper instruction be given to the children they would become proficient in arts which would prove useful to them. The utmost patience, tact, and ingenuity is required to succeed with their instruction, as they are a slow, plodding people who do not place a value on time, and it is often necessary to wait for them.

Very respectfully,

J. C. BAKER,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT YUMA, CAL.

INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Fort Yuma, Cal., August 21, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, in obedience to instructions contained in your circular of July 1, 1889, my report of this school for the year ending June 30, 1889.

The progress made has been on the whole very satisfactory. The large number of the pupils of the previous year, who returned when the school had fairly opened (and the differences which arose between the two divisions of the tribe during vacation had been settled), together with many new pupils, who had not previously known anything of civilized life; the real happiness manifested by them on entering again into the work of the school; the respect, love, and obedience shown to their teachers, and the readiness, faithfulness, and thoroughness with which they discharged the duties assigned them in the various departments of the school showed unmistakably how much they appreciate the advantages the Government has so liberally given them at this school.

The larger girls who have been in regular attendance during the two previous years have become quite proficient, not only in the work of the class-room, but also in that of the laundry, kitchen, and sewing-room, where they cheerfully devote themselves to the work at hand, and really enjoy the acquirement of habits of industry, frugality, and domestic economy. Not only have they learned to cut, make, and mend their own clothes, for they have done much of the work required in fabricating the clothing used during the year, but also have voluntarily spent much of the recreation time on pieces of fancy needle-work and crocheting, which would compare very favorably with similar efforts of girls in civilized life.

It is truly a deplorable fact that after a few years of school life with such rapid strides towards civilization, such good girls will have to go back to the indolence, squalor, and vices of the camp life on the reservation, where we can only tremble for their future.

The larger boys have done fairly well in their work with the industrial teacher, in the garden, and caring for the horses and cattle belonging to the school. They have also rendered much assistance to the carpenter in repairing and painting the buildings and such other work as he would assign them in the carpenter-shop.

New floors have been put in some of the buildings and new outhouses, cupboards, tables, and benches have been made and considerable repairs have been done to both exterior and interior of the school buildings. There remains, however, much yet to be done in this direction. The buildings are all constructed of adobe, and when the surrounding porches become dilapidated the rain washes out the wall and thus damages the structure. New porches are much needed around two of the largest buildings, and the exterior walls are sadly in need of a coat of hard-finish to prevent further erosion by the rain during the wet season. The roofs need repairing and painting, as does also the wood-work both on the interior and exterior of the buildings. Estimates for the materials required to make these repairs will be soon made out and forwarded to the Indian Office for approval.

Owing to the total dependence here on irrigation for a crop, and the small capacity of our steam-pump and water-tank, the work of gardening has necessarily been limited. In order to enable the industrial teacher to continue the good work he has so nicely begun he should be furnished with a horse-power pump for his garden.

We are much in need of another water-tank having a capacity of at least from 2,000

to 3,000 gallons, where the muddy water of the Colorado could be settled before being used at the school.

One of the buildings has been set apart and fitted up as a hospital, where the sick pupils and also many deserving cases from the reservation, and, in fact, from other tribes who come here to have an inflamed but sightless eye, a cancer, or some other abnormal growth removed, can receive the proper professional treatment and necessary care till they are well enough to be sent away rejoicing. Several typhoid and many other cases requiring weeks of careful treatment and continual nursing have been inmates of the hospital during the past year, and the teachers have been obliged to neglect their regular work to attend to the nursing absolutely necessary to the recovery of these patients. I would respectfully urge that a hospital stewardess, with the necessary hospital supplies estimated for, be granted us, to render efficient the humane work of this department.

To render more efficacious our only means to secure a full attendance, namely, our requests to the Indians to send their children to school instead of allowing them to spend their time in the streets of Yuma, I earnestly recommend that the authority asked for in a previous letter to the Indian Office, to employ three Indian policemen to see that the children of school age be kept out of town and in regular attendance at the school. The Indian parent will not ask his child to do anything it does not choose willingly to do, but when they are thus given to understand that they must send them to school, a full attendance will be secured.

It is with much pleasure that I hereby record my appreciation of the good moral character and sterling qualities of the school employés, who have so faithfully co-operated with me in our every effort to make this school a practical lasting success, and to extend its good results even to the squalid homes of the Indians on the reservation.

I am under many obligations to the officers of the Department for the many courtesies and favors of the past year.

Very respectfully,

MARY O'NEIL,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO., *September* 21, 1889.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office, I have the honor to submit the following report of this school for the fiscal year 1889:

On May 31 I receipted to my predecessor, Thomas H. Breen, for all public property pertaining to this school, and the following day entered upon my duties as superintendent. At that time there were in attendance 7 pupils, and, having been here a long time, they had become dissatisfied; hence, they were returned to their homes. As to the success of this school during the past year, much can not be said. Carelessness seems to have been prevalent everywhere. In truth, so far as advancement is concerned, the fiscal year 1889 has been near a complete failure.

The farm attached to the school has not been diligently attended to, scarcely any vegetables or grain having been raised. The sum total of products, so far as can be ascertained, are as follows: 7,000 pounds of oats, 500 pounds beets, 100 pounds cabbage, and 50 pounds of cucumbers. My predecessor attributes this unsuccessful result to lack of water and the general unfruitfulness of the soil. Be that assertion as it may, I have observed nice crops growing in our immediate neighborhood, and, if I mistake not, the soil is similar to that of the industrial farm. I am credibly informed that the Indian boys were at all times perfectly willing to render assistance in the farm work, in caring for teams, and general out-door labor. To sum up this lack of agricultural success in a few words, it seems that what nature did not contrive to rear the management managed to destroy. It shall be my earnest endeavor to make the farm and the grounds a credit to the present management.

In relation to the school proper no very complimentary allusions can be made. Apathy and indifference seem to have pervaded this department, and a listless air appears to have hovered over the home community during the months of uncertainty and inquietude.

The efforts of Ex-Superintendent Breen to obtain pupils during the year were not attended with much success. The Ute tribes do not look very favorably upon this school owing in part, probably, to the Ute trouble during the fall of 1887, and the various mis

chances that have occurred since, the latter having been so oft repeated, the Department needs no additional enumeration.

The Indian Office is cognizant that ever since the opening of this school, bickerings and jealousies have prevailed. A widespread publicity has been given to incidents and occurrences that should have been strictly inviolate. Harmony and unity of action have been far apart as the poles; charges and counter charges, for and against superintendent and employés, have been forwarded in bulk to Washington, and then discussed with every passer-by on the street corners. In truth, slander "outvenoms all the worms of Nile." My policy has been, and will be, to conciliate and at the same time to work for the elevation and progress of the school under my charge. There are many stumbling blocks in the path; yet with perseverance I hope to surmount them all, and make this school an unqualified success.

From the records and files at my disposal it is impossible to obtain strictly accurate school statistics. The only quarterly school reports for the year 1889 that can be found are for the third and first and second fractional fourth quarter, 1889. Whether these reports were ever placed in the files, or not, I am unable to say. Certain it is that they can't be unearthed. From such records as are available I find that the largest attendance at any one time was 27, and the average attendance was 8.3, and the largest average attendance during any month was 14.5. All of these pupils could read and write, and as there was no regular teacher, it reflects considerable credit upon their application and intelligence. At present we have a teacher, Mrs. Clark, who reported for duty August 17.

The remaining force of employés consists of clerk, industrial farmer, physician, matron and seamstress, carpenter, laundress, and cook. I flatter myself that these employés will work harmoniously together, and that each will strive within the sphere of their several occupations for the advancement of the pupils and the general welfare of the school.

The school building (brick) was erected in 1886 at a cost of $12,995, and is not in a very good state of repair. There are also 11 other (frame) buildings constructed for the use of the school that need repairing. The school building will accommodate 50 boys comfortably.

The health of pupils has been excellent, as the sanitary reports of the physician will testify. Only one death has occurred since the opening of the school—that of a half-breed from Uintah Agency, Ben Reed by name. The school is admirably situated for health and general availability, the climate can't be surpassed, and the school is easily accessible, being 2 miles from Grand Junction, the latter situated on the main line of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad.

The conduct of the pupils during the past year has been excellent, and they have exhibited a trustworthy and industrious spirit. In the school-room they have been respectful, studious, and attentive, quick to grasp an idea, eager for advancement. Beyond the school limits, in town, church, their behavior was all that could be desired.

Thanking the Commissioner for past courtesies, and trusting that my next annual report will be more creditable, I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully,

GEORGE WHEELER,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT STEVENSON, DAK.

FORT STEVENSON, DAK., *July* 31, 1889.

SIR: In compliance with the usual instructions from your office, I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of this school for the year ending June 30, 1889.

Having receipted to my predecessor on the 8th day of January, and assuming charge on the following date, it will be seen that a little less than six months of the year have been under my supervision. Of the former six months of the year I will say but little; not, however, because there is nothing to be said, for there is much that might and, perhaps, ought to be noticed.

The first few weeks of my work here was given to the class-room, both from a matter of necessity and because I desired to learn the needs, standing, and ability of the pupils. I found that these did not warrant the continuance of short school sessions for the personal accommodation of the teachers. At least I could see no other reason why from an hour and a half to two hours daily, of regular school time, should not be

devoted to class-room work, more especially since only two of the pupils present at that time could work intelligently, or even unaided, in the methods of simple division.

A change here was needful, as was also in the method and manner of disciplining. That method which, after an experience of nearly twenty years, had been successful with the young, I deemed would be successful here. It was adopted and put into effect, and it bore fruit even more speedily than was anticipated. Their better nature being drawn out and met with kindness, and their confidence and good will secured by a knowledge of the same, a change, not only in the class-room but in all the departments, was the result. On the 30th day of June, when school closed for the year, no better work could be asked or hoped for by any class of students than was being accomplished. Only in one instance have I had more than to express my wishes and they were complied with obediently, and, so far as I know, cheerfully.

The enrollment for the year has been 134, or 21 more than any previous year. The average attendance for the year, by quarters, is as follows:

First quarter	76
Second quarter	76
Third quarter	91
Fourth quarter	98

FARM AND FARM PRODUCTS.

One hundred and fifty acres are under cultivation by the school. The ground has been utilized as follows:

Crop.	Number of acres.	Estimate per acre.	Total product.
		Bushels.	*Bushels.*
Wheat	43	18	774
Oats	60	30	1,800
Corn	20	40	800
Potatoes	16	100	1,600
Turnips	1½	300	450
Onions	2	200	400
Beans	3	10	30
Garden vegetables	4½		
			Tons.
Hay			175

The above estimates are uncertain. Under favorable climatic influences the crop will be much in advance. The hot dry winds the last of June were very injurious, especially to wheat and oats. But the heavy rains later may partially restore them. Then, again, the continual use of the ground for crops, together with the alkaline properties of the soil, tend to render it barren and unproductive of the best results.

In this respect one thing is to be regretted. The products of the barn-yard and tons of manure, which would not only have fertilized, but which would have neutralized the alkaline properties as well, have been drawn out and dumped, with other garbage, over the bank of the creek. Whether this was the fault of the superintendent or of the industrial teacher I am unable to say. But a fault it has been both in the matter of producing and in the manner of teaching.

The work was extremely arduous during the spring as no plowing was done last fall, and all the ground had to be fitted preparatory to sowing and planting. But the boys who were allotted this work carried it forward faithfully to the end, and the products of the farm, as a source of supply to the school, will far exceed any previous year in its history.

GARDEN.

On April 3 I was granted authority to employ a gardener to assist the industrial teacher in looking after the garden and other crops. The result has been most satisfactory, giving the boys a more thorough knowledge of the culture of garden produce. The vegetables are not only a luxury in the way of change, but add greatly to the supply of the school, as basketsful, almost daily, of truck, such as corn, peas, beans, turnips, beets, onions, lettuce, etc., are being consumed.

STOCK.

On the 30th of June the school owned stock as follows: Seventy head of cattle, 7 horses, 60 hogs, and 82 sheep. The aggregate number of head (219) is more than double the number owned by the school six months ago.

The dairy consists of 30 cows. These have been milked by the boys, and, after supplying the tables with milk and using for cooking, the remainder has been made into butter; the girls having charge of the work under the supervision of the matron. Of this, on an average, 17 pounds have been made daily; 7 pounds have supplied the tables and 10 pounds packed for winter use. The yield for the season will reach 2,500 pounds.

CARPENTER AND MECHANIC.

This department is under the charge of Olof A. Anderson, a workman of superior skill and experience. He has been assisted by pupils detailed to learn the use of tools, not only in the carpenter shop but in shops pertaining to other lines of industry. A great deal of repairing has been done on the buildings, and every year the amount of such work will have to be increased in order to keep them even comfortable. The old picket fence in front of the buildings has been replaced by a new one, and many articles have been made, such as wardrobes and lounges for the rooms, pegging-jacks or horses for the shop, a wheel-barrow for barn use, and many other necessary and convenient articles.

BLACKSMITHING.

On the 4th of June this shop was opened, and Mr. Anderson, carpenter and mechanic, was placed in charge. The blacksmithing, horseshoeing, etc., which had to be taken 17 miles to Fort Berthold, is now done here at the school. The hundred and one little things in iron repairs needed about such a place as this are now attended to by him, or by some one under his charge. The plows, wagons, thrashing-machine, mowing and reaping machines have all been thoroughly repaired and put in good working order.

SHOE SHOP.

The shoe shop was opened on February 9, and Mr. John P. Lindeleaf, an experienced workman, placed in charge. On an average 7 boys have been taught in this department daily—4 in the forenoon and 3 in the afternoon.

The repair work on the old shoes gathered up at the time of opening, and on those then in use, kept the school supplied the remainder of the year, and will supply it for sometime thereafter, with but little expense to the Government. During the four months and a half that the shop has been open there have been repaired 700 pairs of shoes, and a considerable work for outside parties both in mending shoes and harness, amounting in all to over $46. The pupils have been industrious and their work commendable.

I am sorry to say that as a reward for the faithful and efficient service of Mr. Lindeleaf, and as an incentive to his painstaking and economy, his salary at the close of the year was cut from $720 to $600.

TIN SHOP.

This shop has not been opened during the year, nor is it advisable to open it continuously till some or all of the stock of tinware now made up is disposed of. Several orders for this ware have been received both from merchants and other business men, who would have taken a large part of it had authority been granted to sell. Its value is decreasing on account of exposure, and some of it is beginning to rust. What is true of this is also true of the sheet tin now on hand (6 tons). The ware should be disposed of and the tin made up, that the end for which this department was established may be accomplished, viz, the teaching of this industry.

SEWING ROOM.

Work has been continued in this department during the year with from 8 to 12 girls as apprentices, each working one-half day. There have been fabricated during the year 621 articles of clothing, such as dresses, underwear, boys' waists, aprons, bed sheets, etc. The patching and darning have also been done in the sewing room. From 2,000 to 2,500 articles have been mended during the year.

The fabricating has been under the supervision of the seamstress, while the repair work has been attended to by the assistant seamstress. By this method more and better work has been accomplished. A greater saving of clothing issued from the storehouse has been the result.

It will be seen from the records that the item of expense for clothing during the first quarter of my administration, ending March 31, 1889, is $342.82, while that of the corresponding quarter for the previous year is $1,426, with only four more pupils in attendance—a difference of over $1,000 for the three months, or more than $12 per day

for the entire time. Here is a consideration for employing competent and sufficient help in this department. Yet, at the close of this year, the position of assistant seamstress, although paying only the nominal salary of $240 a year, has been discontinued.

GENERAL HOUSE WORK.

The housework, as well as that of the dairy and laundry, has been under the supervision of the matron. Monthly details have been made for these places, as well as for the other departments. The preparation of meals thrice daily for a family of a hundred or more requires thought and skill as well as labor. Under careful training in this department many of the girls have attained a proficiency in the culinary work, especially in the line of bread-making, that is praiseworthy. They are carefully taught in all the phases of the work, especially that of economy.

As to the laundry, one can scarcely appreciate the amount of work necessary, owing to the inconvenience of the room and the lack of proper apparatus. The water, for instance, has to be carried by the bucketful for some distance, after being pumped by hand from deep wells. There is no arrangement for boiling the clothes after they are washed, except such as used in private families of three or four persons, viz, a common boiler on a 2 by 4 cook stove. An Indian girl at a salary of $240 a year has done credit to herself and the school by the faithful manner in which she has performed this work.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

In speaking of these I can only indorse Superintendent Scott's report of last year. It must be remembered that these buildings were not erected with reference to a school. They are barracks appropriated for school work. The rooms, especially those used for class rooms, are unhandy and uncomfortable. Good discipline and training can never be satisfactorily accomplished by those in charge under such circumstances. But time is doing, must I say, a good work in the destruction of property. Everything considered, I believe so, and it will not be long before it will solve the perplexing question as to how to secure appropriate results under inappropriate circumstances.

SANITARY.

With the exception of an epidemic of measles, which broke out in March, the general health has been good. The efforts of Dr. Duckett during this sickness met with marked success. Only one pupil died, and this death was caused more by the after effects of taking cold than by the measles. One has since died from the inherited condition so prevalent among the Indian children.

Every precaution has been taken to secure good results. The sewerage was all taken up and relaid in the spring; the wells, three in number, thoroughly cleaned; an underground water-sink constructed near the boys' wash-room; and in connection with it a second one was constructed in connection with the boys' dormitory water-closet. The regulation of weekly bathing has been strictly carried out, although accomplished by means of a common wash-tub and water heated in a kettle. It is to be hoped that before another year some arrangements can be made which will afford proper facilities for bathing.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

In the belief that no education is complete without joining hands with the moral and religious elements, due attention has been given to that training which alone can give permanent success to all other teaching. The work of the missionary, Rev. Mr. Hall, of Berthold, who visits the school once in two weeks, has been supplemented in every way possible. An assembly room was fitted up with a platform and desk and seated with chairs—a part of the dining-room being appropriated for this purpose.

The Bibles which had been sent for the school, but which the school never saw, were taken from the warehouse and placed in the hands of the pupils. Morning prayers have been instituted; Wednesday evening set apart for general prayer meetings for the employés as well as students, if they desire to attend. This meeting is presided over either by the superintendent or the principal teacher. Sunday-school was opened on Sabbath afternoon, and the boys and girls seem anxious to learn of Him, without a knowledge of whom even life itself is vain.

The interest taken in these exercises has manifested itself in more ways than one. The effect is seen, as it always will be, in heart and life. Best of all, some eight or ten of the older boys and girls have professed faith in the gospel story and are asking admission into the church. At this writing they are home, but I learn, being in almost daily

communication with them, that they are holding meetings there and trying to carry the wonderful light into homes and hearts now dark.

Upon the whole, the school is considered by those who have been acquainted with it, as well as those connected with it, far in advance of any standard which it may have hitherto reached.

Extending my thanks to the Department for its courteous consideration and treatment, I have the honor to be,

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE E. GEROWE,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT LAPWAI, IDAHO.

NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY, IDAHO,
September 10, 1889.

SIR: During the two years that I have been in charge of the school at this agency so many experiments have been tried and so many changes made by the agent in charge that it is difficult to give a satisfactory or intelligent report of the school work.

The school has been, as regards the sexes, at one time mixed and then separated. It has been removed from Fort Lapwai to the old agency, and then divided, the boys returned and separate schools for the sexes established.

The school opened at the old agency for boys and girls was in one commodious building, erected especially for school purposes. Sixty scholars had been the usual number accommodated there; seventy-five were crowded in before the end of the first quarter.

Agent Norris, then in charge of this agency, ordered school divided and boys removed to Fort Lapwai. I was directed to take charge of the boys' school, and another corps of employés was supplied for the girls' school. There was no increase in attendance after this division and establishment of a second school, and great inconvenience arose in the division of labor, it being necessary to train boys to wash dishes, make beds, and do work usually allotted to girls, and *vice versa*.

The boys' school at the fort was, after the usual vacation, re-opened October 1, under discouraging auspices. The average attendance for the quarter following, ending December 3, was 9.57. This was the last quarter of Agent Norris's administration. During the third quarter of the fiscal year, Agent Norris was relieved by Special Agent Heth. Under his management of the agency the number of pupils at the boys' school soon reached 70. Two-thirds of this increase were in school for the first time and were totally ignorant of the English language or civilized customs. Many of them were past the age when children usually first enter school, and much difficulty was experienced in teaching them.

Special Agent Heth directed that whenever practicable Indian employés be given positions in the school. The following positions in this school were filled by Indians, viz: Industrial teacher, assistant teacher, and assistant matron. This experiment, while it gave great satisfaction to the Indians, was not conducive to the best interests of the school. There was a lack of constancy and energy. They did not sufficiently impress on scholars the necessity of the use of the English language, often failing in this respect themselves.

The work of every kind on the farm has been done by the school boys. Not only have they been kept busy at dormitory, laundry, and kitchen, but in the field and garden. The season has been an unfavorable one for farming, a drought prevailing since May, but the yield in grain and vegetables is up to the average. About the usual amount of hay has been cut for stock, and the supply of potatoes, onions, and cabbage for the school will be adequate.

The matron found the boys opposed to domestic occupation, but they became in time expert bed-makers, dish-washers, and launderers.

Work in the school-room has been carried on without intermission. We have had our regular three sessions during the week days and a Sunday session for appropriate exercises. The progress, especially of the older boys who understand some English, has been satisfactory. Our more-advanced pupils work in fractions, read in the Fourth Reader, have a fair knowledge of the geography of North America, letter-writing, and simple English composition. All of our Indian pupils show great aptness in penmanship, drawing, and music.

The children should be taken into the school at an early age, and I would respectfully suggest that no method of instruction could be used with these pupils so successfully as

the kindergarten, and that it would be well to introduce classes of this kind in all our Indian schools.

The health of the pupils in attendance at school here has been exceptionally good. For a time various forms of cutaneous diseases and scrofulous sores were quite prevalent, but under proper treatment and sanitary regulations these have disappeared and all the children left us at the close of year in good sanitary condition. An epidemic of mumps prevailed in June, but all had recovered before close of school year. There was one case of typhoid fever which resulted fatally, this being the first and only loss by death the school has sustained in two years.

The facilities for large school, afforded by its location at Fort Lapwai, are good. The buildings formerly occupied by the officers and soldiers here are in fair condition and supply accommodations for more children than this tribe can supply. The land on the military reservation for agricultural purposes is unexcelled in fertility and well watered. The arrangements for distributing a water supply to the various buildings in use for school purposes are incomplete. Pipes have been laid and tower constructed, but it will be necessary to erect a wind-mill to raise the water.

In conclusion, the inferences I draw from two years' active experience in school service may be condensed as follows: That Indian children should be placed in school at an early age and upon their own reservations, and not sent away for five or six years to distant schools. The graduates from such schools in this tribe are not so useful, influential, or healthy as the Indians educated here. That schools and school employés should not be subject to the caprice of agents, but placed under trained teachers, who should not be changed unnecessarily. That the sexes, while carefully guarded, should not be separated, as the defining of a proper relation of the sexes is a most important branch of civilization. That it is important that English-speaking employés should fill the positions in schools.

Respectfully,

D. W. EAVES,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHILOCCO, INDIAN TERRITORY.

CHILOCCO INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Chilocco, Ind. T., August 10, 1889.

SIR: Pursuant to circular instructions of July 1, 1889, I have the honor to herewith submit my first annual report of the Chilocco Indian School, Indian Territory.

On February 4, 1889, I receipted to T. C. Bradford for the public property, and assumed charge on the following day.

The Chilocco Indian School was built in 1883, and was formally opened January 15, 1884, under the supervision of W. J. Hadley. He was followed in office by Dr. H. J. Minthorn, who was promoted from the Forest Grove School, of Oregon. Dr. Minthorn, after a few months, resigned and was succeeded by W. R. Branham, jr., who in turn was followed by T. C. Bradford. Your humble servant came next in succession. An experienced school man may see some cause for reflection in the above paragraph when he learns that the school was turned over to me in the most demoralized condition.

The Chilocco Indian School is situated upon the famous Cherokee Strip, 6 miles south of Arkansas City, Kans. On July 12, 1884, the following Executive order was issued:

> It is hereby ordered that the following-described tracts of country in the Indian Territory, viz: Sections 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and the east half of sections 17, 20, and 29, all in township No. 29 north, range No. 2 east of the Indian meridian, be, and the same are hereby, reserved and set apart for the settlement of such friendly Indians belonging within the Indian Territory as have or may hereafter be educated at the Chilocco Indian Industrial School in said Territory.
>
> CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

This gave to the school 13½ sections of good agricultural land. It was the aim of the Department to have graduates of the school open up small farms on the school reservation, thus establishing a colony of educated Indians. Nothing has ever been heard of the plan since.

The school has had many ups and downs resulting from unskillful management. There was a time in its early history when the location was its worst drawback. It was then on the highway of Indian travel and subject to all the baneful influences of camp life. Since then the mode of travel has been revolutionized by the building of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad through the Territory. The school does not labor

under its former disadvantages. The cattleman still reigns supreme over the surrounding country but has some regard for the rights of the school.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The main school building is a four-story structure. The capacity is for 200 pupils, but a dormitory is used for a hospital for the boys, and a room on the opposite side of the house is used for the girls for the same purpose. This building was built with a basement. In this are the sewing-room, a class-room, boys' sitting-room, boys' clothing-room, the dining-room, and kitchen. Why the Department went into the ground for room is unknown to me. The building needs a general overhauling in the inside. There are six half-constructed cottages used for shops, employés' quarters, and laundry. These cottages are all in a bad state of repair and entirely too small for shops. The building built for blacksmith shop is inadequate for the needs of the school. The storehouse is also too small. The barns, granaries, and sheds are poorly arranged and need repairs. No cribs for corn or for small grain are here for the crop raised the present year.

It has been recommended by superintendents of Indian schools, different superintendents of this school, special agents, and United States Indian inspectors, that the "L" of the main building be extended 30 feet to enlarge the already cramped dining-room and kitchen. The Department has been urged to have an appropriation made whereby a hospital could be built, and thus take the sick children away from the main building. It is urgently needed from a sanitary point of view, and would allow the school to enlarge.

TRADES.

Carpentering and painting are taught at this school. The bulk of the work done by the employé in charge and his pupils, has been in repairing the building, fixing the fences, painting, and whitewashing. There is no question of the pupils learning, but the question is to get material whereby they can go forward with the work. The present instructor has three years and a half of experience in the Indian school service, and was fully competent, before entering the service, to push his branch of industry to the front. Shoe-making, blacksmithing, and tailoring are also taught the boys. Sewing and all kinds of house work are taught the girls.

But the important feature of the schoolwork is the large cultivated farm, with additional grazing land for the herd of cattle belonging to the school. Under my administration of the affairs of the school we had 50 acres of wheat, estimated yield, 1,000 bushels; 90 acres of oats, estimated yield, 4,000 bushels; 225 acres of corn, estimated yield, 10,000 bushels; 18 acres of potatoes, estimated yield, 1,000 bushels; 10 acres of cane, estimated yield, 20 tons; 5 acres of millet, estimated yield, 5 tons; 12 acres of garden, yielding all kinds of produce required for the table. One hundred and fifty acres of sod have been broken this year, and will be sown to wheat this fall with 50 acres more. The farm is directly under well-trained farmers, and does not fear competition with adjoining farms or any school in the service.

STOCK.

The school herd is composed of 300 head of cattle, 80 hogs, 8 horses, 8 mules, 1 colt, and 1 pony. This school was started with 400 head of cattle, delivered by contract. The poorest grade was contracted for, and I am reliably informed that a large percentage of cattle have died from sheer starvation and want of care. On my assuming charge I notified the office of the condition of the cattle, and, in a communication since, have explained matters pertaining to the herd, which need not be repeated here.

INCREASE OF STOCK.

Seventy head of calves were raised this summer from the school herd. More should have been raised had the stock been properly handled the previous year. Thirty-six pigs were raised. One hundred and fifty head might have been raised had not the cholera, starvation, and improper handling heretofore been the cause. Six head of horses have been purchased for use on the farm. The old, worn-out stock was duly condemned and disposed of under instructions from the Indian Office. A stockman has been appointed, whose duty it is to look after the breeding and care of the stock. Judicious handling of the farm and stock should reduce the cost of maintaining the school to the minimum. No better stock farm can be found, having living water the year round,

with excellent grazing land. The school should be supplied with some good brood mares, thus raising the stock needed for the school and furnishing a subject upon which the Indian needs education.

ATTENDANCE.

The manner of filling up these schools has been repeatedly brought before the public in the annual reports of superintendents. The present plan requires all the energy of a man throughout the year, subjecting him to liability under his bond if he fails to keep up his average attendance. Every one less than the expected attendance robs the school of a proportionate share of the appropriation. Summing it all up, it depends upon the caprice of the Indians whether children are secured. This school has 60 pupils, too small to do any manual labor in a training-school. From being a training-school in its strict sense, it is not above the average agency school when size is not considered. Pupils are received here who can neither read nor write, and we are forced to receive them to maintain our average. I am fully convinced that Indian education should be compulsory, and a system of transferring pupils from agency schools to the larger training-schools established, that will relieve the heads of the latter schools from a task that is unreasonably laborious. Under the present plan the superintendent must advance private funds and wait three months to be reimbursed. He must visit reservations, council, plead, and coax a lot of untutored Indians for children; he must canvass an agency as a book agent does for victims in a State.

The average attendance for the last fiscal year has been 154. I sent a special representative to all the agencies in the Territory to collect pupils, in April. After several weeks of hard work but few pupils were secured. The whole number of new pupils enrolled from February 5 to June 30 was 35. A superintendent should be aided by the Department in this matter, and I hope some plan will be settled upon in the near future whereby attendance will not depend upon hap-hazard efforts.

SANITARY.

Shortly after assuming charge of the school I found the sewers closed. From the kitchen the slops were poured into a sewer tile to fall under the floor and back up under the kitchen and dining-room. The house was permeated with sewer gas, and when the first warm days came several cases of sickness occurred directly attributable to bad sewerage. The sewer system was taken up and relaid and so arranged that every rain would flush the pipes. The floors of the dining-room and kitchen were replaced with new ones, the decayed timber and slops were taken out, and the ground was thoroughly disinfected. Aside from an epidemic of influenza in the early spring, due to atmospheric conditions, the general health of the school has been good.

The basement floors should all be taken up, a system of ventilation adopted, and cemented floors used. The present sewer pipes should be replaced with larger ones, the water-tank elevated, and pipes arranged so that the sewer pipes could be flushed whenever needed. The water system should be extended so that water could be carried over the building, hose attachments perfected, and the school furnished with hose for use in case of fire. Fire-escapes should be put on the buildings and precautions taken to prevent any danger from disaster. The limited appropriation does not warrant me in going ahead and making these improvements. I made an urgent appeal in February to have this matter brought to the attention of Congress. These recommendations were made by the Business Men's Club, of Arkansas City, Kans., and the sanitary condition of the school condemned by the city council of the same city, after being thoroughly investigated by representatives of both bodies.

ADVANTAGES OF CHILOCCO.

The Chilocco school possesses every natural advantage for being one of the best located schools. Situated in the midst of a fertile belt of territory, contiguous to all the reservations, and so near Arkansas City, the metropolis of southern Kansas, as to have all the advantages and influences of Christian civilization; bordering on a county famous for its thrifty farmers and stockmen, there is no reason why the school should not be noted as the greatest agricultural and general training-school in the service. The climate surpasses that of any other section of the Union for mildness, and nowhere else, to my knowledge, can the broad and philanthropic principles of Indian education be carried out to better advantage than at this point.

CLASS-ROOM WORK.

The class-room work has been interfered with during the latter part of the year, owing to the remodeling of the dining-room. The children attending this school are an unusually apt class of pupils in their studies. They surpass the northern Indian in

quickness of perception. Able teachers are in charge of the different departments, and it will require hard work to properly classify the different rooms on account of new recruits.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The ministers of the city have been invited to speak on Sundays. A large amount of prejudice has clustered about this school. The Southern Methodist Church was in power at the school, and charges of proselyting were made. I know nothing of the facts in the case, but open the doors to any denomination. Sunday-school is held each Sunday, and the cardinal principles of truth and justice set forth.

EXAMINATION OF ACCOUNTS.

To a bonded officer of the Indian service the time required in the Indian Office and Treasury Department before accounts are examined and referred is very annoying. No successful business can use such methods, and the sooner Congress departs from meager allowance for help the sooner will business methods be in vogue at the Capital.

OFFICE WORK.

The work of the office, under my management, has doubled, brought about by the needs of the school, demanding that the school be better equipped and pushed toward the front rank of training-schools. Many exigency, open-market purchases had to be made, boards of survey had to be convened, authorized purchases made, all of which have entailed an extra amout of work. In this matter I have been ably assisted by Dr. William C. Riddell, the clerk and physician, who ranks among the most competent and efficient clerks and physicians in the service. The correspondence has so increased that I have had to ask authority to purchase a type-writer, and, unless supplies reach us promptly, the office work will still increase. A large safe should be purchased for the office, and hereafter the superintendent be compelled to see that the public records are not allowed to become the harbor of mice.

CHANGES IN EMPLOYÉS.

In taking charge of this school I deemed it to the best interest of the service to recommend several changes in the faculty, and the appointment of men and women to positions who would aid in building up the school. Whatever success I have obtained I owe a meed of praise to my employés, who have ably seconded, and who are to-day imbued with a desire to see the school progress. Were I placed under the same circumstances again, I would pursue the same course.

BAND INSTRUMENTS.

The pupils of the school, on the 30th of June, with the aid of the employés, raised $150, with which they have purchased a full set of band instruments. Joe D. Oliver, the shoe-maker, being a musician, has undertaken the instruction of a class, and it is expected that hereafter the school will be equipped with a good band.

ORCHARD.

Authority was granted me last spring to purchase fruit trees and grape vines. A large orchard of apple, apricot, cherry, pear, peach, and plum trees, and a vineyard were planted. This should have been done when the school was established. There is no reason why the school should not have been amply supplied with fruit by this time. This section of the country is unequaled for fruit, and the school should possess all the luxuries surrounding a home of comfort and plenty. The orchard and vineyard should be added to next spring. Ornamental shade trees should deck the yards and campus, and every precaution taken that the expenditures should add to the future support and beauty of the school.

BATH-HOUSE.

Among the many things needed at this school is a bath-house. Every Saturday the matron and disciplinarian are required to see that the pupils are properly bathed. They each take their respective charges and repair to separate rooms with pails and wash-

tubs. The proceedings from this out can best be imagined. The United States Government is surely able, financially, to erect suitable buildings and equip them with modern conveniences for bathing at this school. If not, it should retire from the field of education, leaving it to church organizations.

CLOSING REMARKS.

I assumed charge of this school under peculiar disadvantages; an almost exhausted, limited appropriation; a demoralized school in almost every department, particularly that of the farm, and at a time when the political situation was dated from March 4. The work has been hard, from sixteen to eighteen hours a day, at a small salary compared with the earnings in business life. I am satisfied that the school has progressed and is progressing, and in the event that I am early relieved from the service I shall always regard it the duty of whatever political party guides the affairs of our nation, to adopt a liberal policy towards the Indian schools. The Indian has proven himself capable of taking on civilization and assuming the duties of citizenship, and the American Republic should give its unqualified support to lifting him from savagery to the plane of civilization.

Extending my thanks to your office for the always kind and considerate attention in business matters, I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully,

GEORGE W. SCOTT,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GENOA, NEBR.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Genoa, Nebr., August 11, 1889.

SIR: I respectfully submit this, my first annual report, having been appointed superintendent of this school April 1, 1889.

SCHOOL.

One hundred and seventy-five pupils are now in school. The tribes are represented as follows:

Arapaho	16
Arickaree	12
Sioux	101
Omaha	21
Winnebago	21
Ponca	2
Flathead	2

Increase of apparatus has been made in the primary grades, where the need of it was greatest. Reading charts, numeral frames, wall-maps, globes, dictionaries, together with plenty of black-board surface have enabled the teachers in this school to take a step onward in their work.

Our course of study consists of eight grades. The teachers of last year have been retained in all the departments, most of them being teachers of superior qualifications and successful experience. Numbers are taught in accordance with Gruber's plan, and due attention is given to language and object lessons. In the higher grades the careful training in the primary and secondary departments begins to manifest itself in a ready use of the powers of observation, in habits of clear and intelligent expression of thought, in uniformly good penmanship, in aptness in acquiring a knowledge of arithmetic and geography, and a marked proficiency in the general work.

In the eighth grade the work in arithmetic, grammatical analysis, history, geography, physiology, etc., is thorough and systematic. In the different departments promotions are made on merit and at the end of each month, provided the pupil is able to take up the work of the next grade. We find this an excellent plan.

FARM.

The school farm is in excellent condition, and a large crop is now a certainty. The farmer reports the following:

	Acres.		Acres.
Field corn	100	Parsnips	½
Sugar cane	10	Carrots	½
Potatoes	15	Radishes	¾
Oats	35	Beets	⅛
Pease	5	Tomatoes	1
Onions	3	Turnips	5
Cabbage	4	Boom corn	12
Melons	6	S gar corn	6
String-beans	2	Millet	15

Making a total of about 221 acres under cultivation.

We have had an ample supply of vegetables on our table, and think the continued good health of the children is due to the varied changes in diet.

Much labor of a general character has been performed under the supervision of the industrial teacher, such as the care and improvement of the school grounds, building necessary roads and walks, besides the numerous duties connected with that position.

GIRLS.

The girls are given thorough instruction in cooking and general house-work, in mending, cutting, and fitting garments for themselves, as well as the necessary darning and shirt-making for the boys. We have a regular system of detail, and each girl takes her turn in the different duties of household training. They cut, fit, and make their own clothing, and many of them are experts in sewing.

All the washing and ironing for the school is done in the laundry, under the supervision of the laundress. Twelve girls are required to perform the work, and they are generally cheerful and obedient.

An average of about 10 girls is required to do the work in the kitchen and dining-room. The cooking for the entire school is done here, and, in addition, the girls are required to do the cleaning and scrubbing necessary to keep the kitchen and dining-room clean and tidy. They also set tables, wash dishes, and do other necessary work in the dining-room.

HARNESS SHOP.

One white man is employed as instructor. For reasons best known to the Department the harness shop was closed for several months, and I have no data upon which to base a report. Early in the year 8 boys were employed in this department, and some fine sets of harness were made.

TAILOR SHOP.

This shop has given employment to 14 Indian boys. They cut and make all their uniforms, citizens' suits, and underclothing.

PRINTING-OFFICE.

Three boys have been employed in the printing-office during the past year. They issue a paper and do the general printing work for the school.

PAINT SHOP.

Four boys have been engaged at this trade. They painted all our school buildings and have painted quite a number of houses for private parties.

SHOE SHOP.

Twelve boys are employed in this shop, under the instruction of a competent man. They make all the shoes used in the school, do the necessary mending, and frequently make shoes to order for outside parties.

CARPENTER SHOP.

Indian boys seem to learn the trades rapidly, and I doubt if their literary education keeps pace with their mechanical inclinations. The Indian boys have erected four nice buildings on the school-grounds and have built several houses in the town near by. Four boys are employed in the carpenter shop. They are taught how to handle and keep tools in order and the trade in general.

SANITARY.

There has been a marked diminution in the number of cases of sickness during the past year over any other year preceding it, as a reference to the sanitary register of sick will show. This, I think, can all be attributed to the better facilities for caring for the children, owing to the very materially improved condition of our water supply and drainage; also, a decrease in the number of cases of sickness can be directly attributed to the increased area of sleeping apartments, as new buildings have been erected. This has been particularly noticeable among the girls; less so among the boys, as their dormitories are overcrowded. I think one of the most pressing needs of our school, from a sanitary point of view, is an enlarged sleeping area for boys. I consider the sanitary condition of the school, with the above exception, excellent.

Very respectfully,

W. B. BACKUS,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO.

UNITED STATES INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Albuquerque, N. Mex., September 1, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report. I have made a diligent and thorough search among the papers left in this office by my predecessor, but have failed to find sufficient data upon which to base an annual report for the fiscal year just ended. The papers remaining on file here are fragmentary records of each of the last three years. I fail to find complete records for any quarter during the last two years. My incumbency dates from May 25 last, and for these reasons my report must necessarily be meager and somewhat unsatisfactory.

Upon assuming charge I found the attendance to be 180 pupils, of which 124 were males and 56 were females. Their ages range from five to twenty years. Of this number 3 were Mescalero Apaches, 58 Pimas, 10 Papagoes, and the remainder were collected from the various pueblos of New Mexico.

The industrial departments of the school have been the following: Farming, carpentering, shoe and harness making, laundry work, sewing, *i. e.*, dressmaking, cooking, and baking.

On entering on my duties I made a careful, thorough, and detailed investigation of these various departments, and as the result of this, I give the following:

THE FARM.

I found that the land comprised in the school reservation was almost wholly in its virgin state. Although strongly impregnated with alkali and difficult to reclaim from its barrenness, I am of the opinion that either criminal negligence or gross incompetency must be attributed to the farmer who has had charge of this department since the founding of the institution, as on all sides of the reservation are to be found farms yielding satisfactory crops. I believe that with proper support from the Indian Office in the way of furnishing funds to procure fertilizers, the farm, instead of being, as it now is, a financial burden, may be put in such condition in a short time that a sufficient amount of produce may be harvested therefrom to make it self-supporting and at the same time furnish indispensable information to the youth attending the school. I am particularly anxious that this result may be accomplished as I am inclined to the belief that no department of the school furnishes instruction so necessary to the Indian as does the instruction in the ways of intelligent farming.

CARPENTRY.

In this department I find that considerable work has been done during the last year, as evidenced by the new buildings that have been erected, and by the various pieces of cabinet work, tool-chests, boxes, tables, etc., that have been made. In comparing the work done in carpentry during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, with that of the year

just closed, I find that commendable progress has been made by the boys in the art of handling edged tools.

SHOE AND HARNESS MAKING.

In the office records I find the report on this department for one quarter only, viz, that of the quarter ending March 31, 1889. From this report I quote the following articles manufactured and repaired:

Manufactured.—Three pairs men's shoes, 2 sets double harness, 48 hame straps, 6 breast straps, 12 hitch straps, 6 pole straps, 12 spreaders, 6 martingales, 6 riding bridles, 1 cushion (wagon-seat).

Repaired.—Six hundred and thirty-seven pairs boots and shoes, 6 sets double harness, 10 bridles (blind), 10 halters, 2 lines, 4 sole straps.

On questioning the superintendent in this department he assured me that the foregoing indicated more work done in the shoe and harness shop during that quarter than any of the previous quarters of the year. The same boys had been detailed to him throughout the year, and judging from the very mechanical way in which they handle the tools and perform the work given them, I am satisfied that a success has been made of this industry. In April the supply of stock necessary to carry on this department became exhausted and my predecessor detailed the shoe and harness maker to work in the office, which work he has been doing more or less since that time. From my observations I am satisfied that with the care and attention I intend to bestow upon this department, it may, in a short time, become self supporting. The boys show a natural aptitude for this kind of work, and a noticeable feature is the commendable spirit of rivalry displayed by each one to become proficient.

LAUNDRY.

In this department there has been a regular number of girls detailed to do the laundry work of the institution, and practical instruction has been given them in washing and ironing starched and unstarched clothes. They show improvement, as evinced by the very careful and neat manner in which they do this work.

SEWING DEPARTMENT.

A regular number of girls have been detailed to the seamstress during the year, and I find that nearly all of them have benefited by the instruction given them, as evidenced by the very intelligent and careful manner in which they perform the work assigned them.

COOKERY AND BAKERY.

In an institution of this kind, having for its primary object, as I understand it, the instruction of the Indian in the practical affairs of life, I deem the fault that has been committed in not giving the girls instruction in the art of baking and cooking inexcusable in the extreme. I found that out of the 56 who were here when I took charge, there was not one who understood anything of the work done in this department. I hope that in my next report I may be able to speak differently on this subject.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

The principal teacher who was in charge of this department on my arrival entered upon his duties in January last. A rigid system of reporting on the language spoken, whether English or Indian, was followed throughout the year with satisfactory results. The outcome has been gratifying, as I find that all of the pupils are sufficiently conversant with the English language that they can carry on any ordinary conversation in that tongue.

The work now is necessarily of a primary character. I am hopeful, however, that I can arrange a regular curriculum of studies, and be able to keep the pupils at the school to follow that to graduation. I observe that all of the boys and girls are very much interested in acquiring knowledge from books, and I am satisfied that, notwithstanding the very general opinion to the contrary, they are fully as susceptible of literary instruction as are the American youth.

In closing I wish to acknowledge my very sincere regards to the honorable Commissioner of Indians Affairs and to the Indian Office for the many favors and acts of courtesy shown me during my short incumbency here. Although the discouragements and disappointments met with in this service are many, if the work done since the beginning of the present fiscal year is any indication of what will be accomplished, I bespeak a successful career for the institution.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. B. CREAGER,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHEMAWA, OREGON.

SALEM INDIAN TRAINING-SCHOOL,
Chemawa, Oregon, July 31, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the statistical report of this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.

The year has been in many respects a disturbed and changeful period in the history of the school, and, therefore, not very satisfactory in results. During nearly all of three-quarters of the year my predecessor, John Lee, esq., was continued as superintendent, having held the position about four years in all. Many questions arose between him and different employés, which vexed the school, the representatives of the Indian Office, and the public, to the great disadvantage of the school.

March 21, 1889, I entered upon the duties of the position, and have recently tendered my resignation because I did not find the position and the opportunities for useful labor and the general conditions within and without the school, in its relation to the Indians, satisfactory. These causes of dissatisfaction are, however, temporary in their nature, and I have devoted my time to restoring a good condition in the school and proper relations with the Indians and their agents. I am happy in the belief that this has been accomplished in a very large degree, and I am able to deliver the school to my successor with a cheerful prospect.

No pupils have been brought to the school during my service as there were no funds for the payment of transportation. I was compelled to return many to their homes that were sick, and a few left without permission. I found many pupils suffering from scrofula, consumption, or other chronic diseases, and sent them all home. The defective classes should not be brought to the school, but excluded by the most rigid examination. The advantages of the school and the labor and care in training and educating pupils should be expended on the best material to be found. Many were too young, a few only five, six, and seven years old, and some of these have been delivered to their relatives. After this was done there were 43 pupils of twelve years or under. Such children can do little work, but are a cause of care to older pupils and employés, and cost much of their labor in feeding and clothing them.

The bringing of the sick or feeble to this place, and their sickness or death here, create a belief among the Indians at home that this is an unhealthy location. It is, in fact, as healthful as their homes and far better than most of them. Several different agents have written to me of this bad reputation of the school for health, but have added that no death has occurred of a former pupil here that they would not have expected as early had they never attended the school. On the other hand, the excellent sanitary and medical care they now receive here has undoubtedly improved or fully restored the health of many, and these facts create no reputation.

Other agents have written that many of the pupils sent here were not such in character as they would have selected. Thus in health, in age, and in moral character the school has not received the best. It has also, during the year, lost some of its best pupils from various causes, principally dissatisfaction, which was in the main a notion, merely a desire for change, or otherwise mainly unfounded. But in the main the last quarter of the year effected a cleaning up of the school in all these respects, and it remains in its body of pupils, reduced in number, but obedient, cheerful, and industrious with hopeful anticipations. I deemed the morals of the school of first importance. Next, I have sought to have this better spirit reflected by the pupils upon the Indians at home, and by my own relations with the agents and citizen Indians to create a friendly feeling toward the school, which holds such great importance in relation to their future welfare. I am able to report success in these respects, and have delivered to my intended successor notes, references, and correspondence that will, I believe, enable him to fill the school with a good class of pupils at an early day.

My report shows but 43 pupils as apprentices learning trades during the year. In fact, a considerable number in addition have been employed temporarily at trades, and many new persons have been recently put in the shops. Work on the farm and in the orchard and garden, or with the stock and teams by the boys, and all that in kitchen, laundry, dining-room, and at housekeeping by the girls, is not treated as work at trades. The girls work at trades proper only in the sewing-room and tailor-shop, and the boys in the shoe-shop, blacksmith-shop, and under the carpenter, engineer, and plumber, and a little in the tailor-shop.

The sewing-room has employed, under Mrs. Minnie J. Walker, seamstress, 12 girls during the year, each working a half day. They have manufactured a total of 1,979 pieces or articles of clothing, besides repairing the girls' clothing. A part of the boys'

clothing has also been mended in this department. For this and similar work young girls and beginners are employed in addition to the 12 mentioned.

Under charge of William H. Utter, tailor, 8 regular apprentices are employed, with some occasional help by others. These are all girls but one. It is found difficult to induce boys to enter upon this trade. This shop has manufactured 315 pairs of pants, 260 pairs of drawers, 64 uniform coats, and 42 "jumpers" or jackets. They have in addition patched 1,502 different articles of boys' clothing.

The shoe and harness shop, under S. A. Walker, shoemaker, has employed an average of 11 pupils during the year. As in the other shops they work a half day of 4 hours each day, and 5 days in the week. They have manufactured 540 pairs of shoes and have repaired 340 pairs of shoes. Harness has been repaired to the amount of $65 in value of work.

The carpenter shop has been suspended in its work during a part of the year, and the statistics of its product can not be learned. During the last quarter, under John Gray, carpenter, 3 boys have been employed, and part of the time 5. They have built additional stairs, wardrobes for the rooms, tables, 4 large farm gates, 40 rods of board fence, made large yeast boxes for the bakery, repaired fences, buildings, walks, dug pits and removed closets, made watering-troughs, and done other miscellaneous work. While they have had help in heavier work the boys have worked in the garden and field when work was pressing there.

The blacksmith, W. H. Hudson, resigned March 31, and the duties since have been performed by the engineer and plumber. Two boys have worked at blacksmithing, and 2 a part of the year in the wagon shop, while 2 have worked at the boiler and engine house for pumping water, under William Herkenrath, engineer and plumber. In the winter the boiler is used for warming the school-rooms by steam and a part of the other rooms. Besides these duties they do all the plumbing, steam-fitting, tin and zinc work and repairing, and look after the pumps and other metal repairs. The blacksmith shop has made shovel plows, repaired plows and wagons, shod horses, and done other work.

Most of the boys old enough to do labor and not in the shops have worked on the farm, in the orchard and garden, and at cutting and hauling wood.

Since harvest began from 12 to 18 of the older ones have been employed by neighboring farmers at current wages of $1.50 or $1.25 per day. They have given general satisfaction and are praised for their excellent and faithful service. They are sought for further service, and farmers have come many miles to secure them. This employment is encouraged. Some girls have also been employed to help the farmers' wives in cooking and housekeeping, and the high praise they receive has been very gratifying. All the pupils are engaged to assist in hop-picking, later in the season, at a large hop field where their work in past years has commended them. The wages so earned in outside labor are largely deposited by them as savings. They are encouraged to make definite time deposits at interest.

The year's work on the farm does not promise large returns in crops. The land is new, recently cleared, and as yet under imperfect cultivation. The soil is a clay that packed seriously this year under heavy spring rains. The season has been very dry, and this, combined with shallow culture, has left a promise for a short crop of potatoes and some other crops, which is a condition common to much of the neighborhood. But the work in clearing the land of stumps and roots and in killing out the growth of fern, so common in this soil, is a preparation for better future success. The authority to employ a farmer is another good pledge for the future.

Looking to the future, these are needed in their order: The construction of a barn; the drainage of a long marsh, in connection with the systematic drainage of the region, under the Oregon statutes; the laying of sewers to connect with this drainage, for with 225 people living upon ten acres, with kitchens, laundries, bath-houses, and closets, a good sanitary condition can not be maintained without sewerage; the change and great improvement of many of the text-books used; the enlargement of the cleared land to increase the meadow and pasture area, and ultimately two additional school-rooms, and wings to both the boys' and girls' dormitories.

My brief period of service does not justify the suggestions I would otherwise make. A visitation and careful conference by the honorable Superintendent of Indian Schools would produce good results, through a complete understanding with the Indian Office and the settlement of a definite and permanent policy in respect to matters now imperfectly understood.

Called somewhat unexpectedly to this duty, I have not remained in it long enough to make any record or do more than clear the ground for my successor, Rev. G. M. Irwin, whom I welcome with confidence that he will succeed.

While I have hardly served long enough to have become known to the Department, I return my sincere thanks to the honorable Commissioner and Acting Commissioner for the very prompt and kindly manner in which my requests and recommendations have been received and acted upon, and for the retention in service of several ladies and

gentlemen whose past services have justified the act, and whose merits in the future will honor this confidence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. H. BEADLE,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CARLISLE, PA.

INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Carlisle Barracks, Pa., September 1, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my tenth annual report.

This school was established by orders issued September 6, 1879, from the Indian Office. The first party of students, numbering 76, arrived under my care from Rosebud and Pine Ridge Agencies, Dakota, October 5, 1879, and on the 27th of the same month I brought 57 others from Indian Territory. The school was opened November 1, 1879, and has steadily increased in numbers each year, reaching a total of 702 last year.

The following table gives our population at the beginning of the school year, July 1, 1888; shows the increase and decrease from each tribe during the year, the number returned to agencies, deaths, the number remaining at end of school year, and the number placed out in families and on farms during the year:

Tribes.	Connected with school at date of last report.		New pupils received.		Total during year.	Returned to agencies.		Died.		Remaining at school.			Out in families and on farms.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Alaskan	2				2					2			1	
Apache	97	36	8	1	142	6	7	7	7	92	23	115	81	20
Arrapaho	16	6			22	2	2			14	4	18	12	5
Arickaree		1			1						1	1		
Caddo	1				1	1								
Cheyenne	20	9	3	1	33	4	3	1		18	7	25	14	5
Chippewa	2	3	1		6	1	2			2	1	3	2	3
Comanche	5		3	1	9	2				6	1	7	5	
Crow	6	2	19	4	31	3				22	6	28	12	3
Gros Ventre	2				2	1				1		1	1	
Iowa	1				1					1		1	1	
Kaw	1				1					1		1	1	
Keechie	1				1					1		1	1	
Kiowa	2	2	9	2	15	1		1		9	4	13	3	2
Lipan		1			1						1	1		1
Menominee	1				1					1		1		
Miami	1	2	1		4	1	1			1	1	2	1	1
Modoc	1	2			3	1	1				1	1		1
Navajo	4				4					4		4	4	
Nez Percés	2	1			3	2	1							
Omaha	10	2	7		19	5				12	2	14	6	4
Oneida	35	37	4	6	82	2	4			37	39	76	34	33
Onondaga	1	1			2					1	1	2	1	1
Osage	6	1			7					6	1	7	5	
Ottawa	1	5	6	2	14	1	1		1	6	5	11	1	4
Pawnee	8	6			14	1				7	6	13	7	6
Peoria	1	1			2		1			1		1	1	
Piute		1			1						1	1		
Ponca	1				1					1		1	1	
Pueblo	64	50	1		115	5	2			60	48	108	52	30
Piegan			1		1					1		1	1	
Pottawatomie				2	2						2	2		1
Quapaw	1	1	1		3					2	1	3	1	1
Sac and Fox		1			1						1	1		1
Seminole		2	1	2	5		2			1	2	3		2
Seneca	3	2			5	1	1			2	1	3	1	
Shoshone	2				2					2		2	2	
Shawnee		1		3	4						4	4		2
Sioux	60	26	7	3	96	14	6			53	23	76	47	19
Stockbridge		4			4						4	4		1
Wichita	1				1					1		1	1	
Winnebago	11	5	6	5	27	1	3	1		15	7	22	9	1
Wyandotte	3	5		3	11		1			3	7	10	1	5
Total	373	216	78	35	702	55	38	10	8	386	205	591	310	152

IN FAMILIES AND ON FARMS.

We make it a point to give every capable student who desires it, and most of them do, the advantage of an "outing." During the year 462 have enjoyed this privilege; a number of them during vacation only. The demand for our students steadily increases. We made no effort whatever to secure places for them, yet we had requests for double the number we could spare. If we had the pupils, and this feature of our work were pushed, there would be no trouble in placing 500 in families, on farms, and in the public schools. We would thus accomplish for them far more than any Indian school can do.

I again invite special attention to the advantages of this system, and trust it may receive from the Government the notice it deserves. The pupils are thus brought into daily contact with the best of our self-supporting citizens and placed in a position to acquire such a knowledge of our civilized life and institutions as will fit them to become part of our body politic. This knowledge they can acquire in no other way. Could every one of our 250,000 Indians be placed from three to five years in such surroundings, tribal and reservation life would be entirely destroyed; Indian languages would cease to exist; the Indians themselves would become English-speaking and capable of performing the duties and assuming the responsibilities of citizenship. To an Indian so placed every individual of the family and neighborhood becomes a teacher.

The reports from our out-students are almost invariably good, and their standing in the schools ranks favorably with that of white children.

INDUSTRIES.

Our industrial department has been conducted upon the same lines as in former years. To the different shops are assigned as many apprentices as they can accommodate, attention being paid to the natural aptitudes and tastes of the pupils. The quality of the work tends constantly to improve, and the products of our shops, not consumed at the school, are purchased by the Department. During the year we furnished for agency use 194 sets of double harness, 8 spring-wagons, and 6,332 articles of tin-ware. All the clothing and shoes required by the pupils were manufactured at the school.

The permanent beneficial results to our students of this industrial training are shown by the positions occupied and wages received by a number who have secured employment after returning to their homes, and by others working in eastern industrial establishments, where they receive the same pay as other mechanics.

SCHOOL-ROOM WORK.

Last year Congress appropriated $18,000 for a new school building. As this was in process of erection at the beginning of the session, September 1, the classes were conducted in the gymnasium and small boys' quarters until December holidays. The new building was completed and occupied January 1, 1889, and we have now a complete and well-equipped school building capable of comfortably accommodating 600 pupils. It contains fourteen school-rooms, a large assembly-room 60 by 86 feet, an office, music and store-rooms.

During the year the school was regraded upon a system based upon the experience of nine previous years, as follows:

First grade (two years).—Language: Words, sentences from objects, pictures, etc.; writing from blackboard copies; lessons from book in script on slate; tracing-books; first reader complete. Numbers: Grube to 40, add and substract to 1,000, multiply to 1,000 by one figure; practical examples.

Second grade (third year).—Forming sentences, dictation, memorizing, and recitation; writing, copy-books Nos. 1 and 2; Grube to 80; simple practical examples in four elementary rules, without book.

Third grade (fourth year).—Second reader, with supplementary reading; construct sentences; give substance of lesson in own language; dictation, memorizing and recitations continued; arithmetic, four elementary rules with practical work, decimals to this extent; writing, Nos. 3 and 4; oral geography; oral hygiene; drawing.

Fourth grade (fifth year).—Third reader; primary arithmetic, using book through common and decimal fractions; writing, books Nos. 5, 6, and 7; dictation, memorizing, and recitation continued; drawing; primary geography completed; language, part first book 1 "Hyde," using book; hygiene; oral-history.

Fifth grade (sixth year).—Third reader; United States history as supplementary reading; complete primary arithmetic and four elementary rules in large arithmetic; writing, Nos. 5, 6, and 7; language book continued, part 2, "Hyde;" geographical reader, United States, North and South America, and map studies; hygiene, No. 2, to respiration; drawing.

Sixth grade (seventh year).—Fourth reader; United States history as supplementary reading; large arithmetic; complete common and decimal fractions; weights and measures to denominate numbers; language book continued, book 2 to page 93, "Hyde;" geographical reader finished; map studies; hygiene, finish No. 2; writing, No. 7, advanced course; drawing.

Seventh grade (eighth year).—Fourth reader; arithmetic, through denominate numbers and measurements; writing, No. 7; United States history through Revolution; language, advanced book to page 137, "Hyde;" physiology, three topics; drawing.

Eighth grade (ninth year).—Fifth reader; arithmetic, through percentage; language, finish book; writing; drawing; United States history, complete; physiology, finish.

Ninth grade (tenth year).—Fifth reader; arithmetic, complete; language, analysis, composition, general series; geography, general review in advanced book; civil government; natural philosophy, elements.

Fourteen pupils having finished this course of study, were awarded diplomas at a public commencement, held May 22, 1889. This was our first graduating class.

I invite your attention to the fact that our highest grade is two years below the ordinary high-school grade of the public schools. We ought to carry our pupils at least to the high-school grade. This will require more stringent regulations in regard to holding Indian youth in schools. Our period of five years was established with the consent of the Department, yet the Department consents to three years, and even less, at all the other schools. The Government has from year to year entered into agreements with different churches and institutions for the education of Indian youth, without any system or regulation as to the length of time the children should remain in school. These churches and institutions, competing for pupils with the Government's own industrial and agency schools, use arguments and resort to methods to fill their schools which tend to confuse the Indians and render them averse to sending their children to the Government schools. To reach the full measure of success at this school I would urge, as I have repeatedly done in former reports, that the best pupils at the agencies be sent here; that a thoroughly organized system to secure these be adopted and enforced, and that all scheming by outside institutions to obtain pupils to the detriment of the Government schools be prohibited.

SANITARY.

With the exception of a number of chronic cases of scrofula and consumption, which came to us from the Apache prisoners of war in Florida, the sanitary condition of the school has been good. During the year few cases of acute disease occurred. There were 18 deaths; of these, 14 were Apaches who arrived here tainted with hereditary consumption.

The location of the school is healthy. It has always been remarkably free from epidemics; the air is pure, and no disease peculiar to the neighborhood is known. The diet is varied, the food abundant, excellent, and always well and carefully prepared; the clothing is ample and of good quality. Our dormitories are new, clean, spacious, well-ventilated, and well-drained. In winter they are kept at proper temperature by steam. I know of no place where the hygienic surroundings are better than here.

PUBLIC INTEREST.

The continued interest of the public and charitable people is shown in many ways, especially by the fact that during the year ending June 30, 1889, without any effort or solicitation on our part, we received donations amounting to $6,078.71.

The religious interest of the different churches of the town continues unabated. Our students are welcomed in the Sabbath-schools and churches in increasing numbers. The best of feeling has prevailed between the school and the community throughout the year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. PRATT,
Captain Tenth Cavalry, Superintendent.

REPORT OF HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE, HAMPTON, VIRGINIA.

HAMPTON, VA., *August* 20, 1889.

SIR: As in previous years the body of my report herewith presented is made up from the experience of the teachers and officers of our Indian department, and I offer it with no less confidence than heretofore in their ability to lay before you the main facts of our work here.

Our system, combining labor and study, seems to be well adapted to the needs of our pupils, and their progress is, I think, all that we have a right to expect.

The board, clothing, etc. (not including tuition) of 120 Indians is paid by the United States Government at the rate of $167 per annum.

In order to encourage them their savings are given them, one-half to be spent as they choose, the remainder to be saved until they return home. They are taught in using their money something of business methods, by a system of checks as on a bank, and we find this to be by no means the least important of their lessons.

The test of what we do for them here is, however, postponed until they have left us and returned to their own people, and it is confessedly a surprise to us to find the record of our returned Hampton Indians so generally good. A majority have, at times, misbehaved, but out of the 247, while less than one-fourth are in many ways disappointing, only 5 seem to have become thoroughly demoralized. Indians are fickle and their conduct is full of surprises, but after careful personal investigation we claim that over three-fourths have done from fairly to very well as teachers, farmers, teamsters, laborers, etc. The girls have done better than we dared to hope; while a few have gone astray, the majority are married and living decently at home. The noble record of a few of our students is sufficient justification of all our efforts in behalf of their people. The report of Miss Cora M. Folsom, correspondent, who spent three months last summer in personal investigation among these Indians, is full of interesting facts, and is given below.

The Indian school as a whole, under the superintendence of Miss Josephine E. Richards, is reported upon as follows, and the reports which succeed this speak, I believe, for themselves:

INDIAN SCHOOL.

Never, we think, since Indians came to Hampton in 1878, has there been so intelligent, earnest, and promising a company of these pupils from the West as the past year. As the Western agency and mission schools grow in number and efficiency there is better material to choose from, and as a desire for Eastern education gains ground, there are more applicants to offer themselves. Many of our new scholars bear the strongest testimony to the careful training they have received from missionaries and others at their homes. Among these we have had two parties from Wisconsin, and these Indians, so long in close proximity to civilization, are naturally farther advanced than the majority of those living in wilder parts of the West. Eight of these representatives of the once famous Six Nations came with Dr. Johnson in July, 1888; ten more were with Mr. Gravatt's party of forty, which arrived here in November, 1888, and was composed of Indians from Standing Rock, Cheyenne River, Crow Creek, Lower Brulé, Sisseton and Yankton Agencies in Dakota, and Omaha and Winnebago Agencies in Nebraska. Some very bright boys and girls came in Mr. Talbot's party of ten, which reached us in October, 1888.

We have on our rolls at the close of the school year, 139 Indians; 44 girls and 95 boys, not including 6 little children under six years of age. The following tribes were represented:

Sioux	68	Seneca	1
Mandan	1	Shawnee	7
Omaha	10	Delaware	1
Winnebago	10	Wyandotte	1
Pawnee	6	Oneida, Wisconsin	21
Pottawatomie	5	Oneida, New York	1
Sac and Fox	5	Onondaga	1
Wichita	1		

The health record, as will be seen from Dr. Waldron's report, has been remarkably good.

Forty Indians have been in the normal classes, 6 being seniors, viz: 2 Omahas, 2 Sioux, 1 Pottawatomie from Indian Territory, and 1 Onondaga from New York. Of these, one has the honor to be valedictorian. In the Indian school proper we have had a large advanced division fitting for the junior class.

Little change has been made in the text-books this year. Hawthorne's "True Stories from New England History" has been taken up with much interest in the advanced reading class, and they have had natural history as well as Scudder's United States History. The drawing of maps from memory has proved a valuable exercise in the geography classes, and visitors have been surprised at the wonderfully correct outlines drawn on the board in three minutes by a Red Horse, or Big Mane, or some other youth or maiden. In arithmetic rapidity of thought has been stimulated and interest excited by the use of cards with numbers to be added, multiplied, or divided, these cards being held before the class for an instant only. Making out bills has helped them

in English as well as in arithmetic. Fractions have been successfully taught by the use of disks. The Grubé method has been followed with the lowest class.

One of the teachers visited a deaf and dumb asylum during the vacation and made a careful study of the methods employed in teaching deaf-mutes. Her language class of Indians has reaped the benefit this winter. An "Illustrated Primer," for mutes, published by Heath & Co., has been helpful to our beginners in English. After acquiring, through objects, pictures, and actions, a small vocabulary of nouns and verbs, with a few prepositions and adverbs, conversation exercises have been given them—short questions and answers, often about occurrences in their every-day life, these to be read from the board, copied into books, written from dictation, memorized, and sometimes given once more in the form of a brief letter.

The earnest desire for English and the brave attempts to use it among the new comers have been especially noticed. The Sunday-school teacher of the new Sioux boys, herself a Dakota scholar, after a two years' sojourn at Lower Brulé, and authorized once a week to give them religious instruction through the medium of their own tongue, comments upon this. She says that even boys who at their own homes had always talked to her in Indian now answer in English whenever it is possible, and that she finds that no part of the lesson is entered into with more interest than the recitations in the new language they are so anxious to gain.

Special effort has been made to secure promptness and obedience among the Indians. In their homes children are often indulged to an almost unlimited extent, and family discipline is apt to be well nigh unknown. Add to this fact the native pride of the red man, and it is no wonder that it sometimes seems beneath his dignity to change his seat, to re-read a paragraph, or to rub out and work over again an example. Promptness and alertness in the recitation-room, too, are not ingrain. Indeed, it is not always entirely in accordance with their views of what is fitting and decorous. One boy remarked, "I don't want to jump up as if I were frightened." For this very reason it needs constant drill. It is felt that decided gain has been made, though room is still left for much more.

The question is often asked, What becomes of the Indians in summer? The outings in Berkshire for many of our pupils have been already referred to in these reports. The number at the North last year was larger than ever before, over 50; and their record in the main very good, indeed. There is still, however, an Indian school at Hampton, even during the summer months, and much is accomplished in the way of work and study. The morning finds the girls busily plying their needles in the long sewing-room at Winona, preparing for the fall party, so that piles of fresh garments and bedding may be ready to welcome tired travelers from the plains when they come to the "Elder Sisters' Home." The boys meanwhile are out on the farm or in the shops. At 1 o'clock the school-bell calls to the class-rooms in Academic, where they have recitations till nearly 3. Then a study hour for the girls, and more work for the boys. No wonder that the relaxation time after supper, when the boys are allowed to remain on the lawn in front of Virginia Hall with the teachers and girls for a half hour, is highly prized. With the gathering dusk comes the summons for the boys to repair to their evening study hour, and the girls to Winona.

The industrial training of the girls has been carried on as usual in the sewing-room, laundry, cooking-classes, and technical shop, besides practice in sweeping, dusting, and scrubbing, which is afforded them in keeping Winona Lodge in order.

In addition to the ordinary manual training of the boys, special instruction has been given this year in brick-laying and technical farming.

Five cottages are occupied by families on our reservation. The Little Eagles returned home in the fall with their baby daughter, christened Martha Waldron, a name recalling to Indians the friend whose untiring devotion in her arduous duties as school physician they do not easily forget. Another Hampton boy, who spent the summer at his home on the Winnebago Reserve, returned in the fall with his bride and took possession of one of the cottages. He is at school all day in the advanced class, and spends his work-days in the carpenter shop. His young wife cooks appetizing little breakfasts and suppers, puts the house in order in the morning, does her own washing and his in Winona laundry, studies cooking under a graduate of Miss Parloa's course, makes and mends her clothes, besides earning many a penny from her skillful bead-work, which procures ready customers at the industrial-room. The afternoon finds her in school, in the class of beginners, to be sure, but a very bright particular star in that very earnest division. In bringing on a married couple from the West it seems very desirable that one at least should already have had some training and education. If neither husband nor wife understand English, or the ways of civilization, it is extremely difficult to make their Hampton life what it should be, cut off, as they are in great measure, by living in a cottage, from the hourly supervision which can be given in Winona or the wigwam. Our cottagers have been quite successful this spring in their chicken yard, which furnishes them with a good supply of eggs. What they do not need for themselves they are allowed to sell.

We welcome any sign of effort on the part of Indians to help themselves, and to try to help others. It was cheering, therefore, after our Indian Day, the 8th of February, to have boys and girls sign a petition, drawn up by one of their number, and sent to Washington, asking that tools and other articles needful for self-support be issued instead of rations at the agencies. This was read in Congress, with a few appreciative remarks, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

In their various organizations, as well as by the constant teaching of their pastors and principal, the thought of caring for others is impressed upon them. One of the rules of the Boys' Christian Association is, "Any member who goes from school must try to be a Christian, then help the people at home to tell them about it." Can we doubt Miss Folsom's report on returned students that there are boys, and girls too, who are struggling bravely to live up to the spirit of this resolution, and to stem the tide, even amid the temptations of the agency camp? Some, it is true, may be carried down in the strong current, and others may seem to make but little headway, yet we "thank God and take courage."

Of normal work in the Indian classes, Miss H. W. Ludlow reports:

A geography teacher says: "As soon as I saw how much they needed to understand the meaning of the words in their lessons, to get any knowledge of geographical facts, I required questions to be written, feeling sure that if they asked correct questions they would have a good idea of what the answer should be. I have used the same method in other schools, but never with better success than in this." Another geography teacher (higher grade) says: "Twenty minutes of one recitation in the week have been given to review work conducted by a pupil, who has had a day's notice of the work expected."

Even in the Indian arithmetic classes the normal idea has been profitably acted upon. "In one arithmetic class, part of the recitation has been conducted," says a teacher, "by a student who has taken my place, asked questions, and called for answers. Examples have been made by teachers and pupils from familiar objects and their own drawings, *e. g.*, 'If General Armstrong sent six boys this fall—in each year he send six boys always, in seven years how many did he send off?' 'Mary had 75 cents, but she lost 25 cents. How many she got left?'" Another teacher says: "I frequently give a number and let the pupil supply the words, *e. g.*, 'Use $\frac{1}{2}$ in an example.' 'I had a dollar and spent $\frac{1}{2}$ of it for a silk handkerchief. I spent 50 cents.'"

In one Indian language class, of medium grade, in which the commoner inflections of verbs are taught in language lessons, there has been marked increase of attention and progress since the pupils have begun to ask the questions (the form of them given by the teacher), and call on each other to recite. Another teacher has given object lessons on different substances to develop words expressing qualities. Sentences are constructed from words given and pictures or actions described. Another testifies, "In my language classes the questions I have required from the class on or from pictures have been very helpful. Several have said, 'It is much harder to ask questions than to write a story.'"

The Indian training-shops are reported upon as follows:

INDIAN TRAINING-SHOPS.

(Mr. J. H. McDowell, Manager.)

Entering from the street the attractive-looking brick building bearing the sign "Indian Training Shops," we find ourselves in a well-stocked harness-shop. Here a colored ex-student, Mr. William H. Gaddis, superintends the work of 2 colored boys on full time, and 3 Indians on half-time. They have made, during the past year, 11 double and 6 single sets of brass-mounted express harness; 6 sets of cart-harness; completed the contract of 136 sets of double-plow harness for the Indian Office, besides doing a large amount of repairing for the school and for the neighborhood. The work, which is of a better class than in previous years, has been done almost entirely to order, and has given complete satisfaction to the purchasers. This making of a fine grade of harness has proved an excellent stimulus to the boys, and has resulted in their working better than ever before.

Tin-shop.—The contrary effect has been observed in the tin-shop, where a lower grade of goods is now demanded by all purchasers outside of the school. The interest of the boys is diminished, and the result is naturally less progress. Nevertheless, a good deal has been produced by the 2 colored boys working full time and the 4 Indians working two days in the week under the superintendence of a white foreman, Mr. E. E. Woodward. They have a contract with the Indian Office for 8,592 pieces of tin-ware, and made for the school and trade about 4,000 pieces. They have put on 8,700 feet of tin roofing, made and put up 1,300 feet of gutter and spouting, and filled 850 orders for repair work.

Carpenter shop.—In this shop there are 3 colored boys working full time, 7 Indians on half time, and 2 colored and 4 Indian boys on their two work-days. They have built the Holly Tree Inn; an addition to Woodbine Cottage; inclosed the upper porch of the Graves Cottage; ceiled the attic, and altered 32 windows of Academic Hall. They have also made school and household furniture and attended to more than 800 orders for repairs on school buildings and furniture. The work this year has required and called forth more skill than that of any previous years. An excellent feature has been the lectures on construction, which Mr. McDowell has given twice a week during the winter months to the more advanced boys. They have been illustrated by blackboard sketches and by a small model of a house framed to a scale.

The paint shop (Mr. J. F. La Crosse, foreman).—The finishing of the Holly Tree Inn even to the painting and kalsomining, is an evidence of the diversity of industries upon this place. That this is only a small part of the work done by our painters we realize when we notice the attractive appearance of Grigg's Hall, Virginia Hall, the Stone Building, the Wigwam, the Library, and Academic Hall. Besides the exterior work, there have been kalsomined and painted thirty-seven rooms, three thousand lights have been glazed, and much painting and varnishing has been done on new and repaired furniture. The time of the two colored boys working all day, of the two Indian boys working half days, and the two other Indian boys working two days in a week, has been employed to unusual advantage, owing to the large jobs, and the work has been done better than usual.

The shoe shop for part of the year has been in charge of Mr. J. E. Smith, senior apprentice (colored student), whose assistants have been five colored boys working full time, one colored boy and four Indians working half time, and one colored boy and two Indians working two days in a week. They have made 717 pairs of new shoes, and repaired 1,747 pairs, mostly for teachers and students of the school. The year's work is reported as being, "on the whole, very satisfactory; much more so than last year."

THE TECHNICAL ROUND.

The course of instruction embraced under this designation has been created to fill a need keenly felt upon the Indian reservations. There the people, far removed from the centers of civilization, are at the mercy of such mechanics as choose to come to them, or are deprived entirely of the conveniences which they alone can create. In their more primitive mode of living the demand is not so much for a workman thoroughly skilled in one trade as for one who can instruct or assist them in several branches of artisanship. The technical round has therefore been arranged so as to include, for each Indian, instruction in the blacksmith's, wheelwright's, and carpenter's trades. Experience has developed the mode of rotation from one trade to another. It has been found most profitable for a boy to work two months at each trade in succession, returning to begin the round anew at the end of six months. This method has made it possible to give valuable instruction to a larger number of students than could have been reached otherwise. Forty-one Indians, in classes of seven, have passed through this routine during the past year.

Departing somewhat from the plan of teaching usual in manual-training schools, more interest has been awakened and better advancement secured by combining the study of principles with the production of complete articles which finally have a market value. For example, the boys are kept at work sawing and plaining until they can do it well. This means a good deal, for they now work entirely in oak or ash, after having been accustomed to the softer pine and poplar. They see the advantage of care in preparing these pieces when they come to the next step, of producing from them a series of eight joints such as are used in wheelbarrows. The practice in making these joints shows itself in a very decided improvement in the completed work. Mr. John Sugden, as an instructor of carpentry and joinery, has had the class make sections of framing and joiner's work, involving the principles of constructive carpentry. They have also completed in a creditable manner some screens, clothes-racks, picture-frames, book-shelves, and ice-chests.

The class in blacksmithing have been for the most of the year under the direction of Mr. George Farrar. In connection with the wheelwright classes, which have made the wood-work, they have produced several carts, express-wagons, and the running gear of the Milburn wagon.

Mr. Charles McDowell, who has had a thoroughly practical training in this kind of work, having qualified himself especially for the place by a course of study at the Boston School of Technology, took charge of the blacksmith and wheelwright shops in March of this year. His methods in the latter have been already mentioned. In regard to the former work, he says: "Some of the boys in this shop had worked there before, and these were put to work at ironing wheelbarrows and the running gear, putting tires on

wheels, and doing the miscellaneous jobs that come. The rest of the boys took a course based upon that followed at the Boston Institute of Technology, omitting some of the pieces which would be useless to our boys. Each has a separate box for his work where it is kept for inspection of visitors. Taking into consideration the fact that we use common iron, while at other schools they use that from Norway and Sweden, I think the work done will compare favorably with that of any shop of the kind."

The prospective usefulness of the Indian girls is not lost sight of in arranging the work of the technical department. Under the superintendence of Miss Katherine Park, 24 of them receive instruction in the art of making boxes, crickets, tables, and shelves. They can also, if necessary, glaze the windows and paint the wood-work of their future homes.

In the printing office, engineer's department, and on the farm Indian boys are regularly employed, especial attention having this year been given to their training in agriculture. Both boys and girls have been employed, under competent instructors, on land allotted to them, the produce of which they have been permitted to sell or consume, a plan which has worked admirably, giving them practical proof of the value of industry and skill.

Miss Morgan reports that the classes of the cooking school have been larger than usual and of better material, and that an unusual interest has been shown by the girls. The last fact may perhaps be caused by their being allowed to feast on the viands which they have prepared. The 29 Indian girls, in classes of 6, and 30 colored girls, in classes of 8, have been given lessons from the Boston School Cook Book.

The diet kitchen furnishes the special food ordered for sick or delicate students by the resident physician. It is prepared under direction of Miss Judson, by two girls and a boy, and served to those who can leave their rooms, in a pleasant dining-room far removed from the clatter of ordinary meal time. The special diet includes, among other things, vegetables and fruits.

The general diet of the school, under the management of Mrs. H. B. Titlow, has been throughout the year wholesome, attractive, and plentiful, to which the remarkable health record bears incontrovertible proof. Abundance of fruit and vegetables, a varied supply of the cereals, with milk, eggs, fish, and occasional dainties in the way of cakes and puddings, have decreased the consumption of pork and even lessened the demand for fresh beef. The bill of fare is at all times kept up to this standard, varying somewhat with the seasons, but representing the same nutritive value in equally attractive forms. To civilize the Indian, a remodeling of his theories of diet is essential, and while this must always be attended with some risk, as are the other civilizing processes, it is, we think, accomplished under our present system with a satisfactory degree of success.

SOCIAL LIFE OF THE INDIANS.

(By Anna H. Johnson.)

"Home makes the man." How can we make a home in a school of 600 pupils? By dividing the 600 into small groups, and surrounding each with as much home influence as possible. A few details will show how much of home life our Indians have in their three or four years' experience of Hampton. The boys have three pleasant sitting-rooms always open for them. Their assembly room is large, sunny, and warm, with checker-board tables, games, daily and weekly papers, magazines, a small library of books, and a comfortable lounge for the weary or sleepy. Opening from this is another room, smaller, but quite as bright, with open fire, books, plants, and pictures, some big rocking chairs, and another well-used lounge. This room belongs to the lady who may be "house-mother," and is meant to be the living-room, the center of the home. The recent enlargement and arrangement of these rooms has given a oneness to this family life which it had not before. It has broken down the old tribal feeling, and brought together as close friends, Omahas, Sioux, Territory boys, and Oneidas. This is a very important point, for tribal distinctions must be destroyed before the Indians become, in full fact and reality, American citizens.

In these rooms the boys meet in the leisure half-hours which come in their busy life. Beside the hour between drill and supper, the boys of the Indian, or lower classes, have until 8.30 in the morning and from 8.30 to 9 in the evening to use as they please. The normal boys are busy in study hour at this time. Boys are wonderfully alike, whether red or white, and this wigwam family of 80 boys spend their precious minutes much as so many white boys would. When the weather is "real Hampton weather," they are on the ball-ground and the croquet-ground. A few devoted checker-players prefer indoors to out, and this year chess has held under its thrall several of the older boys. A quartet of Omaha, Sioux, and Onondaga practice college songs together. The Wigwam band, of eight pieces, may spend its half hour in the attic, a good room for practice. The boys all enjoy music, and it has an important part in the home life of the Wigwam,

as it should have in every well-ordered family. An organ, two violins, and a fife add to the material equipment of the musicians.

The base-ball clubs, three in number, which have been organized within the last two years, have a strong hold on the boys. They do an immense amount of good in providing a healthy outlet for animal spirits, and in meeting that natural, orderly desire for amusement which is born in us. The "First Nine," though having very little time for practice, have done bravely in some outside match games, and though the more-practiced white man some times wins, the defeated side realize the full benefit of the game in strengthened muscles and healthy exercise, as well as those who win.

To be cheerful under apparent defeat, on the play ground and in the class-room, is a lesson that can be learned if it is understood that "it is the exercise of our powers that is the substance of what we are doing."

The organization of this family is of interest, for on that depends the well-being of every member. There are two janitors who, beside taking care of the building, are responsible for the quiet at night and order of the rooms. A senior captain "in charge" has the general oversight and responsibility of all the boys. The work of these three boys this year has been remarkably good. They have developed under the responsibility, and have shown a wisdom and kindness in their treatment of the boys that has done much toward the good morale noticeable in the Wigwam.

Through these boys the inner working of the complex group is known to the teacher; she is able to know personally the characteristics of each boy, to strengthen him against his special temptation, to note a despondent face, to watch carefully the effect of certain work and study, and so be able to advise any needed change or, as often, a needed perseverance. A boy with strong social instincts, which are his temptation, is interested in music. Put him with a steady, moral, musical room-mate, and in all probability he will make a man of himself. Another boy, a bright student, who can not get interested in general reading, is put in the printing office. He gets there just what he needs. Any beginning of friction is surely noticed by some of the care takers, and a word in time straightens things out.

Our Indian boys have much inherited manliness, and, based on this, much courtesy and politeness toward each other, and unfailing thoughtfulness and courtesy toward their house-mother. Many of them have had no home training, so this is not surface polish, and therefore means much.

Our constant effort is to test with responibility just as far as is safe, and every year shows more plainly the wisdom of the plan. On the other hand, one must carefully watch lest conceit and self-righteousness be developed by leading boys to think they are ready to save others, when they have barely seen the first glimmer of light themselves.

An Indian council of five, elected by the boys themselves, does excellently in investigating cases and recommending punishment for offenses against the school rule.

Three times a day at table the boys meet the girls, and in class work together. Two Saturday evenings in the month are spent together at Winona, either in games and the never-failing march, or in literary and musical entertainment. The band adds much to the pleasure of these evenings. On public holidays the Indians attend the school socials in the gymnasium, and they have an annual picnic of their own.

The home life of the girls is particularly pleasant in Winona. They are constantly under the supervision of the teachers, and rooming in the same building, have the steady help of their personal example and influence. They have many pleasant half-hours with their music, fancy work, and games.

As far as I can judge, the spirit of the girls has been better than ever this year. I can postively assert that it has been so with the boys; more interest in their studies, a more earnest Christian effort to subdue "the wild beast that is in every man" has made almost a red-letter year of 1888–'89.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISCIPLINE AND MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

(George L. Curtis, commandant.)

The report of the department of discipline and military instruction for the academic year 1888–'89 presents few new features to contrast with those of former years. The total enrollment, 391, shows about the same number of male students present as one year ago, while the actual attendance has been remarkably even throughout the term. The required military duties have remained substantially the same as heretofore, and the methods and means of discipline exhibit little variation from those previously employed. Such change as can be noted is to be sought, not in new measures, but in improved adaptation and increased efficiency of the old, diminution of friction, and a closer approximation, in conduct and character, to the standards of good discipline.

The military system has continued to be the foundation of the discipline of the school, and all male students, with the exception of a few licentiate members of the pastor's

class and those at the Hemenway farm, have been enrolled in the cadet battalion of six companies, officered from their own number. Mr. Arthur Boykin, a graduate of the school, has commanded the battalion as cadet major, has performed the duties of drill master throughout the year, and also acted as commandant during the summer vacation. More thorough instruction has been afforded by the weekly visits of Lieut. George T. Bartlett, Third Artillery, U. S. Army, now stationed at Fort Monroe, who has rendered the school most valuable service by lessons in tactics given to the class of cadet officers, and by personal supervision of company and battalion drill.

Cadets of the normal and Indian department have been required to form for inspection of the ranks before school in the morning, for marching to dinner at noon, for a weekly company drill after school, and for battalion drill, followed by "policing" the grounds on Friday afternoon. They have also guarded the grounds during meals, a daily detail of officers and men being made by the adjutant for this purpose. Members of the work department are necessarily exempt from military duties, but are required to march to dinner and to drill occasionally in the gymnasium on Saturday evening, while the same spirit and subordination to authority are expected of all.

Such is the skeleton of a military organization by which the school discipline is supported. If meager and incomplete in some of its parts, it serves to straighten the form and improve the physique, secures order and obedience, trains in habits of promptness, attention, and accuracy, and through lessons of civilization and self-control prepares the pupil for the command of others. Its moral is far greater than its military or technical value, and the general result is not affected by the sacrifice of such details as are incompatible with our industrial system.

Cadet officers not only have charge of the various companies, but their services are continually called into requisition in the maintenance of order throughout the school. Selected for faithfulness in the performance of duty, as well as proficiency in drill, they are expected both to set the example of compliance with the school regulations and to secure obedience from others.

Matters of internal economy are managed as far as possible in the same manner. Students take all the care of their own rooms, under regulations by the commandant. Each of the dormitories is in charge of a janitor chosen from the officers' corps, who is held responsible for the condition and the appearance and conduct of its inmates, making a daily written report to headquarters. The daily inspection and report by the janitor is supplemented by regular visits from lady teachers, and by the more formal and military inspection by an officer of the faculty on Sunday morning.

The officers' court—a court-martial—composed of cadet officers appointed from the three departments of the school—the normal, Indian, and night classes—takes cognizance of test cases referred to it by the commandant, and reports its decisions and sentences, with which the reviewing officer rarely disagrees. Cases of misconduct affecting the Indian boys alone are referred, as far as possible, to the Indian council of five members chosen by the Indian boys themselves from their own number. Its decisions have had great weight in forming public sentiment in the "Wigwam," and the experiment of partial self-government, entered heartily into by them, has been followed by greater success than any previous methods of discipline. Personal responsibility for the care and conduct of their mates has proved the best means of developing and strengthening individual character.

The greater needs of the majority of the Indian boys on social and moral lines, have been met in the large assembly-room of the "Wigwam," and the adjoining "doctor's room," whence the refining and elevating influence of a woman's presence has emanated, to soften and civilize the sons of the savage. To this, and to the return to the West of the few incorrigible subjects of last year's discipline, may be largely attributed the growing improvement in conduct and manners on the part of our Indian boys, as contrasted with those of a few years ago. It is believed that a gradual improvement is manifest throughout the various departments of the school.

The contact of the two races has been marked by no disturbance or friction, with an entire absence of any manifestation of race jealousy or prejudice between them. When left to themselves, they have naturally separated socially on race lines; when thrown together in the class-room, company, or shop, they have met cordially as on common ground, yielding to one another the respect due to rank, irrespective of color. Two of the four captains of the day-school companies have this year been Indians. With similar disadvantages of ignorance, lack of inherited intelligence, and of early training, their moral, like their intellectual, development, calls for pains and patience, and on the part of none more than themselves. That the result is so generally and quickly apparent, is the brighter side to the work of discipline.

In closing his fifth year as disiplinarian, and his sixth of service at Hampton, the commandant wishes to bear testimony to the loyalty and fidelity of the cadet officers of both races, exhibited in the discharging of many disagreeable duties, in the direction and control of friends and classmates, and under many trying circumstances; to the

earnestness of purpose manifested by the pupils at large, who, in spite of natural deficiences, have yielded more hearty obedience than the same number of average Caucasians in a like situation, and to acknowledge his indebtedness to the cordial co-operation of the teachers and officers of the institution, who have shown their sympathy and offered their encouragement in many memorable ways.

RELIGIOUS.

From the report of the Rev. H. B. Frissell, chaplain of the school, the following extracts are made:

"The moral and religious training in the Hampton School has to be adapted to the special needs of those whom it designs to help. Its object is to furnish leaders and teachers of their own race for the colored and Indian people of our country. About 90 per cent. of its graduates become teachers, and go out into the public schools South and the Government schools of the West. The problem which confronts the Hampton Institute in preparing these young people is much more a moral than an intellectual one. The question is much more how to make men than how to make scholars.

"The Young People's Christian Association of the school has under its care much of the religious and missionary work, both within and without the school. It is composed of teachers and students who are placed together on committees. In this way the students learn the best methods, and the teachers have a means of access to them which is very profitable. The chaplain of the school acts as president of this society and appoints the chairmen of the committees, and these in turn appoint their own members according to the methods of the Young Men's Christian Association. The committees then enlist other teachers and students in the work they have in charge, and the school is thus organized for Christian endeavor.

"One of the most important of these is the missionary committee. Between sixty and seventy from the school are employed in the Sunday-schools, in visiting the jail, poorhouse, and the cottages of the old and needy. In the jail regular Sunday services are held by one of the teachers, assisted by three Indian boys. Cabins are mended and built by the boys, cases of extreme destitution are relieved, the Bible is read, and the women are taught how to sew and care for the children. Two regular sewing-schools have been kept up during the year, one of them numbering nearly a hundred in attendance. Reports of these various branches of work are made to the whole school; they are kept informed of the methods, and contribute to their support. During the past year a Young Men's Christian Association has been carried on in the town of Hampton, very largely by the graduates of the school.

"The temperance committee has had under its care the temperance work in the school. Regular meetings have been held each month, in which both colored and Indian students have taken part. During the year the Holly Tree Inn has been in successful operation. A building was erected last summer which should afford the students a pleasant place to go and obtain refreshments, and thus avoid the temptations of the Hampton saloons. Rooms were finished off in the upper part of the building which rented for sufficient to nearly pay the interest on the cost of the building. A pleasant room, with a fire-place, and a chance to obtain eatables at a low rate, has been a great help to the tempted, and has furnished a good object-lesson to the students of what can be done by them in other places.

"The committee on prayer meetings has under its care the social meetings of students. On Sunday morning the whole school meets together to consider the subject on the prayer-meeting cards prepared by the committee. Some of the students have attained a good degree of proficiency in dealing with the truths of God's Word and making them understood by others. Separate meetings are held by the Indians and the different classes during the week. All these are conducted by the students, and form an important part of their education.

"The committee on entertainment has endeavored to put the lessons on habits and manners, which have been given in the different classes, into practice in the social gatherings which the students have held on their holidays. Much has been done in teaching them instructive and simple games, which they in turn can teach their own children. Each of the classes has been called on at different times to entertain the rest of the school.

"Committees have had in charge the 'White Cross' movement among the boys, the 'Band of Mercy' for teaching the students kindness to animals, and the presentation of the work in home and foreign missionary fields.

"The school church is undenominational. The graduates of the school are urged to unite themselves with whatever Christian church they find in the field of labor to which they are sent. In the religious services of the Sabbath as much opportunity is given to the students to take part as possible. They have been more largely attended than ever before by strangers and the people of Hampton. In the absence of the chaplain, the

pulpit has been occupied by Rev. J. J. Gravatt, rector of St. John's Church, Rev. Dr. Woodfin, pastor of the Baptist Church, and Rev. D. W. Fox, who has had charge of the missionary work in the immediate neighborhood of the school. All these gentlemen, with Rev. Mr. Price, the pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Hampton, have assisted in the school for Bible study."

MEDICAL REPORT.

(M. M. Waldron, M. D.)

The medical work of the school has been lighter this year than ever before, although the number of Indian students has been larger. No death has occurred during the present school year, and not one Indian student has been sent home on account of ill health. On the contrary, many who have been received in delicate health, with lungs more or less unsound, or with some active form of scrofula, have made actual improvement. This fact has been noted for the past three years. But three deaths of Indian pupils have occurred within a period of two years and eight months.

Sixty new Indian pupils have been received during the present year. Eleven of these were unsound on arrival. Eight of the number have made marked improvement; two are in about the same condition as on arrival; one has failed slightly. One young man who appeared sound on arrival has not fully regained his health after a severe attack of pleurisy, out is improving, and a permanent cure is hoped for.

The day of the arrival of a new party a careful physical examination of each student is made. If one is found unsound, he is kept under special observation. The trade best suited to the strength and health of each individual is also carefully considered. The carpenter's and the tin shops are usually found favorable to delicate boys, while the more robust do well as shoemakers, wheelwrights, or blacksmiths.

The average health of the parties brought from the West is noticeably better than it was eight years ago. Experience in selecting students, and the fact that more and more their strength is tested by some preparatory constraint in Western schools, will account for this. There is reason to hope that, as years go by and the moral and hygienic condition of the Western Indians is improved by the infusion of correct ideas of living, through the graduates of this and other schools, their physical condition will cease to be, as at present, a tremendous obstacle in the way of their advancement.

The general health of the Indian girls, and their proportionate endurance, is greater than that of the Indian boys. This is probably due to the fact that the domestic life of the Indian insures a certain amount of regular exercise to the women, while the men and boys exercise very irregularly. Their violent games and races task their strength to the utmost for the time, but often at the expense of some vital organ. The result is protracted inactivity and general demoralization. Civilization is gradually correcting all this, and better physical development will be the result.

VISIT TO DAKOTA FOR INDIANS.

(J. J. Gravatt, St. John's Church, Hampton.)

Since my last report I have presented twelve Indians for confirmation in St. John's Church. The services during the year have been well attended. At no time have we had better and more promising material to work upon. Several of the boys have done good work in the choir of the church. During the summer I resided on the school grounds, taking very special charge of the Indian department, and holding services for the whole school. The summer school means about 300 souls, and is made up mainly of those earnestly seeking an education.

While there are a few cases demanding strict discipline, yet it is remarkable that with so many students, with much of the pressure of the term lifted, there was not more trouble. In the summer they are of necessity placed more upon their honor, and I think respond very kindly, thus seeming to do things from high motives and to practice self-control. The summer tests the growth of the year. When the bandages are removed we see whether the character can stand alone, or whether, like the broken arm, when the bones have not knit together, it will draw back. I desire to say that no work can be made pleasanter to me by teacher and pupil than my work at the school.

The month of October I spent in the Indian country, going from agency to agency to look after returned students, and to get new material for Hampton. It is safe, I think, to say four-fifths of those sent home are doing well—some very well. There are many discouragements in the scarcity of work and in the sentiment of the old Indian, but there is an up-grade movement. Year by year the conditions are changing—the "little leaven is leavening the lump." There is less barbarism and more of Christian civilization. This is a case where the young men are to be the leaders.

There is a marked improvement in the Western schools as to teachers and facilities. This may be, in part, a reaction from Eastern work. Some of these schools are doing great good and are laying a foundation for the work in the East. There should be perfect harmony between the two ends of the fields. I am more and more convinced that the children should first be gathered in the schools on the reservation and trained as far as they can carry them, and such as have done well should, as a reward of merit, have the privilege of coming East. They should be recommended by teachers, missionaries, and agents. This would be a stimulus to good work at home, and would fit them for increased advantages here. It would make known to Eastern people what is being done in the West. Again, the students would be known as to their mental, moral, and physical condition, and would more readily adapt themselves to new surroundings.

There is a great growth of sentiment in favor of education. They now apply to come East, where a few years ago they were persuaded to come. They should be encouraged to do this, as we get more earnest and appreciative pupils, and the effect is better upon the whole people. If you seem very anxious have them come, they do not understand it, and jump to the conclusion that they are conferring a favor upon you.

It is pleasant to note the improved condition of the Indian homes. Many are now living in houses and are now fencing in their little farms, thus giving their children the benefit of home life.

The missionary work is strengthening and increasing. To the faithful missionary as well as the good agent are we to look for upholding, by kindly sympathy, advice, and practical help, the returned student.

RECORD OF RETURNED INDIANS.

(Cora M. Folsom.)

The record this year of our returned Indians is, I think, more encouraging than that of any previous one. Since my last annual report I have spent three months among them, and have learned much that I could hardly have felt so sure about had it come to me in a less convincing way. Some from whom we expected almost nothing I found living civilized Christian lives, doing the best they knew, and that considerably better than we had supposed they knew. Those who have "gone back to the blanket" are very few; indeed, the blanket is rapidly going out of fashion even among old people, and the danger is not so much from that as it is that these young educated boys and girls will adopt certain forms of white civilization far worse than those of blanket life.

The home schools in the past ten years have been steadily growing in numbers and efficiency, and the missionary work has been steadily going on, and these two powerful levers, which have been acting so slowly as hardly to have been perceived at this distance, have now raised the people to where they can see the need of a different mode of life, and have them now so started that their course is visibly an onward and upward one. This being true, the returned student has less each year to contend with, and coming to us, as he generally does now, from the home school, is able to return from his Eastern course better prepared to understand and satisfy the needs of his people and to care for himself. In the earlier years of this school the Indians were brought from camp life to a climate and mode of living so new to them that their frail and diseased bodies had to give way under the strain, and the result has been a bad one, so far as figures go, in deaths, sickness, and weakness of character.

Comparing the first five years of the school with the last six, we find that of the 64 deaths that have occurred at home among our returned students, 55 were of those who came East during the first five years, and only 9 among those who came later. Difference in time would naturally account for some difference in figures, but it is chiefly the improved conditions which admit of our bringing on better material that have produced this very encouraging result.

The death rate at the school has improved in a corresponding ratio. While five years ago there were from three to five deaths each year, since October, 1886, there have been but three deaths, making less than one per year.

All this goes to prove that taking children from schools where their strength of body, mind, and character has been tested, rather than from the old camp life, is economy of life and money, as well as in every way the sensible and just thing to do. Better material insures better results, and we can not claim that these results are wholly due to Hampton's work. Paul and Apollos both have their work, and share the results of the God-given increase.

As in past years, I have graded these returned students according to the records they have made. In some instances, where a student has improved decidedly, I have moved him up higher in the scale, and others I have had to drop. Taken altogether, the record has improved very much since last year. I have not counted the 24 who returned in the spring, because it is too early yet to make a record. There is every reason, however, to

believe that they will swell the ranks of the excellent and good. Three of them had Government schools engaged when they returned.

Excellent	50	Satisfactory	230	Total 247.
Good	136			
Fair	44			
Poor	11	Unsatisfactory	17	
Bad	6			

Two of those recorded "bad" were expelled from here in the fall for continued bad conduct, and, though their record at home thus far has been fair, I feel obliged to keep them on the "bad" list until they shall prove themselves more worthy.

It may seem strange to include those of "fair" record with those of the good and excellent as "satisfactory," but the reason is that the list is made up almost entirely of the sick and unfortunate, of whom little else could be expected. Many of these, though unable to do much themselves, have exerted a decided influence for civilization and Christianity, and have urged others to better things than they have been able to obtain for themselves.

Of those recorded as "unsatisfactory," only two are those from whom we had expected anything better, generally weak character, with unfortunate histories; and yet these have not been wholly bad, rather weak than vicious, and have had times of struggling successfully against their besetting sins. One is an especially industrious man, but his moral character makes his influence and record otherwise "bad."

The chances for trades at the agencies are very small even for a skillful boy. So many white tradesmen, disappointed in their land venture, are eager to hold these paying positions that the inexperienced Indian, without an indulgent agent to push him, is naturally forced out. A large number work at trades on and off, but I know of but sixteen thus permanently employed. Quite a number have given up their trades to devote themselves to their farms and stock, finding that as a whole this is better for them. There are thirty-two Hampton boys thus working for themselves, and in many instances they are very successful. Almost all have decent houses on their land, and some of them very comfortable homes.

Corn, unlike wheat and oats, is pretty sure of success, and that, with vegetables enough for their own consumption, is the principal dependence of the Indian farmer as yet. In several places these young farmers have clubbed together and bought the more expensive farm machinery, and in times of greatest need turn about and help each other with the plowing or harvesting. These Indians found they could not depend upon the agency machinery, every one, of course, needing to harvest their grain at or about the same time, and thus made up these clubs. Even with this they find themselves too dependent, and many have asked that the Government give them money for farm implements instead of the ration, as that is no longer their greatest need. I have asked, "Why do you accept these rations when you can do without them?" And the reply in substance always is, "That's the Government's way of paying us money they owe us, and the few pounds of meat and flour and sugar help just so much in our household expenses. We need all we can get. If we could have money or the things we need more we should be glad." A request to this effect, signed by Indians east and west, has been before Congress, and there is a hope that it may receive favorable consideration.

Those who are teaching, acting as catechists, clerks, and Government employés are most of them also cultivating more or less land of their own, thus setting a good example to the less favored of their race.

In making out the list of employments I have left out many who are pretty steadily employed, for the reason that they are so unsettled I could hardly include them any where. Some are sick, and others are too young to be counted. As near as I can learn those regularly employed are as follows:

	Girls.	Boys.		Girls.	Boys.
Teaching Government and mission schools	6	9	Traders' clerks		7
Employés, Government and mission schools	3	4	Cattle raising		6
Pupils of other schools	14	12	Agency herders		4
Northern colleges	1	1	Stables in charge		2
Northern schools	2	1	Stage drivers		2
Catechists		5	Logging		2
Regular missionaries	1	1	Carpenters, agency shop		8
Agencies' interpreters		2	Carpenters, independent		1
Police		1	Millers, agency mills		2
United States scouts		2	Blacksmiths, agency shops		3
Stores of their own		2	Harness-makers, United States		1
Issue clerks		1	Farming own allotments		32
			Farming for fathers and others		6
			Well married in good homes	31	45

In eighteen of these homes both husband and wife have been Hampton students, thus effecting a combination of force greatly to be desired in this pioneer home-building where each is so dependent upon the intelligent co-operation of the other.

The young people have in some instances chosen their homes near together, and so built up little colonies of mutual friends pledged to mutual helpfulness. These little centers of intelligence can not but be felt, and their influence, socially and religiously, be strongly for good. Various Christian, missionary, temperance, literary, agricultural, and athletic associations have their representatives here, and serve to strengthen character and broaden sympathies while helping others. In these little circles books, magazines, papers, and games are greatly in demand and thoroughly appreciated.

To say that the Indian boy and girl shall not return to their homes is unwise and short-sighted as it is inhuman. The hope of civilization for the race lies in them, and their influence and example is needed there. Were it not for the ever-increasing number of young, partly-educated Indians at home, the Dawes bill would be an impossibility, for all agree that the rising generation is the one to be most affected by it and to lead the rest, slowly no doubt, but surely. Facts show beyond any suspicion of doubt that these students from east and west do well enough at their homes to make it pay. Some do very little, others do remarkably well, and the great majority do far better than they could have done had they never had the meager advantages given them.

It has been asked, "How many of these returned students are ready for citizenship?" and we have tried by classifying each boy to make an estimate. As near as we can judge, about four-fifths of the returned Hampton boys are ready for citizenship—could be self-supporting, and would be law abiding. About one-fifth would be able to intelligently understand the social and political questions of the day. Fully two-fifths could vote as intelligently as the uneducated white man; another one fifth would conscientiously depend upon a trusted leader, and the other one-fifth be too young, too ignorant, or too unscrupulous to be relied upon.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

This year two girls and one boy, graduates of the school, have been pursuing higher studies in the North. Susan La Flesche, who has just graduated in medicine and enters the hospital for a year of practice; Annie Dawson at Farmington; and Walter Battice at Bridgewater normal school. The latter returns home to take the position of teacher in the Sac and Fox Government school in September, a work for which he is well fitted by nature and education. Thomas Miles, who was studying medicine at Philadelphia, very wisely took a year out to replenish his store of strength and money, and has been very successful in both, as well as in the teaching of a school among his own people, at Sac and Fox. He will return in the fall to take his degree. In this higher education of our graduates we have been very successful, each one having done his and her best, and winning many friends to their cause while yet in school. Josephine Barnaby, who spent a year in the training-school for nurses at New Haven, is now with Miss Collins doing missionary work among the sick and well at Standing Rock.

It is now a rule that the young people who wish, and seem adapted to, higher courses, should show their earnestness by working out a year and earning a part of their expenses. This they are glad to do, one of last year's class having been hard at work all this year hoping to take a higher course in some northern school this fall, and those of this year's class, who are planning for further education, are bravely preparing for a year of hard work and saving in the one to come.

In addition to the above carefully-prepared reports, I can offer only my own general testimony to the possibility of making these wards of the Nation into good citizens. As to how this can best be done, there may naturally be differences of opinion as to minor details, but, in the main, I believe the friends of the Indian to be pretty well agreed. We find him to be much like other people, needing only a fair chance. He has excellent mental and moral capabilities, but is weak, physically, and suffers much in the transition from barbarism to civilization.

His chief misfortunes are his isolation and the National appropriations, amounting to about $5,800,000 yearly for 246,000 people, which, though rightfully his, are literally mill-stones about his neck, keeping him down, and hampering those who work for him with all sorts of unnecessary complications. Almost alone of all mankind, he is denied the choice to work or starve, and in dealing with him the difficulties with which we meet are not so much in him as in the system of which he is the victim. His moral right to the best work that good and permanent agents can do for him has seldom been recognized, and the greatest wrong done him has been its denial. Wise administration could, however, remedy all this without breaking any pledges, and there does seem to be a tendency toward a better policy, because of a better public sentiment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. C. ARMSTRONG,
Principal.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Statistics as to all Indian schools supported in

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		No. of employés.
		Boarding.	Day.	
Total		13,421	4,569	1,617
ARIZONA.				
Colorado River Agency:				
Colorado River Boarding	By Government	60		6
Fort Yuma: Yuma Boarding	do	250		18
Keam's Cañon: Moquis Boarding	do	50		10
Pima Agency:				
Pima Boarding	By Government	100		7
San Carlos Agency:				
San Carlos Boarding	By Government	50		7
Tucson: Boarding	Under contract	75		6
CALIFORNIA.				
Hoopa Valley Agency:				
Hoopa Valley Day	By Government		60	2
Mission Agency:				
Agua Caliente Day	By Government		46	1
Choahuila Day	do		40	1
La Jolla Day	do		50	1
Portrero Day	do		25	1
Rincon Day	do		40	1
San Jacinto Day	do		35	1
Round Valley Agency:				
Headquarters Day	do		40	2
Lowerquarters Day	do		40	2
San Diego: Industrial Training	Under contract	100		8
St. Turibius Mission Day	do		40	1
Hopland Day	do		45	1
Sulphur Banks Day	do		50	1
Ukiah Day	do		60	1
COLORADO.				
Southern Ute Agency:				
Agency Day	By Government		25	3
Denver: Good Shepherd Boarding	Under contract	150		9
Grand Junction Industrial	By Government	60		5
DAKOTA.				
Cheyenne River Agency:				
Boys' Boarding	By Government	60		7
Oahe Industrial	Under contract	50		7
St. John's Boarding	By Government and religious society.	40		3
No. 1 Day	By Government		30	2
No. 2 Day	do		25	1
No. 3 Day	do		25	1
No. 4 Day	do		20	1
No. 5 Day	do		25	1
No. 6 Day	do		25	1
No. 7 Day	do		25	1
No. 8 Day	do		30	2
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency:				
Crow Creek Boarding	do	85		10
Lower Brulé Boarding	do	60		7
Driving Hawk's Camp Day	do		18	2
White River Day	do		44	2
Immaculate Conception Boarding	Under contract	130		13
Devil's Lake Agency:				
Boys' Boarding	By Government	30		6
Industrial Boarding	Under contract	100		12
St. Mary's Boarding (Turtle Mountain)	do	150		11
No. 1 Day (Turtle Mountain)	By Government		40	1
No. 2 Day (Turtle Mountain)	do		35	1
No. 3 Day (Turtle Mountain)	do		80	1
St. John's Day (Turtle Mountain)	Under contract		90	5
Fort Berthold Agency:				
Fort Berthold Boarding	do	36		4
Fort Stevenson: Industrial	By Government	150		18

whole or in part by the Government during the year.

Enrollment.	Average attendance.		No. of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita per month to Government.	Farm and dairy.					
	Boarding.	Day.				No. of acres cultivated by school.	Corn.	Oats and barley.	Vegetables.	Hay.	Butter.
15,784	9,146	2,406	.....	$1,293,876.16	.....	4,487	36,058	35,479	73,689	3,604	17,054
43	39	.....	10	6,184.76	$15.86	3	.....	.....	17	.....	.....
112	84	.....	10	14,882.88	17.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67	50	.....	12	18,966.77	31.61	25	40	.....	46	.....	100
81	35	.....	9	5,719.20	18.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	38	.....	12	6,022.24	13.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
84	68	.....	12	8,500.00	10.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	.....	28	10	1,501.02	5.36	5	40	.....	150	.....	.....
47	.....	32	10	941.73	2.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	.....	28	4	436.00	3.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	.....	28	10	933.92	3.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	.....	26	10	941.10	3.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	.....	22	10	931.30	4.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	.....	24	10	929.97	3.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	.....	30	10	840.00	2.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	.....	21	10	840.00	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	55	.....	12	6,386.06	9.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	.....	22	12	650.42	2.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	.....	24	12	710.44	2.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	.....	15	9	330.24	2.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	.....	16	6	252.40	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	.....	12	6	1,906.62	26.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	58	.....	12	6,048.00	8.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	16	.....	12	6,793.24	35.38	30	.....	7,000	650	6	278
65	62	.....	10	7,696.56	12.41	65	50	10	182	.....	250
50	38	.....	12	4,104.00	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	40	.....	8	1,140.24	3.56	16	50	25	269	30	300
34	.....	30	10	1,179.12	3.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	.....	18	10	742.68	4.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	.....	14	10	694.75	4.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	.....	11	10	805.18	7.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	.....	21	10	742.15	3.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	.....	16	10	782.37	4.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	.....	15	10	813.25	5.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	.....	28	10	1,006.51	3.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
91	80	.....	10	11,629.99	14.54	50	200	100	955	.....	.....
65	42	.....	10	6,377.83	15.19	43	200	150	425	.....	350
9	.....	8	9	835.00	11.49	1	.....	.....	28	4	30
42	.....	22	9	890.22	4.50	2	.....	.....	27	.....	.....
114	89	.....	12	6,407.67	6.00	90	1,000	300	2,016	120	300
33	27	.....	12	6,909.57	21.32	30	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
116	103	.....	12	13,326.20	10.78	3	.....	.....	310	.....	.....
147	122	.....	12	12,376.48	8.45	105	.....	a1,200	150	40	1,800
24	.....	13	10	983.70	7.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	.....	20	10	1,105.00	5.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	.....	27	10	733.70	2.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
112	.....	66	12	1,800.00	2.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	30	.....	12	2,700.00	7.50	32	20	b80	132	15	.....
110	89	.....	12	14,715.14	13.78	150	800	c2,574	2,830	175	1,500

a Wheat, 600 bushels. *b* Wheat, 20 bushels. *c* Wheat, 774 bushels.

Statistics as to all Indian schools supported in whole or in

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		No. of employes.
		Boarding.	Day.	
Pine Ridge Agency:				
Pine Ridge Boarding	By Government	200		11
Holy Rosary Boarding	Under contract	200		16
No. 1 Day	By Government		40	1
No. 2 Day	do		48	1
No. 3 Day	do		40	1
No. 4 Day	do		30	1
No. 5 Day	do		40	1
No. 6 Day	do		76	1
No. 7 Day	do		40	1
No. 8 Day	do		40	1
Rosebud Agency:				
St. Francis Boarding	Under contract	100		12
Agency Day	By Government		30	2
Big Oak Creek Day	do		30	2
Black Pipe Creek Day	do		30	2
Corn Creek Day	do		30	2
Cut Meat Creek Day	do		30	2
Little White River Day	do		30	2
Pass Creek Day	do		30	2
Pine Creek Day	do		30	2
Red Leaf Camp Day	do		30	2
Ring Thunder Camp Day	do		30	2
White Thunder Creek Day	do		30	2
Sisseton Agency:				
Sisseton Industrial	do	140		15
Goodwill Mission Boarding	Under contract	100		10
Standing Rock Agency:				
Agency Boarding	By Government	100		9
Agricultural Boarding	do	100		9
Cannon Ball Day	do		60	2
Grand River Day	do		60	2
Marmot Day	do		40	1
No. 1 Day	do		30	1
No. 2 Day	do		30	1
No. 3 Day	do		30	1
St. Francis de Sales Day No. 4	do		40	1
Yankton Agency:				
Yankton Boarding	do	75		15
St. Paul's Boarding	By Government and religious society.	42		8
IDAHO.				
Fort Hall Agency:				
Fort Hall Boarding	By Government	100		9
Lemhi Agency:				
Lemhi Boarding	do	30		4
Nez Percé Agency:				
Boys' Boarding	do	75		8
Girls' Boarding	do	75		7
INDIANA.				
Wabash: White's Manual Labor Institute	Under contract	80		18
Rennselaer: St. Joseph's Normal	do	100		13
INDIAN TERRITORY.				
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency:				
Arapaho Boarding	By Government	100		13
Cheyenne Boarding	do	125		12
Mennonite Boarding (Agency)	By Government and religious society.	50		11
Mennonite Boarding (cantonment)	do	90		13
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency:				
Kiowa Boarding	do	100		12
Wichita Boarding	do	65		12
Osage Agency:				
Kaw Boarding	do	70		12
Osage Boarding	do	150		17
St. Louis Boarding	Under contract	100		7
St. John's Mission Boarding	do	40		7
McCabe Boarding (Pawhuska)	do	50		7

part by the Government during the year—Continued.

Enrollment.	Average attendance.		No. of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita per month to Government.	Farm and dairy.					
	Boarding.	Day.				No. of acres cultivated by school.	Corn.	Oats and barley.	Vegetables.	Hay.	Butter.
180	160	.....	10	$13,789.68	$8.62	60	300	*a*150	2,750	.....	.....
116	104	.....	12	9,315.70	7.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	.....	24	10	682.97	2.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	.....	15	10	668.54	4.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	.....	39	10	691.60	1.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
64	.....	43	10	683,46	1.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	.....	29	10	673.15	2.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63	.....	36	10	674.24	1.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	.....	30	10	685.13	2.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	.....	29	10	676.93	2.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
108	73	.....	12	3,658.41	4.18	42	140	.....	674	75	228
39	.....	23	9	981.82	4.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	.....	23	10	981.82	4.26	3	75	.....	80	.....	.....
40	.....	33	10	981.82	2.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	.....	24	10	981.82	4.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	.....	27	10	981.82	3.64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	.....	26	1	157.69	6.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	.....	27	10	831.82	3.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	.....	16	8	981.82	7.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	.....	24	10	681.82	2.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	.....	26	10	981.82	3.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	.....	23	9	981.82	4.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
88	67	.....	10	16,106.80	24.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
119	98	.....	12	10,564.00	9.00	40	.....	300	25	200	250
118	97	.....	12	10,984.57	9.44	.....	.....	5	.....	310	250
100	91	.....	12	10,920.41	10.00	110	100	230	410	50	250
93	.....	59	10	1,656.36	2.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
79	.....	57	10	1,671.39	2.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	.....	23	9	613.90	2.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	.....	24	10	688.86	2.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	.....	21	9	481.57	2.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	.....	15	9	547.41	4.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	.....	15	10	531.51	3.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
92	78	.....	10	9,492.63	12.17	65	750	200	166	.....	.....
51	43	.....	10	1,334.63	3.10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
87	81	.....	10	13,015.41	16.07	30	.....	*b*740	1,080	40	.....
25	20	.....	12	3,612.10	15.05	20	.....	100	215	.....	.....
70	39	.....	9	7,173.00	20.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	32	.....	9	3,546.19	12.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	66	.....	12	10,020.00	12.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	47	.....	12	5,859.34	10.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
99	73	.....	10	10,518.76	14.41	30	200	150	65	.....	.....
79	48	.....	10	100,270.81	21.40	55	360	350	165	35	.....
52	46	.....	10	1,857.37	4.03	75	1,200	250	58	60	200
56	49	.....	10	2,448.14	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
115	58	.....	10	11,965.00	20.63	30	600	.....	15	10	.....
80	61	.....	10	11,015.51	18.06	35	400	.....	85	12	.....
50	41	.....	10	6,330.37	15.44	119	1,000	.....	150	45	.....
168	117	.....	10	17,182.03	14.69	90	1,000	.....	210	.....	.....
81	62	.....	7	3,653.16	8.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	30	.....	7	1,636.37	9.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	25	.....	9	2,812.50	10.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Wheat, 150 bushels. *b* 40 bushels wheat.

Statistics as to all Indian schools supported in whole or in

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		No. of employés.
		Boarding.	Day.	
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency:				
Pawnee Boarding	By Government	80		15
Ponca Boarding	do	100		13
Otoe Boarding	do	50		6
Quapaw Agency:				
Quapaw Boarding	By Government	50		7
Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte Boarding	do	85		9
Miami Day	do		30	1
Modoc Day	do		30	1
Sac and Fox Agency:				
Absentee Shawnee Boarding	do	80		12
Sac and Fox Boarding	do	60		9
Sacred Heart Boarding	Under contract	100		7
Chilocco: Chilocco Training	By Government	200		28
KANSAS.				
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency:				
Kickapoo Boarding	By Government	30		6
Pottawatomie Boarding	do	30		6
Sac and Fox and Iowa Boarding	do	50		6
Halstead: Mennonite Mission Boarding	Under contract	35		11
Lawrence: Haskell Institute	By Government	350		39
Neosho County: St. Ann's Academy	Under contract	100		13
MICHIGAN.				
Mackinac Agency:				
Baraga Boarding	do	70		2
Baraga Day	By Government		50	1
Iroquois Point Day	do		40	1
L'Anse Day	do		40	1
Middle Village Day	do		35	1
St. Ignace Day	do		40	1
Harbor Springs Boarding	Under contract	125		8
MINNESOTA.				
White Earth Agency:				
Agency Boarding	By Government	110		9
Leech Lake Boarding	do	45		6
Red Lake Boarding	do	70		6
Pine Point Day	do		80	1
St. Benedict's Orphan	Under contract	50		4
Cass Lake Boarding	do	50		3
Leech Lake Boarding	do	80		9
Pine Point Boarding	do	50		3
Red Lake Boarding	do	50		6
Wild Rice River Boarding	do	65		6
Avoca: St. Francis Xavier's Academy	do	50		14
Clontarf: St. Paul's Industrial	do	180		12
Collegeville: St. John's Institute	Under contract and special appropriation.	200		7
Graceville: Convent of Our Lady	Under contract	60		6
Morris: Sisters of Mercy	do	75		8
St. Joseph: St. Benedict's Academy	Under contract and special appropriation.	175		13
Birch Cooley: Indewakanton Day	Under contract		50	1
MONTANA.				
Blackfeet Agency:				
Blackfeet Boarding	By Government	50		5
Crow Agency:				
Crow Boarding	do	50		8
Montana Industrial	Under contract	50		9
St. Xavier's Industrial	do	175		13
Flathead Agency:				
St. Ignatius Industrial	Special appropriation.	400		20
Fort Belknap Agency:				
St. Paul's Industrial	Under contract	150		10
Fort Belknap Day	By Government		60	2
Fort Peck Agency:				
Poplar Creek Boarding	do	150		11

part by the Government during the year—Continued.

Enrollment.	Average attendance.		No. of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita per month to Government.	Farm and dairy.					
	Boarding.	Day.				No. of acres cultivated by school.	Corn.	Oats and barley.	Vegetables.	Hay.	Butter.
90	73	.....	12	$11,126.69	$12.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
89	75	.....	12	9,416.13	10.46	50	1,040	115	203	.....	.....
51	43	.....	12	4,518.03	8.76	36	800	117	122	25	150
53	39	.....	10	6,003.12	15.39	10	1,000	.....	207	60	100
91	65	.....	10	8,917.32	13.72	10	150	.....	330	50	200
13	.....	6	4	264.00	11.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	.....	10	10	480.00	4.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
86	50	.....	10	7,584.55	15.17	28	1,000	.....	300	15	300
62	42	.....	10	5,369.82	12.79	6	60	.....	120	5	250
12	12	.....	12	1,433.76	9.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
203	155	.....	12	28,421.82	16.15	400	10,000	a5,000	1,330	500	.....
40	27	.....	10	4,052.45	15.01	50	600	317	280	75	.....
30	25	.....	10	4,416.16	17.66	78	1,200	900	169	60	.....
38	20	.....	10	3,790.71	18.95	33	900	400.	114	30	.....
29	23	.....	12	2,875.00	10.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
496	377	.....	12	74,359.77	16.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	7	.....	12	750.00	8.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	30	.....	12	3,283.54	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	.....	16	10	400.00	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	.....	11	7	400.00	5.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	.....	12	10	400.00	3.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	.....	13	10	400.00	3.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	.....	26	10	400.00	1.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
87	78	.....	12	8,100.00	8.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
140	83	.....	10	7,498.65	9.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	33	.....	10	3,116.12	9.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	45	.....	10	4,054.49	9.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	.....	16	4	300.00	4.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	25	.....	12	2,700.00	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	17	.....	7	1,071.00	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
81	49	.....	7	3,087.00	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	29	.....	7	1,827.00	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	19	.....	3	496.97	8.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	45	.....	6	1,620.00	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	51	.....	12	5,400.00	8.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
131	83	.....	12	9,894.81	9.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
125	86	.....	12	10,505.32	10.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	36	.....	12	3,867.98	8.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	32	.....	12	3,287.77	8.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
127	98	.....	12	12,159.35	10.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	.....	20	12	600.00	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	36	.....	12	5,227.63	12.10	3	.....	.....	3,360	.....	1,500
48	38	.....	12	6,393.54	14.02	8	50	.....	280	.....	200
30	19	.....	12	1,712.34	7.51	30	5	200	341	30	.....
111	88	.....	12	9,427.87	8.93	35	50	b575	755	60	350
176	153	.....	12	22,500.00	12.25	320	20	c2,200	1,631	400	1,678
104	70	.....	12	6,967.55	8.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	.....	32	10	1,646.85	515	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
195	139	.....	12	17,937.95,	10.75	10	.....	.....	4	.....	300

a Wheat 1,000 bushels. *b* 75 bushels wheat. *c* 200 bushels wheat.

Statistics as to all Indian schools supported in whole or in

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		No. of employés.
		Boarding.	Day.	
Tongue River Agency:				
St. Labre's Boarding	Under contract	55		11
Agency Day	By Government		90	1
St. Peter's Mission	Under contract	100		6
NEBRASKA.				
Omaha and Winnebago Agency:				
Omaha Boarding	By Government	70		9
Omaha Mission	Under contract	60		9
Winnebago Boarding	By Government	90		9
Santee Agency:				
Santee Boarding	do	75		11
Hope Boarding	Under contract	38		7
Santee Normal Training	do	150		18
Flandreau Day	By Government		50	1
Ponca Day	do		50	1
Genoa: Genoa Training	do	200		27
NEVADA.				
Nevada Agency:				
Pyramid Lake Boarding	By Government	50		7
Walker River Day	do		35	2
Western Shoshone Agency:				
Western Shoshone Day	do		40	2
NEW MEXICO.				
Mescalero Agency:				
Mescalero Boarding	By Government	45		5
Navajo Agency:				
Navajo Boarding	do	70		8
Pueblo Agency:				
Albuquerque Industrial	do	200		29
Albuquerque Boarding	Under contract	120		11
Bernalillo Boarding	do	75		7
St Catherine's Boarding, Santa Fé	do	125		12
University of New Mexico, Santa Fé	do	50		6
Acoma Day	do		40	1
Isleta Day No. 1	do		60	1
Isleta Day No. 2	do		60	2
Jemez Day No. 1	do		75	1
Jemez Day No. 2	do		75	2
Laguna Day No. 1	do		60	1
Laguna Day No. 2	do		60	1
San Juan Day	do		50	1
Santo Domingo Day	do		100	1
Taos Day	do		50	1
Zuñi Day	do		40	1
NORTH CAROLINA.				
Eastern Cherokee Agency:				
Cherokee Training	Under contract	80		12
Big Cove Day	do		45	2
Bird Town Day	do		36	1
Cherokee Day	do		40	3
Macedonia Day	do		45	2
Robbinsville Day	do		35	1
OREGON.				
Grand Ronde Agency:				
Grand Ronde Boarding	By Government	80		7
Klamath Agency:				
Klamath Boarding	do	110		7
Yainax Boarding	do	80		6
Siletz Agency:				
Siletz Boarding	do	60		7
Umatilla Agency:				
Umatilla Boarding	do	65		8
Warm Springs Agency:				
Warm Springs Boarding	do	60		6
Sinemasho Boarding	do	50		5
Chemawa: Salem Training	do	250		35

part by the Government during the year—Continued.

Enrollment.	Average attendance.		No. of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita per month to Government.	Farm and dairy.					
	Boarding.	Day.				No. of acres cultivated by school.	Corn.	Oats and barley.	Vegetables.	Hay.	Butter.
55	36	.....	5	$1,757.98	$9.00	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69	.....	9	12	720.00	6.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
91	75	.....	12	7,543.32	8.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
88	66	.....	9	7,739.10	13.03	27	.....	80	15	20	.....
45	36	.....	12	3,240.00	7.50	20	200	.....	100	30	75
90	73	.....	10	8,913.53	12.21	35	40	275	36	.....	.....
79	76	.....	10	8,966.57	11.80	32	600	100	225	.....	75
38	36	.....	12	4,500 00	10.42	3	.....	.....	22	.....	200
161	132	.....	12	12,540.00	7.92	25	60	.....	523	100	.....
42	.....	32	9	661.85	2.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	.....	8	10	636.19	7.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
191	160	.....	12	36,250.00	18.88	221	4,500	1,300	1,875	.....	.....
53	32	.....	10	6,422.14	20.07	.....	50	.....	228	.....	.....
53	.....	35	10	1,485.97	4.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	.....	33	10	561.09	1.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	33	.....	10	5,910.51	17.91	42	125	.....	150	40	200
99	47	.....	10	6,614.84	14.07	3	60	.....	25	.....	10
219	172	.....	12	30,100.00	14.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	30	.....	12	4,125.00	11.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
68	65	.....	12	6,949.22	8.91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
82	79	.....	12	8,323.83	8.78	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	27	.....	12	2,812.50	8.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	.....	24	10	592.65	2.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	.....	24	10	579.08	2.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	.....	12	7	210.00	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
62	.....	40	10	957.98	2.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	.....	17	10	425.00	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	.....	32	10	790.31	2.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
62	.....	22	10	550.00	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	.....	27	10	678.83	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	.....	38	10	935.65	2.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	.....	26	10	610.63	2.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
126	.....	20	9	450.00	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
82	80	.....	12	10,000.00	10.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63	.....	27	7								
35	.....	14	7								
39	.....	15	7	1,960.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	.....	25	7								
25	.....	9	7								
68	41	.....	10	5,808.36	14.16	46	20	a863	580	4	100
113	106	.....	12	10,781.73	8.48	36	.....	50	17,400	90	1,500
84	73	.....	12	8,353.80	9.54	40	.....	.....	602	80	750
49	43	.....	4	4,814.37	27.99	60	.....	900	1,130	15	300
71	40	.....	10	7,638.97	19.10	30	600	.....	8650	5	.....
57	29	.....	9	8,776.15	33.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	23	.....	9	5,602.17	27.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
193	156	.....	12	29,257.88	15.63	35	.....	.....	810	3	120

a Wheat 419 bushels.

Statistics as to all Indian schools supported in whole or in

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		No. of employés.
		Boarding.	Day.	
PENNSYLVANIA.				
Carlisle: Carlisle Training	By Government	500		56
Philadelphia: Lincoln Institution	Special appropriation.	260		30
UTAH.				
Uintah Valley Agency:				
Uintah Valley Boarding	By Government	25		6
VIRGINIA.				
Hampton: Normal and Agricultural Institution	Special appropriation.	150		31
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.				
Colville Agency:				
Colville Boys' Boarding	Under contract	100		8
Colville Girls' Boarding	do	90		7
Cœur d'Aléne Boys' Boarding	do	200		18
Cœur d'Aléne Girls' Boarding	do	100		14
Neah Bay Agency:				
Neah Bay Boarding	By Government	50		7
Quillehute Day	do		50	2
Puyallup Agency:				
Chehalis Boarding	do	50		10
Puyallup Boarding	do	85		14
S'Kokomish Boarding	do	40		10
Quinaielt Boarding	do	30		3
Jamestown Day	do		30	1
St. George's Boarding (Puyallup)	Under contract	100		9
Tulalip Agency:				
Tulalip Boarding	do	150		13
Yakima Agency:				
Yakima Boarding	By Government	150		9
North Yakima: St. Joseph's Boarding	Under contract	65		6
WISCONSIN.				
Green Bay Agency:				
Menomonee Boarding	By Government	100		12
St. Joseph's Boarding	Under contract	150		10
St. Joseph's Day	do		50	1
Cornelius Day	By Government		56	1
Hobart Day	do		120	1
Oneida East Day	do		35	1
Oneida West Day, No. 1	do		55	1
Oneida West Day, No. 2	do		35	1
Oneida West Day, No. 3	do		40	1
Stockbridge Day	do		30	1
La Pointe Agency:				
Bad River Day	Under contract		60	3
Fond du Lac Day	By Government		30	1
Grand Portage Day	do		20	1
Lac Court Oreilles Day	Under contract		120	5
Lac du Flambeau Day	By Government		25	1
Pah-quay-ah-wong Day	do		40	1
Vermillion Lake Day	do		50	2
St. Mary's Boarding (Bad River)	Under contract	30		5
Red Cliff Day	do		50	2
Bayfield: Boarding	do	100		7
Milwaukee: Good Shepherd Industrial	do	65		14
Wittenberg: Boarding	do	70		14
WYOMING.				
Shoshone Agency:				
Wind River Boarding	By Government	80		12
St. Stephen's Mission	Under contract	100		14

part by the Government during the year—Continued.

Enrollment.	Average attendance.		No. of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita per month to Government.	Farm and dairy.					
	Boarding.	Day.				No. of acres cultivated by school.	Corn.	Oats and barley.	Vegetables.	Hay.	Butter.
625	595	.....	12	$81,000.00	$11.34	266	1,000	a1,600	2,330	85	734
215	208	.....	12	33,400.00	13.38	10	153	.....	1,240	2	.....
38	32	.....	9	5,101.08	17.71	5	15	.....	417	.....	.....
127	116	.....	12	19,372.00	13.91	550	3,000	b3,450	3,400	175	.....
56	45	.....	12	4,571.50	9.00	40	.....	.....	.....	200	300
65	56	.....	12	5,876.68	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	41	.....	12	4,392.59	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	49	.....	12	5,132.59	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	48	.....	12	4,006.95	6.96	3	.....	.....	295	.....	.....
60	.....	46	12	872.90	1.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	35	.....	12	5,273.45	12.56	58	.....	c320	1,150	35	.....
95	82	.....	12	10,988.90	11.17	40	.....	200	440	60	.....
42	36	.....	12	5,052.71	11.70	40	.....	50	720	50	330
23	18	.....	10	3,317.58	18.43	4	.....	.....	562	.....	.....
23	.....	16	10	796.45	4.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	17	.....	9	1,398.98	9.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
136	119	.....	12	12,779.27	8.95	14	10	.....	97	5	200
80	62	.....	10	7,259.98	11.71	80	.....	d200	65	.....	98
62	44	.....	12	4,226.80	8.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
130	98	.....	10	9,972.90	10.18	56	175	583	305	20	298
162	131	.....	12	13,392.83	8.52	(e)	20	350	1,131	.....	250
8	.....	6	10	147.60	2.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	.....	7	10	300.00	4.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
90	.....	30	10	400.00	1.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	.....	11	10	300.00	2.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	.....	18	10	300.00	1.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	.....	15	10	300.00	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	.....	12	10	300.00	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	.....	14	10	295.11	2.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
79	.....	44	10	1,179.12	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	.....	16	10	600.00	3.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	.....	11	6	259.57	3.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
71	.....	44	10	1,032.43	2.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	.....	14	12	732.60	4.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	.....	23	12	600.00	2.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	.....	27	12	1,050.00	3.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	16	.....	9	1,303.15	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	.....	33	10	696.01	2.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	51	.....	12	2,500.00	10.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	18	.....	12	2,131.92	7.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	52	.....	12	5,400.00	8.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
86	46	.....	12	12,494.67	22.64	30	5	f420	229	.....	.....
90	79	.....	6	3,875.80	8.18	50	25	b1,000	4,356	30	400

a Wheat, 500 bushels.
b Wheat, 100 bushels.
c Wheat, 20 bushels.
d Wheat, 200 bushels.
e Not reported.
f Wheat, 120 bushels.

Schools under private control at which pupils were placed, under contract with the Indian Bureau and by special appropriation, during the fiscal year, ended June 30, 1889.

Location.	Capacity.	No. allowed.	Rate per capita per annum.	No. of months in session.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Cost to Government.
Under contract with Indian Bureau.							
Arizona:							
Tucson (Industrial Boarding) ..	75	75	$125.00	12	84	68	$8,500.00
California:							
San Diego (Industrial Boarding)	100	75	125.00	12	66	55	6,386.06
St. Turibius Mission (Day)	40	30	30.00	12	31	22	650.42
Hopland (Day)	45	30	30.00	12	36	24	710.44
Sulphur Banks (Day)	50	30	30.00	9	34	15	330.24
Ukiah (Day)	60	30	30.00	6	40	16	252.40
Colorado:							
Denver (Good Shepherd Boarding)	150	100	108.00	12	58	58	6,048.00
Dakota:							
Cheyene River Reservation (St. John's Boarding)	40	.....	.....	8	40	40	1,140.24
Peoria Bottom (Oahe Industrial)	50	50	108.00	12	50	38	4,104.00
Crow Creek Reservation (Immaculate Conception Boarding)	130	50 50	108.00 50.00	12	114	89	6,407.67
Devil's Lake Reservation (Industrial Boarding)	100	100	50.00	12	116	103	13,326.20
Turtle Mountain Reservation (St. Mary's Boarding)	150	120	108.00	12	147	122	12,376.48
Turtle Mountain Reservation (St. John's Day)	90	60	30.00	12	112	66	1,800.00
Fort Berthold Reservation (Boarding)	36	25	108.00	12	34	30	2,700.00
Pine Ridge Reservation (Holy Rosary Boarding)	200	100	50.00	12	116	104	9,315.70
Rosebud Reservation (St. Francis's Boarding)	100	100	50.00	12	108	73	3,658.41
Sisseton Reservation (Goodwill Mission Boarding)	100	100	108.00	12	119	98	10,564.00
Yankton Reservation (St. Paul's Boarding)*	42	.....	.....	10	51	43	1,334.63
Idaho:							
Cœur d'Aléne Reservation (Boys' Boarding)	200	60	108.00	12	46	41	4,392.59
Cœur d'Aléne Reservation (Girls' Boarding)	100	60	108.00	12	54	49	5,132.59
Indiana:							
Rennselaer (St. Joseph's Normal Institute)	100	50	125.00	12	51	47	5,859.34
Indian Territory:							
Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation: Mennonite Boarding (Agency)*	50	.....	.....	10	52	46	1,857.37
Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation: Mennonite Boarding (Cantonment)*	90	.....	.....	10	56	49	2,448.14
Osage Reservation (St. Louis Boarding)	100	75	125.00	7	81	62	3,653.16
Osage Reservation (St. John's Mission)	40	25	125.00	7	31	25	1,636.73
Pawhuska (McCabe Boarding)	50	45	125.00	7	46	30	2,812.50
Pottawatomie Reservation (Sacred Heart Boarding)	100	37	119.48	12	12	12	1,433.76
Kansas:							
Halstead (Mennonite Mission Boarding)	35	25	125.00	12	29	23	2,875.00
Neosho County (St. Ann's Academy)	100	20	125.00	12	8	7	750.00
Michigan:							
Baraga (Boarding)	70	50	108.00	12	38	30	3,283.54
Harbor Springs (Boarding)	125	75	108.00	12	87	78	8,100.00
Minnesota:							
Avoca (St. Francis Xavier's Academy)	50	50	108.00	12	57	51	5,400.00
Clontarf (St Paul's Industrial)	180	100	125.00	12	131	83	9,894.81
Collegeville (St. John's Institute)†	200	50	108.00	12	70	36	5,400.00
Graceville (Convent of Our Lady)	60	50	108.00	12	51	36	3,867.98
Morris (Sisters of Mercy)	75	50	108.00	12	48	32	3,287.77

* This school is conducted by a religious society which employs the teachers. The Government assists the school, without a formal contract, by issuing rations and clothing to the pupils.

† Also under schools "specially appropriated for."

Schools at which pupils were placed under contract with the Indian Bureau, etc.—Cont'd.

Location.	Capacity.	No. allowed.	Rate per capita per annum.	No. of months in session.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Cost to Government.
Under contract with Indian Bureau—Continued.							
Minnesota—Continued.							
St. Joseph (St. Benedict's Academy)*	175	50	$108.00	12	77	50	$3,888.00
Birch Cooley (Indewakonton day)	50	30	30.00	12	35	20	600.00
White Earth Reservation (St. Benedict's Orphan)	50	25	108.00	12	25	25	2,700.00
White Earth Reservation (Cass Lake Boarding)	50	30	108.00	7	33	17	1,071.00
White Earth Reservation (Leech Lake Boarding)	80	60	108.00	7	81	49	3,087.00
White Earth Reservation (Pine Point Boarding)	50	30	108.00	7	54	29	1,827.00
White Earth Reservation (Red Lake Boarding)	50	50	108.00	3	34	19	496.97
White Earth Reservation (Wild Rice River Boarding)	65	30	108.00	6	50	45	1,620.00
Montana:							
Crow Reservation (Industrial Boarding)	50	50	108.00	12	30	19	1,712.34
Crow Reservation (St. Xavier's Industrial)	175	100	108.00	12	111	88	9,427.87
Fort Belknap (St. Paul's Industrial)	150	100	108.00	12	104	70	6,967.55
Tongue River (St. Labre's Boarding)	55	45	108.00	5	55	36	1,757.98
St. Peter's Mission (Boarding)	100	85	108.00	12	91	75	7,543.32
Nebraska:							
Omaha Reservation (Mission Boarding)	60	50	108.00	12	45	36	3,240.00
Santee Reservation (Hope Boarding)	38	50	108.00	12	38	36	4,500.00
Santee Reservation (Normal Training)	150	140	114.00	12	161	132	12,540.00
New Mexico:							
Albuquerque (Boarding)	120	100	125.00	12	33	30	4,125.00
Bernalillo (Sisters of Loretto)	75	60	125.00	12	68	65	6,949.22
Santa Fé (St. Catherine's Boarding)	125	100	125.00	12	82	79	8,323.83
Santa Fé (University of New Mexico)	50	42	125.00	12	30	27	2,812.50
Acoma Pueblo (day)	40	30	30.00	10	37	24	592.65
Isleta Pueblo (day No. 1)	60	40	30.00	10	45	24	579.08
Isleta Pueblo (day No. 2)	60	25	30.00	7	55	12	210.00
Jemez Pueblo (day No. 1)	75	40	30.00	10	62	40	957.98
Jemez Pueblo (day No. 2)	75	25	30.00	10	45	17	425.00
Laguna Pueblo (day No. 1)	60	50	30.00	10	38	32	790.31
Laguna Pueblo (day No. 2)	60	25	30.00	10	62	22	550.00
San Juan Pueblo (day)	50	40	30.00	10	36	27	678.83
Santo Domingo Pueblo (day)	100	40	30.00	10	41	38	935.65
Taos Pueblo (day)	50	40	30.00	10	39	26	610.63
Zuñi Pueblo (day)	40	25	30.00	9	126	20	450.00
North Carolina:							
Big Cove (day)	45	45	30.00	7	63	27	
Bird Town (day)	36	45	30.00	7	35	14	
Cherokee (day)	40	45	30.00	7	39	15	1,960.00
Macedonia (day)	45	45	30.00	7	59	25	
Robbinsville (day)	35	45	30.00	7	25	9	
Washington:							
Colville Reservation (Boys' Boarding)	100	75	108.00	12	56	45	4,571.50
Colville Reservation (Girls' Boarding)	90	75	108.00	12	65	56	5,876.68
Tulalip Reservation (Industrial Boarding)	150	150	108.00	12	136	119	12,779.27
Puyallup Reservation (St. George's Boarding)	100	50	108.00	9	27	17	1,398.98
North Yakima (St. Joseph's Boarding)	65	50	108.00	12	62	44	4,226.80
Wisconsin:							
Bayfield (Boarding)	100	20	125.00	12	74	51	2,500.00
Menomonee Reservation (St. Joseph's Boarding)	150	140	108.00	12	162	131	13,392.83
Menomonee Reservation (St. Joseph's day)	50	20	30.00	10	8	6	147.60

*Also under schools "specially appropriated for."

Schools at which pupils were placed under contract with the Indian Bureau, etc.—Cont'd.

Location.	Capacity.	No. allowed.	Rate per capita per annum.	No. of months in session.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Cost to Government.
Under contract with Indian Bureau—Continued.							
Wisconsin—Continued.							
Milwaukee (Good Shepherd Industrial)	65	65	$118.44	12	18	18	$2,131.92
Wittenberg (Boarding)	70	50	108.00	12	66	52	5,400.00
Bad River Reservation (St. Mary's Boarding)	30	20	108.00	9	29	16	1,303.15
Bad River Reservation (day)	60	60	30.00	10	79	44	1,179.12
Lac Court Oreilles (day)	120	60	30.00	10	71	44	1,032.43
Red Cliff (day)	50	40	30.00	10	54	33	696.01
Wyoming:							
St. Stephen's Mission (Boarding)	100	100	108.00	6	90	79	3,875.80
	7,172	4,754	....	.....	5,345	3,875	316,131.97
Specially appropriated for by Congress.							
Indiana:							
Wabash (White's Manual Labor Institute)	80	60	167.00	12	74	66	10,020.00
Minnesota:							
Collegeville (St. John's Institute)	(†)	50	150.00	12	55	50	5,105.32
St. Joseph's (St. Benedict's Academy)	(*)	50	150.00	12	50	48	8,271.35
Montana:							
Flathead (St. Ignatius Mission)	400	150	150.00	12	176	153	22,500.00
North Carolina:							
Swain County (Eastern Cherokee Training)	80	80	150.00	12	82	80	10,000.00
Pennsylvania:							
Philadelphia (Lincoln Institution)	260	200	167.00	12	215	208	33,400.00
Virginia:							
Hampton (Institute)	150	120	167.00	12	127	116	19,372.00
Total	970	710	.....	.....	779	721	108,668.67
Aggregate	8,142	5,464	.....	.....	6,124	4,596	424,800.64

* Reported above under contract schools.

Table showing Indian school population provided for and unprovided for in Government school buildings.

Reservation or tribe.	Population.	School population (estimated at 20 per cent).	Capacity of Government school-buildings.		School population unprovided for by Government.
			Boarding.	Day.	
ARIZONA.					
Colorado River Reservation	979	195	60	.....	135
Fort Yuma Reservation	1,118	223	250	.....	.....
Pimas and Papagoes	11,518	2,303	100	.....	2,203
San Carlos Reservation	3,940	788	50	.....	738
Indians in Arizona not under an agent	1,342	268	.....	.....	268
CALIFORNIA.					
Hoopa Valley Reservation	476	95	.....	60	35
Klamaths	213	42	.....	.....	42
Mission Indians	3,259	651	.....	236	415
Round Valley Reservation	531	106	.....	80	26
Tule River Reservation	147	29	.....	29	.....
Indians in California not under an agent	6,995	1,399	.....	.....	1,399
COLORADO.					
Utes (Southern)	1,772	354	25	.....	329
DAKOTA.					
Cheyenne River Sioux	2,846	569	60	205	304
Crow Creek Sioux	1,104	220	85	.....	135
Lower Brule Sioux	1,067	213	60	62	91
Devil's Lake Sioux	1,016	203	30 †100	.....	73
Turtle Mountain Chippewas	1,931	386	.....	155	231
Fort Berthold Reservation (Fort Stevenson school)	1,195	239	150	.....	89
Pine Ridge Sioux	5,611	1,122	200	354	568
Rosebud Sioux	7,586	1,517	.....	330	1,187
Sisseton Sioux	1,487	297	140	.....	157
Standing Rock Sioux	4,110	822	200	290	332
Yankton Sioux	1,760	352	*25 75	.....	252
IDAHO.					
Fort Hall Reservation	1,600	320	100	.....	220
Lemhi Reservation	524	104	30	.....	74
Nez Percés	1,450	290	150	.....	140
Indians in Idaho not under an agent	600	120	.....	.....	120
INDIAN TERRITORY.					
Cheyennes and Arapahoes	3,598	719	225 †50	.....	444
Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches	4,088	817	165	.....	652
Osages	1,496	299	150	.....	149
Kaws	200	40	70	.....	.....
Pawnees	851	170	80	.....	90
Poncas	533	106	100	.....	6
Otoes and Tonkawas	396	79	50	.....	29
Senecas, Shawnees, Wyandottes, etc	732	146	85	.....	61
Peorias	149	29	.....	.....	.....
Miamis	65	13	.....	30	.....
Modocs	88	17	.....	30	.....
Quapaws	116	23	50	.....	.....
Absentee Shawnees	650	130	80	.....	50
Sac and Fox	519	103	60	.....	43
Citizen Pottawatomies, Mexican Kickapoos, and Iowas	1,011	205	.....	.....	205
IOWA.					
Sac and Fox	393	78	.....	*30	48
KANSAS.					
Kickapoos	227	45	30	.....	15
Pottawatomies	447	89	30	.....	59
Sac and Fox, and Iowas	237	47	50	.....	.....
Chippewas and Munsees	78	15	.....	.....	.....
MICHIGAN.					
Chippewas, Pottawatomies, and Ottawas	7,428	1,485	.....	205	1,280

* With new building. † Contract school carried on in this building.

Table showing Indian school population provided for, etc.—Continued.

Reservation or tribe.	Population.	School population (estimated at 20 per cent).	Capacity of Government school-buildings.		School population unprovided for by Government.
			Boarding.	Day.	
MINNESOTA.					
Chippewas, White Earth	1,990	398	110	80	208
Chippewas, Leech Lake	2,139	427	45	.....	382
Chippewas, Red Lake	1,168	233	70	.....	163
Chippewas, Mille Lac	942	188	.....	.....	188
Sioux in Minnesota	264	53	.....	.....	.....
MONTANA.					
Blackfeet	2,293	458	50	.....	408
Crows	2,456	491	50	.....	441
Flathead Agency	1,914	382	.....	.....	382
Fort Peck Reservation	1,891	378	150	.....	228
Fort Belknap Reservation	1,793	358	.....	.....	358
Tongue River, Cheyennes	867	173	.....	90	83
NEBRASKA.					
Omahas	1,137	227	70	.....	157
Winnebagoes	1,210	242	90	.....	152
Santee Sioux	850	170	75	.....	95
Flandreau Sioux	280	56	.....	50	6
Poncas	224	44	.....	50	.....
NEVADA.					
Pyramid Lake Reservation	482	96	50	.....	46
Walker River Reservation	477	95	.....	35	60
Western Shoshones	477	95	.....	40	55
Scattering in Nevada (Carson)	6,815	1,363	90	.....	27
NEW MEXICO.					
Mescalero Apaches	474	94	45	.....	49
Navajoes	18,000	3,600	70	.....	3,530
Pueblos (Santa Fé)	8,254	1,650	140	.....	1,310
(Albuquerque)			200		
Moqui Pueblos (Keam's Cañon)	2,200	440	50	.....	390
NORTH CAROLINA.					
Eastern Cherokees	3,000	600	†80	†201	319
NEW YORK.					
Senecas, Oneidas, Onondagas, Tuscaroras, Cayugas, and St. Regis Indians	5,046	1,009	(†)	(†)	(†)
OREGON.					
Grand Ronde Reservation	374	74	80	.....	.....
Klamaths, Modocs and Snakes	904	180	190	.....	.....
Siletz Reservation	606	121	60	.....	61
Umatilla Reservation	983	196	65	.....	131
Warm Springs	853	170	110	.....	60
Indians not under an agent	800	160	.....	.....	160
TEXAS.					
Indians not under an agent	290	58	.....	.....	58
UTAH.					
Utes	1,904	380	25	.....	355
Indians not under an agent	390	78	.....	.....	78
WASHINGTON.					
Colville Agency	2,301	460	‡50	‡50	360
Neah Bay Agency	736	147	50	50	47
Puyallups and S'Klallams	867	173	85	30	58
Chehalis	140	28	50	.....	.....
S'Kokomish	222	44	40	.....	4
Nisqually and Squaxon	158	31	.....	.....	31
Quinnaielts, Queets and Hohs	457	91	30	.....	61
Tulalip Agency	1,233	246	*150	.....	96
Yakima (tribes on reserve)	1,675	335	150	.....	185
Yakima (off reserve)	2,000	400	.....	.....	400

* Contract school carried on in this building.
† Provided for by State of New York.
‡ Not before reported; schools not yet opened.

Table showing Indian school population prorided for, etc.—Continued.

Reservation or tribe.	Population.	School population (estimated at 20 per cent).	Capacity of Government school-buildings.		School population unprovided for by Government.
			Boarding.	Day.	
WISCONSIN.					
Menomonees	1,469	293	100	.....	193
Oneidas	1,713	342	.....	341	1
Stockbridges	138	27	.....	30	.....
Bad River Chippewas	711	142	.....	.....	142
Fond du Lac Chippewas	734	146	.....	30	116
Grand Portage Chippewas	287	57	.....	20	37
Lac Court d'Oreilles Chippewas	1,220	244	.....	40	204
Lac du Flambeau Chippewas	638	127	.....	25	102
Boise Forte Chippewas	719	143	.....	50	93
Red Cliff Chippewas	404	80	.....	50	30
Indians not under an agent	1,210	242	.....	.....	242
WYOMING.					
Shoshones and Arapahoes	1,945	389	80	.....	309
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Miamis and Seminoles in Indiana and Florida	892	178	.....	.....	178
Old Town Indians in Maine	410	82	.....	.....	82
TRAINING SCHOOLS.					
COLORADO.					
Grand Junction	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
DAKOTA.					
Pierre	.....	.....	90	.....	.....
INDIAN TERRITORY.					
Chilocco	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
KANSAS.					
Haskell Institute	.....	.....	*100 350	.....	.....
NEBRASKA.					
Genoa	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
OREGON.					
Salem	.....	.....	250	.....	.....
PENNSYLVANIA.					
Carlisle	.....	.....	500	.....	.....

* With new building.

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, and periods of service of employés of the Government Indian schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889.

ARIZONA.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Colorado River Agency boarding-school.					
George W. Nock	Va	Supt. and principal teacher	$900	July 1, 1888	June 30 1889
Mary E. Nock	do	Teacher	720	do	Do.
Kate F. Baker	Ill	Matron	720	do	May 20, 1889
Lillie Burton	do	Cook	600	do	June 30, 1889
Hepah	Ariz	Laundress	180	do	Do.
Fort Yuma boarding school.					
Mary O'Neil	Mo	Superintendent (bonded)	1,200	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Peter G. Cotter	N. Y.	Clerk and physician	1,200	do	Do.
Julia Lamb	Mo	Principal teacher	720	do	Do.
Felecita Byrn	Cal	Teacher	600	do	Do.
Virginia Franco	Ariz	do	600	do	Do.
Emile Solignac	D. C	Industrial teacher	840	do	Do.
Josephine Bochet	Ariz	Matron	600	do	Sept. 30, 1888
Anna Dunn	do	do	600	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Mary Rielly	Mo	Assistant matron	360	July 1, 1888	Do.
Catherine Earley	Wis	Seamstress	420	do	Do.
Annie Curley	Mo	Assistant seamstress	300	do	Sept. 30, 1888
Margaret Killion	do	do	300	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Modesta Dwyer	do	Cook	540	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Annie Curley	do	do	540	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
John Ara-uk	Cal	Baker	300	do	Do.
Joseph Mamadule	do	Watchman	180	July 1, 1888	Do.
Anna Hip-ah	do	Laundress	300	Oct. 1, 1888	Do.
Charles A. Keeth	do	Carpenter	840	Nov. 1, 1888	Do.
Keam's Cañon, Moquis boarding-school.					
James Gallaher	N. J.	Superintendent (bonded)	1,200	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Sidney M. Craig	Mass	Clerk and physician	1,000	do	Do.
Samuel L. Cochran	Va	Industrial teacher	840	do	Do.
Emma Conover	N. J	Matron	720	do	Aug. 15, 1888
Alice A. Cochran	Va	do	720	Sept. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Hernando J. Messenger	N. J	Teacher	600	July 1, 1888	Apr. 1, 1889
Bettie Baker	Pa	do	600	do	Dec. 31, 1888
Gussie L. Whiteacre		do	600	Mar. 25, 1889	June 30, 1889
Alice A. Cochran	N. J	Seamstress	480	July 1, 1888	Aug. 31, 1888
Anna Conner	Ariz	do	480	Sept. 13, 1888	June 30, 1889
Annie M. Messenger	N. J	Laundress	480	July 1, 1888	July 30, 1888
Virginia Marshall	Ariz	do	480	Sept, —, 1888	Apr. 10, 1889
Horace Greely	do	Laundryman	480	Apr. 18, 1889	May 7, 1889
Josephine Baca	do	Laundress	480	May 8, 1889	June 30, 1889
Robert H. Higham	do	Cook	480	July 1, 1888	Aug. 8, 1888
George L. Ulyard	do	do	480	Aug. 9, 1888	Jan. 13, 1889
Charles W. Osborne	do	do	480	Jan. 14, 1889	June 30, 1889
Ba-tum tuh-pi	do	Herder	180	July 1, 1888	Do.
George	do	Helper	120	do	July 15, 1888
Ming-wa	do	do	120	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Pima Agency boarding-school.					
M. M. Travis	Ill	Superintendent	1,200	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Jeanette King	Tenn	Teacher	720	do	Do.
Hugh Patton	Ariz	do	480	do	Do.
Annie M. Johnson	Ky	Matron	600	do	Do.
Nellie Hughes	Iowa	Seamstress	480	do	July 30, 1888
Mary Smith	do	do	480	Aug. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Mary I. Sabin	Ohio	Laundress	400	July 1, 1888	Dec. 25, 1888
Mary Pomroy	Ariz	do	400	Jan. 23, 1889	June 30, 1889
J. K. Owens	do	Cook	500	July 1, 1888	July 12, 1888
Albert Rohatto	do	do	500	Oct. 5, 1888	Jan. 22, 1889
M. I. Pomroy	do	do	500	Jan. 23, 1889	June 30, 1889
San Carlos Agency boarding school.					
Harry Temple	Ariz	Supt. and principal teacher	900	July 1, 1888	Dec. 5, 1888
J. I. Johnson	do	Industrial teacher	840	do	Oct. 3, 1888
James F. Starcy	do	do	840	Oct. 22, 1888	Jan. 13, 1889
Elisha Lieurance	do	do	840	Jan. 14, 1889	Apr. 30, 1889

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

ARIZONA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
San Carlos Agency boarding-school—C't'd.					
William Muller	Texas	Industrial teacher	$840	May 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Mary E. Leahy	Ariz	Teacher	600	July 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
Anna B. Gould	N. Mex.	do	600	Jan. 8, 1889	June 30, 1889
Mary V. Temple	Ohio	Matron	600	Oct. 4, 1888	Dec. 23, 1888
Hope V. Ghiselin	N. Mex.	do	600	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Nora Collins	Ariz	Seamstress and asst. teacher	500	July 1, 1888	Nov. 5, 1888
Lillian B. Hughes	N. Mex.	do	500	Jan. 8, 1889	June 30, 1889
Ah Sam	Ariz	Cook	540	July 1, 1888	Do.
Ah Sing	do	Laundryman	540	do	Dec. 31, 1888
Dere Wong	Cal	do	540	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889

CALIFORNIA.

Hoopa Valley Agency day-school.					
Mary E. Duigan	Cal.	Teacher	720	Sept. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
James Marshall	do	Industrial teacher	720	do	Dec. 31, 1888
George Latham	do	do	240	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
John Spot	do	First assistant teacher	240	do	Feb. 28, 1889
John Sherman	do	do	240	Mar. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Nathaniel Gibbs	do	Second assistant teacher	120	Jan. 1, 1889	Do.
Freddie Pedro	do	Third assistant teacher	120	do	Do.
Mission Agency day-schools.					
Employés at six day-schools:					
Stephen I. Jannus	D. C	Superintendent of schools	1,200	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Ora M. Salmons	Ga	Teacher	720	do	Do.
H. E. Alexander	do	do	720	do	Do.
Matilda A. Welty	Cal	do	720	do	Do.
Mary L. Noble	do	do	720	do	Do.
Sarah E. Morris	Mo	do	720	do	Do.
Mary A. Thayer	Md	do	720	Mar. 4, 1889	Do.
Round Valley Agency day-schools.					
Employés at two day-schools:					
Anna Robinson	Cal	Teacher	720	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Rose K. Watson	do	do	720	do	Do.
Mary Anderson	do	Assistant teacher	120	do	Do.
Maggie Jones	do	do	120	do	Do.

COLORADO.

Southern Ute Agency day-school.					
Mary Orr	Kan	Teacher	900	July 1, 1888	Mar. 30, 1889
Mary Orr	do	Supt. and principal teacher	900	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Mary A. McCunniff	Colo	Matron and seamstress	600	do	Do.
Maria Conley	do	Cook	500	July 1, 1888	Do.
Grand Junction training-school.					
Thomas H. Breen	N. Y.	Superintendent	1,500	July 1, 1888	May 30, 1889
George Wheeler	Colo	do	1,500	May 31, 1889	June 30, 1889
J. T. Krigbaum	do	Industrial teacher	720	July 1, 1888	May 31, 1889
George P. Chiles	do	do	720	June 9, 1889	June 30, 1889
Elizabeth H. Willaner	do	Matron	720	July 1, 1888	Do.
Jennie P. Breen	do	Seamstress	540	do	Do.
Kate Richardson	do	Laundress	480	do	Oct. 7, 1888
Mary Thompson	do	do	480	Oct. 8, 1888	Apr. 30, 1889
Delia Arman	do	do	540	May 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Thomas Charleston	do	Cook	540	July 1, 1888	Nov. 7, 1888
Dave Gibson	do	do	540	Nov. 8, 1888	Dec. 6, 1888

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

COLORADO—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Grand Junction training-school—Cont'd.					
J. D. Barnes	Colo	Cook	$540	Dec. 7, 1888	Jan. 18, 1889
Dave Gibson	do	do	540	Jan. 19, 1889	Apr. 19, 1889
Delia Arman	do	do	540	Apr. 20, 1889	Apr. 30, 1889
A. E. Arman	do	do	540	May 1, 1889	June 30, 1889

DAKOTA.

Cheyenne River Agency boys' boarding-school.					
G. W. Wroten	Dak	Supt. and principal teacher	720	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Minnie C. Wroten	do	Teacher	600	do	Do.
Louise Cavalier	do	do	600	do	Do.
Charlotte Brown	do	Matron	500	do	Do.
Mary Brown	do	Seamstress	480	do	Do.
Agnes J. Lockhart	do	Cook	360	do	Oct. 21, 1888
Anna Bullis	do	do	360	Nov. 11, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Tillie M. Green	do	do	360	Apr. 9, 1889	June 30, 1889
Marion O. Smith	do	Laundress	300	July 1, 1888	Do.
Cheyenne River Agency day-schools.					
Employés at eight day schools:					
William Holmes	Dak	Teacher	600	July 1, 1888	June 30 1889
Charles Oakes	do	do	600	do	Do.
Alfred C. Smith	do	do	600	do	Sept. 30, 1888
Agnes J. Lockhart	do	do	600	Oct. 22, 1888	June 30, 1889
Ida Carpenter	do	do	600	July 1, 1888	May 26, 1889
Oscar B. Hodgkiss	do	do	600	do	June 30, 1889
Anna Brown	do	do	600	do	Do.
Rachael D. Carlock	do	do	600	do	Do.
Helen A. Williams	do	do	600	do	Do.
Mary Traversie	do	Assistant teacher	360	do	Do.
Rebecca Holmes	do	do	360	do	Do.
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency. Crow Creek boarding-school.					
William R. Davison	Dak	Supt. and principal teacher	900	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Mollie V. Gaither	Ky	Principal teacher	650	do	Do.
R. B. Peter	Md	Teacher	600	do	Aug. 31, 1888
Ella Taylor	Ky	do	600	Sept. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Cecilia McCarthy	Cal	do	400	July 1, 1888	Aug. 31, 1888
Lizzie S. Goodin	Iowa	do	400	Sept. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Joseph Sutton	do	Industrial teacher	500	July 1, 1888	Do.
M. E. Blanchard	Nebr	Matron	480	do	Do.
N. E. Davison	do	Seamstress	360	do	Aug. 31, 1888
Mary Coady	Dak	do	360	Sept. 8, 1888	June 30, 1889
Amy Wizi	do	Assistant seamstress	240	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Jessie Banks	do	do	240	Oct. 1, 1888	Feb. 28, 1889
Fidelia Leclaire	do	do	240	Mar. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Hannah Lonergan	Wis	Cook	300	July 1, 1888	Do.
Julia Jacobs	Dak	Laundress	300	do	Do.
Lower Brulé boarding-school.					
Nellie A. King	Minn	Sup't. and principal teacher	720	July 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
T. E. Knotts	Dak	do	720	Jan. 19, 1889	June 30, 1889
O. G. Johnson	do	Industrial teacher	500	Sept. 17, 1888	Do.
Helena B. Johnson	do	Matron	480	July 1, 1888	Oct. 10, 1888
Ellen M. Johnson	do	do	480	Dec. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Lizzie S. Goodin	Iowa	Teacher	400	July 1, 1888	Aug. 31, 1888
Ada B. Sisson	Dak	do	400	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Millie Findley	do	Seamstress	360	July 1, 1888	Jan. 31, 1889
Helena B. Ganaway	do	do	360	Feb. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Bessie Olson	do	Cook	300	July 1, 1888	Nov. 30, 1888
Mary A. Warner	do	do	300	Dec. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Carrie Huntsman	do	Laundress	300	July 1, 1888	Do.

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

DAKOTA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Lower Brulé Agency day-schools.					
Employés at two day-schools:					
Elaine Goodale	Dak	Teacher	$600	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Jennie Billopp	Md	do	600	do	Do.
Leon De Shuquette	Dak	Assistant teacher	300	July 13, 1888	Do.
Ben Brave	do	do	300	July 1, 1888	Do.
Devil's Lake Agency boys' boarding-school.					
Jerome Hunt	Dak	Supt. and principal teacher	800	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
E. C. Witzleben	do	Teacher	720	do	Sept. 30, 1888
Michael J. Shimmers	Ill	do	720	Nov. 1, 1888	Nov. 30, 1888
E. C. Witzleben	Dak	do	720	Dec. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Giles Langel	do	Industrial teacher	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Mary R. Renaud	do	Matron and seamstress	420	do	Do.
Mathurine Beaucher	do	Laundress	420	do	Do.
Philomene M. Drapeau	do	Cook	420	do	Do.
Devil's Lake Agency day-school.					
Employés at three day-schools.					
Jennie McManus	Dak	Teacher	720	Sept. 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Jennie A. Byrnes	do	do	720	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Agnes V. Lariviere	do	do	720	July 1, 1888	Do.
J. O. Barrette	do	do	720	Sept. 1, 1888	Do.
Fort Stevenson industrial boarding-school.					
G. W. Scott	Ill	Superintendent	1,200	July 1, 1888	Jan. 7, 1889
George E. Gerowe	N. Y.	do	1,200	Jan. 8, 1889	June 30, 1889
Furman B Duckett	S. C.	Clerk and physician	1,200	July 1, 1888	Do.
Joseph W. Winans	Ill	Carpenter	840	do	Apr. 12, 1889
Olaf A. Anderson	Dak	do	840	June 4, 1889	June 30, 1889
John W. McLaughlin	do	Industrial teacher	720	July 1, 1888	Do.
Rosemary Scott	Ill	Teacher	600	do	Jan. 8, 1889
Nancy A. Gerowe	N. Y.	do	600	Feb. 27, 1889	June 30, 1889
Minnie Henderson	Ala	do	600	July 1, 1888	Aug. 2, 1888
Alice E. Brown	Minn	do	600	Dec. 22, 1888	June 30, 1889
George W. Bushotter	Dak	do	600	July 1, 1888	Feb. 28, 1889
Albert H. Simpson	do	do	600	May 5, 1889	June 30, 1889
Lizzie Bartels	do	Matron	600	July 1, 1888	Oct. 31, 1888
Emma J. Sayers	do	do	600	Nov. 1, 1888	Nov. 11, 1888
Alice E. Brown	Minn	do	600	Nov. 12, 1888	Dec. 21, 1888
Lizzie Grady	do	do	600	Dec. 22, 1888	June 30, 1889
Allie E. Tower	Dak	Seamstress	480	July 1, 1888	Do.
Aggie K. Brown	do	Cook	480	do	Oct. 31, 1888
Martha Mitchell	Minn	do	480	Nov. 6, 1888	June 30, 1889
Bessie Palmer	Dak	Assistant cook	120	Mar. 22, 1889	Do.
Mary Wilkinson	do	Assistant seamstress	240	July 1, 1888	Mar. 21, 1889
Sarah M. Gesner	Oreg	do	240	May 8, 1889	June 30, 1889
Ella Rikert	Dak	Laundress	240	July 1, 1888	Do.
John P. Lindeleaf	do	Shoemaker	720	Feb. 9, 1889	Do.
John W. Higgins	do	Gardener	600	May 8, 1889	Do.
Pine Ridge Agency. Pine Ridge boarding-school.					
W. T. Manning	Dak	Supt. and principal teacher	1,000	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Emery Van Buskirk	Ind.	do	1,000	Jan. 18, 1889	June 30, 1889
Wendell Keith	Iowa	Industrial teacher	600	July 1, 1888	Do
Clara McAdam	Nebr	Teacher	500	do	Oct. 5, 1888
Mary E. Raymond	do	do	500	Oct. 15, 1888	June 30, 1889
Mollie Kessing	Ind.	do	500	July 1, 1888	Do.
Minnie Sickels	do	do	450	do	Aug. 8, 1888
E. F. King	Nebr	do	450	Oct. 1, 1888	Feb. 28, 1889
May L. Kennedy	Kans.	do	450	Mar. 6, 1889	June 30, 1889
Carrie Imboden	Va	Matron	600	July 1, 1888	Do.

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

DAKOTA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Pine Ridge Agency. Pine Ridge boarding-school—Continued.					
Millie Curry	Dak	Assistant matron	$300	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Lucy Stabler	do	do	300	Oct. 1, 1888	Feb. 28, 1889
Millie Curry	do	do	300	Mar. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
I. M. Minkler	Ill	Cook	450	July 1, 1888	Feb. 28, 1889
Margaret Rogers	Minn	do	450	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Margaret Rogers	do	Laundress	400	July 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Elizabeth S. Coursen	Nebr	do	400	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
E. F. King	do	Seamstress	400	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Millie Curry	Dak	do	400	Oct. 1, 1888	Feb. 28, 1889
E. F. King	Nebr	do	400	Mar. 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1889
Mary E. Van Buskirk	Ind	do	400	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
S. S. Connell	Md	Harness and shoe maker	720	July 1, 1888	Do.
Pine Ridge Agency day schools.					
Employés at eight day-schools:					
Ada Clark	Kans	Teacher	600	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Chas. M. Gallagher	Ind	do	600	do	Do.
Z. A. Parker	Nebr	do	600	do	Do.
E. M. Keith	Dak	do	600	do	Do.
E. M. Nobles	Nebr	do	600	do	Do.
Carrie Melvin	do	do	600	July 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Julia Kocer	do	do	600	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
E. A. Pyne	do	do	600	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
John M. Sweeney	do	do	600	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
M. S. Foutch	do	do	600	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
H. E. Brown	do	do	600	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Rosebud Agency day schools.					
Employés at eleven day-schools:					
E. A. Bridger	Tex	Superintendent of all schools	900	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Wm. Cartwright	Ill	Teacher	600	do	Do.
James H. Welch	Dak	do	600	do	Do.
Frank E. Lewis	Nebr	do	600	do	Dec. 31, 1888
Wm. C. Garrett	Dak	do	600	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Rufus C. Bauer	Nebr	do	600	July 1, 1888	June 5, 1889
David W. Parmelee	do	do	600	do	June 30, 1889
R. C. Hill	Ark	do	600	do	Do.
Lucy B. Arnold	D. C	do	600	do	Do.
Marietta G. Kane	Iowa	do	600	do	Do.
Hattie C. Spencer	N. Y	do	600	do	Do.
Joseph Clements	Nebr	do	600	do	Do.
J. H. Garrett	Dak	do	600	May 16, 1889	Do.
Julia C. Welch	do	Assistant teacher	300	July 1, 1888	Do.
Clema Bauer	Nebr	do	300	do	June 5, 1889
Mrs. D. W. Parmelee.	do	do	300	do	June 30, 1889
Mrs. K. L. Hill	Ark	do	300	do	Do.
Sarah C. Harris	D. C	do	300	do	Do.
Bertha A. Kane	Iowa	do	300	do	Do.
Luther Standing Bear.	Nebr	do	300	do	Do.
Levina Clements	do	do	300	do	Do.
Julia C. Garrett	Dak	do	300	Jan. 1, 1889	Do.
Sisseton Agency boarding-school.					
J. H. Malugen	Mo	Sup't and principal teacher	1,000	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
George J. Jenkins	Dak	Industrial teacher	600	do	Do.
Annie A. Grant	Minn	Teacher	600	do	Dec. 20, 1888
Leora S. Freer	do	do	600	Jan. 12, 1889	June 30, 1889
G. W. McClelland	Tenn	do	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Annie A. Grant	Minn	Matron	720	Dec. 21, 1888	Do.
Sarah Perkins	Dak	Seamstress	400	July 1, 1888	Do.
Lannie J. Brown	do	Baker	360	do	Do.
Kate Noble	do	Cook	420	do	Do.

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

DAKOTA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Sisseton Agency boarding-school—Cont'd.					
Agnes Vanderheyden	Dak	Laundress	$360	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
J. B. Noble	do	Blacksmith and carpenter	500	do	Do.
Norman Robertson	do	Shoe and harness maker	600	do	Oct. 20, 1888
J. M. Phillippi	Minn	do	600	Oct. 31, 1888	June 30, 1889
John T. Lynd	Dak	Fireman and night watchman	300	Nov. 1, 1888	Apr. 30, 1889
Standing Rock Agency industrial boarding-school.					
Gertrude McDermott	Mo	Sup't and principal teacher	720	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Joseph Helmig	Ind	Industrial teacher	480	do	Do.
Mary Shoule	Dak	Teacher	600	do	Sept. 30, 1888
Lizzie Shoule	Mo	do	600	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Mechtild Decker	do	do	600	do	Do.
Adele Engster	do	Matron	480	July 1, 1888	Do.
Anselma Auer	do	Seamstress	360	do	Sept. 30, 1888
Barbara Burkhardt	do	do	360	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Frances Nugent	do	Cook	360	July 1, 1888	Do.
Rosalia Doppler	do	Assistant cook	240	do	Do.
Josephine Decker	do	Laundress	360	do	Do.
Standing Rock Agency agricultural boarding-school.					
Martin Kennel	Mo	Supt. and principal teacher	720	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Rhabana Stoup	do	Teacher	600	do	Do.
Cecelia Camenzind	Dak	Assistant teacher	500	do	Do.
Meinrad Widner	Mo	Industrial teacher	480	do	Do.
Nicholas Enz	do	Mechanical teacher	480	do	Do.
Haveria Fischlin	Dak	Matron	360	do	Do.
Augustina Schutterli	Mo	Seamstress	360	do	Do.
Scholastica Keuhner	do	Cook	360	do	Do.
Theresa Markle	do	Laundress	360	do	Do.
Day-schools.					
Employés at seven day-schools:					June 30, 1889
Aaron Wells	Dak	Teacher	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
John M. Carigan	do	do	600	do	Do.
Emerson D. White	do	do	600	do	Do.
L. Sewell	do	do	600	Nov. 1, 1888	Do.
Rose Cournoyer	do	do	600	do	Do.
Louis Primeau	do	do	600	do	Do.
Maria L. Van Soien	do	do	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Josephine Wells	do	Assistant teacher	480	do	Do.
Mary J. Clement	do	do	480	do	
Yankton Agency, Yankton boarding-school.					
Perry Selden	Nebr	Sup't and principal teacher	1,000	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Nelson R. Wetlaufer	Dak	do	1,000	Nov. 7, 1888	June 30, 1889
A. G. Mathews	do	Industrial teacher	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Willie Bronson	do	Assistant industrial teacher	80	do	Dec. 9, 1888
James Sitting Crow	do	do	80	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Annie Lowrie	Nebr	Teacher	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Mary L. Vandal	Dak	Teacher	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Mercy I. Conger	do	Assistant teacher	360	Nov. 1, 1888	Do.
Lida M. Selden	Nebr	Matron	500	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Hannah H. Kinney	do	do	500	Oct. 2, 1888	Nov. 6, 1888
Ellen J. Wetlaufer	Dak	do	500	Nov. 7, 1888	June 30, 1889
Susan McBride	do	Assistant matron	80	Sept. 7, 1888	Do.
Gertrude M. Britton	do	Seamstress	420	July 1, 1888	Jan. 23, 1889
Buford Shelton	Nebr	do	420	Apr. 8, 1889	June 30, 1889
Ada Stanton	Dak	Assistant seamstress	80	Sept. 7, 1888	Do.
Julia Smith	do	Laundress	180	Sept. 1, 1888	Nov. 25, 1888
Lizzie Wendt	do	do	360	Nov. 26, 1888	June 30, 1889
Hannah Flying Cloud	do	Assistant laundress	80	Sept. 7, 1888	Do.
Lizzie Mathews	do	Cook	360	July 1, 1888	Do.
Mary Jones	do	Assistant cook	80	Sept. 7, 1888	Apr. 30, 1889
Agnes Arcouge	do	do	80	May 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
William Bronson	do	Night watchman	360	Dec. 10, 1888	Mar. 24, 1889

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

IDAHO.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Fort Hall Agency boarding-school.					
T. D. Johnson	Idaho	Supt. and principal teacher	$1,200	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Mary Gallagher	do	Teacher	600	do	Do.
Lucy P. Jones	do	do	600	do	Do.
Luther M. Capps	do	Industrial teacher	720	do	Do.
Fannie M. Johnson	do	Matron	540	do	Do.
Edwin A. Doud	do	Harness-maker	720	do	Do.
Bertha F. Doud	do	Laundress	360	do	Do.
Jeannette I. Swank	do	Seamstress	360	do	Do.
Clara Houck	do	Cook	360	do	Dec. 10, 1888
Harriet E. Metcalf	Mass	do	360	Dec. 22, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Mary A. Sanderson	Idaho	do	360	Apr. 27, 1889	June 30, 1889
Lemhi Agency boarding-school.					
A. C. Porter	Idaho	Supt. and principal teacher	720	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Thomas F. Maloney	Ind	Industrial teacher	600	do	Do.
Emma Porter	Idaho	Matron and seamstress	500	do	Do.
Nellie Stockman	do	Cook and laundress	500	do	Sept. 30, 1888
Lotta Narhold	do	do	500	Oct. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
Hattie Stokes	do	do	500	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Nez Percé Agency boys' boarding-school.					
D. W. Eaves	Ill	Supt. and principal teacher	1,000	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Lucile Eaves	do	Teacher	600	do	Do.
Dolly J. Gould	Idaho	Assistant teacher	480	Mar. 18, 1889	Do.
John W. Lemmon	do	Industrial teacher	720	July 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Joseph Lowrie	do	do	720	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Annie C. Eaves	Ill	Matron	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Phœbe Nelson	Idaho	Assistant matron	480	Mar. 20, 1889	Do.
Lee Tung	do	Cook	400	July 1, 1888	Do.
Yang	do	Laundryman	360	do	Do.
Nez Percé Agency girls' boarding school.					
A. H. Williams	Tenn	Supt. and principal teacher	800	July 1, 1888	Apr. 17, 1889
Ed. McConville	Idaho	do	800	June 8, 1889	June 30, 1889
Mabel A. Norris	Mass	Teacher	600	July 1, 1888	Feb. 20, 1889
Ruth Eaves	Ill	do	600	Feb. 21, 1889	June 30, 1889
Joseph Lowrie	Idaho	Assistant industrial teacher	480	July 1, 1888	Mar. 30, 1889
George Moses	do	do	480	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Mary T. Williams	Tenn	Matron	600	July 1, 1888	May 31, 1889
Viola McConville	Idaho	do	600	June 8, 1889	June 30, 1889
Nellie B. Walker	do	Assistant matron	400	July 1, 1888	Do.
Goey	do	Cook	400	July 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
Julia A. Walker	do	do	400	Feb. 28, 1889	June 30, 1889
Wah Goeh Pah	do	Laundryman	360	July 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
Janet Stevens	do	Laundress	360	Mar. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Arapahoe boarding-school.					
E. J. Simpson	W. Va	Supt. and principal teacher	$1,000	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
William H. Hedges	do	Teacher	600	do	Jan. 31, 1889
Lizzie A. Sims	Miss	do	600	Mar. 8, 1889	June 30, 1889
Hattie L. Lammond	D. C	do	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Emma A. Rogers	Kans	do	600	do	Do.
William Redder	N. Y	Industrial teacher	600	do	Aug. 31, 1888
William H. Nash	Mo	do	600	Sept. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Jennie T. Meagher	Ind. T	Matron	500	July 1, 1888	Do.
Sophie Whitmer	Kans	Assistant matron	400	do	Do.
Anna Gray	do	Laundress	360	do	Do.
Allie Gray	do	Cook	400	do	Do.
Captain Pratt	Ind. T	Helper	72	do	Nov. 30, 1888
Luke Stanton	do	do	72	Dec. 1, 1888	Jan. 31, 1889

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Arapahoe boarding-school—Continued.					
James Monroe	Ind. T	Helper	$72	Feb. 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1889
Luke Stanton	do	do	72	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Daniel Webster	do	do	72	Oct. 1, 1888	Oct. 31, 1888
Willie Meeks	do	do	72	Nov. 1, 1888	Nov. 30, 1888
Whit Matthews	do	do	72	Dec. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
Blind Roy	do	do	72	Jan. 1, 1889	Jan. 31, 1889
Gilbert Holland	do	do	72	Feb. 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1889
Webster Finley	do	do	72	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Cheyenne boarding-school.					
L. H. Jackson	Mo	Supt. and principal teacher	1,000	July 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
William H. Hedges	W. Va	do	1,000	Feb. 1, 1889	May 21, 1889
L. S. Davis	Ind. T	do	1,000	May 22, 1889	June 30, 1889
Anna C. Hoag	Kans	Teacher	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Jennie Goodsell	Conn	do	600	do	Do.
Lizzie Clark	Tenn	do	600	do	Do.
D. A. Churchill	Kans	Industrial teacher	600	do	Do.
Jessie M. Jackson	Mo	Matron	500	do	Dec. 31, 1888
Mary J. Connely	D. C	do	500	Feb. 2, 1889	June 30, 1889
Minnie L. Taylor	Kans	Assistant matron	400	July 1, 1888	Do.
Anna Latschar	Iowa	Seamstress	400	do	Aug. 31, 1888
Nellie E. Morrison	Kans	do	400	Sept. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Florilla D. Atkinson	do	Laundress	360	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
W. Cantesta	Ind. T	do	360	Oct. 13, 1888	Oct. 31, 1888
Leonora Farris	Kans	do	360	Nov. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Sarah E. Hannah	do	Cook	400	July 1, 1888	Aug. 31, 1888
Anna Latschar	Iowa	do	400	Sept. 1, 1888	Oct. 31, 1888
Hattie C. Sparks	Kans	do	400	Nov. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Percy Kable	Ind. T	Helper	72	July 1, 1888	Aug. 31, 1888
Lucy Cantesta	do	do	72	Sept. 1, 1888	Apr. 31, 1889
Rhoda Red Wolfe	do	do	72	May 15, 1889	June 30, 1889
Demorest Bushy	do	do	72	July 1, 1888	July 21, 1888
Deforest Antelope	do	do	72	Aug. 1, 1888	Aug. 31, 1888
Kirk Red Lodge	do	do	72	Sept. 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Tom Starr	do	do	72	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Kiowa Agency, Kiowa boarding-school.					
L. N. Hornbeck	Tex	Supt. and principal teacher	900	July 1, 1888	Aug. 31, 1888
Charles H. Carr	Ark	do	900	Sept. 1, 1888	Mar. 16, 1889
John Collins	Nebr	do	900	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Letitia Hornbeck	Tex	Teacher	600	July 1, 1888	Aug. 31, 1888
Florence Carr	Ark	do	600	Sept. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Kate B. Hoshall	Tex	do	600	July 1, 1888	Aug. 10, 1888
Mollie A. Higgins	Ark	do	600	Sept. 1, 1888	Feb. 28, 1889
Corinth R. Davis	Tex	do	600	Mar. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Carrie R. Davis	do	do	600	July 1, 1888	Aug. 17, 1888
Grace Higgins	Ark	do	600	Oct. 15, 1888	June 30, 1889
Charles H. Carr	do	Industrial teacher	600	July 1, 1888	Aug. 31, 1888
C. S. Bush	Mo	do	600	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Mollie A. Higgins	Ark	Matron	480	July 1, 1888	Aug. 31, 1888
Cynthia Fraker	Mo	do	480	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Mattie Howell	do	Assistant matron	150	July 1, 1888	Sept. 15, 1888
Pinkey Stevens	Ind. T	do	150	Sept. 16, 1888	Nov. 11, 1888
Eliza Parton	do	do	150	Nov. 12, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Cordelia Gee	do	do	150	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Florence Carr	Ark	Seamstress	360	July 1, 1888	Aug. 31, 1888
Lizzie S. Paschall	Ind. T	do	360	Sept. 10, 1888	Jan. 23, 1889
Lizzie S. Madera	do	do	360	Jan. 24, 1889	June 30, 1889
Eliza Parton	do	Assistant seamstress	150	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Sadie Longhat	do	do	150	Oct. 1, 1888	Feb. 18, 1889
Cordelia Gee	do	do	150	Mar. 6, 1889	Mar. 31, 1889
Josie Paschall	Tex	do	150	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Almeda Howell	Mo	Cook	360	July 1, 1888	Aug. 31, 1888
Jeff Frazier	Ind. T	do	360	Sept. 1, 1888	June 18, 1889
Jeff Frazier	do	Laundryman	360	July 1, 1888	Aug. 31, 1888
Almedia Howell	Mo	Laundress	360	Sept. 1, 1888	Sept. 15, 1888
Annie Thomas	Ind. T	do	360	Oct. 1, 1888	Mar. 18, 1889

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Kiowa Agency, Kiowa boarding-school—Continued.					
Alice Saxton	Ind. T	Laundress	$360	Mar. 19, 1889	June 30, 1889
George W. Rose	do	Carpenter	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Waldo	do	Helper	120	do	Sept. 30, 1888
Robert Crowneck	do	do	120	Oct. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
Benjamin Burns	do	do	120	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Kiowa Agency, Wichita boarding-school.					
J. W. Haddon	Ala	Supt. and principal teacher	900	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Annie F. Aiken	Tenn	Teacher	600	do	Do.
Joseph W. Brown	Ind. T	do	600	do	Aug. 26, 1888
Cora M. Dunn	Mo	do	600	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Louise Wallace	Ark	do	600	July 1, 1888	Aug. 16, 1888
Nannie Freeman	Mo	do	600	Oct. 1, 1888	Jan. 16, 1889
Nannie Haddon	do	do	600	Jan. 17, 1889	June 30, 1889
F. G. Wheeler	Ky	Industrial teacher	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Hattie B. Wier	Mich	Matron	480	do	Aug. 16, 1888
Belle Fletcher	Ind. T	do	480	Sept. 1, 1888	Dec. 26, 1888
Belle Carson	do	do	480	Dec. 27, 1888	June 30, 1889
Cora Carruth	do	Assistant matron	150	Sept. 1, 1888	Do.
Emily Barrett	do	Seamstress	360	July 1, 1888	Do.
Sallie Inkanish	do	Assistant seamstress	150	Sept. 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Celia Pickard	do	do	150	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
James Irving	do	Cook	360	July 1, 1888	Do.
Belle Fletcher	do	Laundress	360	do	Aug. 31, 1888
Eva Pickard	do	do	360	Sept. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
M. J. Edwards	do	Baker	360	July 1, 1888	Do.
Levi Franks	do	Helper	120	Sept. 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
John Wolfe	do	do	120	Oct. 1, 1888	Dec. 4, 1888
Wiley Morgan	do	do	120	Dec. 5, 1888	June 30, 1889
Benjamin Burns	do	do	120	Jan. 1, 1889	Do.
Osage Agency, Kanw boarding-school.					
J. C. Keenan	Ind	Supt. and principal teacher	1,000	July 1, 1888	Apr. 14, 1889
P. W. Mess	Kans	do	1,000	Apr. 15, 1889	June 30, 1889
Lizzie Shaull	do	Teacher	480	July 1, 1888	May 15, 1889
John F. O'Grady	do	do	480	May 20, 1889	June 30, 1889
Lizzie A. Sims	Miss	do	480	Feb. 12, 1889	Mar. 7, 1889
Asa Hunter	Ind	Industrial teacher	480	July 1, 1888	Sept. 11, 1888
E. W. Arnett	Wis	do	480	Oct. 4, 1888	June 30, 1889
Serena Keenan	Ind	Matron	400	July 1, 1888	Apr. 10, 1889
Eva M. Mess	Kans	do	400	Apr. 11, 1889	June 30, 1889
Minnie Dunlap	Ark	Seamstress	300	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Mary Yager	Tenn	do	300	Oct. 4, 1888	June 30, 1889
George Ballard	Ind. T	Laborer	180	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Louis Baptiste	do	do	180	Oct. 1, 1888	Apr. 15, 1889
Albert Taylor	Kans	do	180	Apr. 16, 1889	June 30, 1889
William Compton	Ind. T	do	180	Aug. 11, 1888	Sept. 8, 1888
Pete Curley	do	do	180	Sept. 17, 1888	June 30, 1889
Phebe Mitzler	do	Laundress	300	Sept. 18, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Mary Low	Kans	do	300	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Cora Dinn	do	Cook	300	July 23, 1888	Sept. 12, 1888
Ettie Bellmard	Ind. T	do	300	Sept. 20, 188	June 30, 1889
Osage Agency, Osage boarding-school.					
Charles Fagan	Ind	Supt. and principal teacher	1,000	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
R. E. Dodson	Tex	Teacher	600	do	Do.
Nettie Fagan	Ind	do	480	do	Do.
Mamie McCarthy	Cal	do	480	do	Dec. 31, 1888
Cecelia McCarthy	Dak	do	480	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Grace Higgins	Ark	do	480	July 1, 1888	Oct. 7, 1888
Pearl Hartley	Kans	do	480	Feb. 25, 1889	June 30, 1889
W. A. Stephan	Ind. T	Industrial teacher	480	July 1, 1888	Do.
Kate E. Miller	Ill	Matron	480	do	Dec. 31, 1888
Zonie McElhanon	do	do	480	Jan. 9, 1889	June 30, 1889
Zonie McElhanon	do	Assistant matron	400	July 1, 1888	Jan. 8, 1889
Carrie Ewen	N. J	do	400	Jan. 26, 1889	Apr. 22, 1889
Viola E. Bishop	Kans	do	400	May 2, 1889	June 30, 1889
Jennie Tarrin	Ill	Seamstress	300	July 1, 1888	Do.
Pearl Hartley	Kans	do	300	Aug. 16, 1888	Dec. 9, 1888
Jeanne F. Girard	Ind. T	do	300	Dec. 12, 1888	Jan. 31, 1889

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Osage Agency, Osage boarding-school—Continued.					
Pearl Hartley	Kans	Seamstress	$300	Feb. 1, 1889	Feb. 24, 1889
Madeline Stephen	Nebr	do	300	Feb. 25, 1889	June 30, 1889
Jennie McElhanon	Ill	Cook	400	July 1, 1888	Do.
Olivia Rice	do	Assistant cook	300	do	Do.
Harriet M. Sheldon	N. Y	Nurse	400	do	Jan. 31, 1889
Jeanne F. Girard	Ind. T	do	400	Feb. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Minnie W. Rice	Ill	Laundress	300	July 1, 1888	Do.
C. Jane Pender	Kans	do	300	do	Do.
Ignatius Warner	Ind. T	Baker	300	do	Dec. 14, 1888
Willie Hardy	do	do	300	Dec. 15, 1888	June 30, 1889
Willie Hardy	do	Laborer	180	Aug. 7, 1888	Dec. 14, 1888
Zachary Reese	do	do	180	Dec. 17, 1888	June 30, 1889
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland Agency, Pawnee boarding-school.					
W. A. Coon	N. Y	Supt. and principal teacher	1,200	July 1, 1888	July 28, 1888
Thomas R. Barker	Ill	do	1,200	Sept. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Florence McKenzie	Tenn	Teacher	600	July 1, 1888	Oct. 31, 1888
Carrie C. Shults	Kans	do	600	Nov. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Anna M. Coon	N. Y	do	600	July 1, 1888	July 28, 1888
Monta J. Boyer	Mo	do	600	Sept. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Addie Pappan	Ind. T	Assistant teacher	360	do	June 30, 1889
A. J. Davis	Ark	Industrial teacher	540	July 9, 1888	Sept. 24, 1888
R. K. Ferguson	do	do	540	Nov. 12, 1888	June 30, 1889
Elly Dobbs	Kans	Matron	480	July 1, 1888	Feb. 17, 1889
Mary Clark	N. Mex	do	480	Mar. 4, 1889	June 30, 1889
Clara Davis	Ark	Seamstress	400	July 9, 1888	Sept. 24, 1888
Laura Ferguson	do	do	400	Nov. 23, 1888	June 30, 1889
Gertie Wild	Ind. T	Assistant seamstress	120	July 1, 1888	Aug. 31, 1888
Lucy Bayhille	do	do	120	Sept. 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Elizabeth Kuhns	do	do	120	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Euphemia Sherman	do	Laundress	120	July 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Mary Mannington	do	do	120	Apr. 1, 1889	May 16, 1889
S. M. Gillett	Kans	do	240	May 17, 1889	June 30, 1889
Sarah Stillhawk	Ind. T	do	120	July 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
Annie Eustis	do	do	120	Jan. 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1889
Ella Murie	do	do	120	Apr. 1, 1889	Apr. 21, 1889
Ida Bowman	do	do	120	Apr. 22, 1889	May 16, 1889
Ann W. Hammack	Kans	Cook	400	July 1, 1888	Feb. 17, 1889
Gertrude Baker	do	do	400	Feb. 22, 1889	Mar. 31, 1889
Clara Hurst	do	do	400	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
J. R. Dobbs	do	Baker	400	July 1, 1888	Feb. 17, 1889
Henry Hurst	do	do	400	Mar. 4, 1889	June 30, 1889
Frank Bayhille	Ind. T	Herder	240	July 1, 1888	Do.
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency, Ponca boarding school.					
Thomas Holmes	Ark	Supt. and principal teacher	900	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Carrie C. Shults	Kans	Teacher	600	do	Sept. 30, 1888
Alice Holmes	Tex	do	600	Oct. 1, 1888	Nov. 22, 1888
Kate E. Shaw	Ind. T	do	600	Nov. 23, 1888	June 30, 1889
Emma E. Holmes	Ark	do	600	July 1, 1888	Dec. 9, 1888
Alice Holmes	Tex	do	600	Dec. 10, 1888	Apr. 8, 1889
Mary E. Cheshire	do	do	600	Apr. 9, 1889	June 4, 1889
Alice Holmes	do	do	600	June 5, 1889	June 30, 1889
J. K. Dodd	Ky	Industrial teacher	540	July 1, 1888	Nov. 30, 1888
John Erwin	Kans	do	540	Dec. 11, 1888	June 30, 1889
Delia Briscoe	Miss	Matron	480	July 1, 1888	Do.
Olivia Woodberry	Ark	Seamstress	400	do	Do.
Florence Dodd	Ky	Cook	400	do	Nov. 30, 1888
A. Erwin	Kans	do	400	Dec. 11, 1888	June 30, 1889
Lucy Snake	Ind. T	Assistant cook	120	July 1, 1888	Oct. 14, 1888
Sarah Newmoon	do	do	120	Oct. 15, 1888	Nov. 13, 1888
Lucy Snake	do	do	120	Nov. 14, 1888	Dec. 5, 1888
Lou Gambling	do	do	120	Dec. 6, 1888	Feb. 12, 1889
Emma Polecat	do	do	120	Feb. 13, 1889	Mar. 31, 1889
Lou Gambling	do	do	120	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Rosalie Black Tongue	do	Laundress	210	July 1, 1888	Do.
Anna White Feather	do	do	210	July 1, 1888	Aug. 31, 1888
Daisey Elk	do	do	210	Sept. 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Lizzie Primeau	do	do	210	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency, Otoe boarding-school.					
A. P. Hutchison	Kans	Supt. and principal teacher	$840	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Emma DeKnight	do	Teacher	600	do	Do.
Hattie Hutchison	do	Matron	400	do	Do.
Della Giddings	Mo	Cook	360	do	Do.
Alice Art	Kans	Laundress	300	do	Do.
Monta J. Boyer	Mo	Seamstress	300	do	Aug. 31, 1888
Daisey Collier	Tenn	do	300	Sept. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Quapaw Agency, Quapaw boarding-school.					
E. K. Dawes	Dak	Supt. and principal teacher	800	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
A. E. Boone	Iowa	Teacher	600	do	Do.
T. H. Baker	Kans	Industrial teacher	480	do	Do.
M. E. Dawes	do	Matron	480	do	Do.
Jennie Clark	Kans	Seamstress	300	do	Do.
Louisa Drake	Ind. T	Laundress	300	do	Do.
Mollie Drake	do	Cook	300	do	Do.
Quapaw Agency, Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte boarding-school.					
H. Hall	Mo	Supt. and principal teacher	900	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Kate Mason	do	Teacher	600	do	Do.
P. V. Adams	do	do	540	do	July 31, 1888
Clara Allen	do	do	540	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
S. H. Hall	do	Matron	480	July 1, 1888	Apr. 20, 1889
May Rees	do	do	480	June 10, 1889	June 30, 1889
Kate Long	Ind. T	Assistant matron	300	July 1, 1888	Do.
Fred Long	do	Industrial teacher	480	do	Do.
M. Lawrence	do	Seamstress	360	do	Do.
Lydia Byer	Mo	Laundress	300	do	Do.
Emma Hartung	Kans	Cook	360	do	Dec. 31, 1888
Jennie Lawrence	Ind	do	360	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Quapaw Agency, day-schools.					
Employés at two day-schools:					
A. Jackson	Ind. T	Teacher	480	July 1, 1888	Nov. 30, 1888
Nanny M. Wilson	do	do	480	Dec. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Ida Johnson	do	do	480	July 1, 1888	Do.
Sac and Fox Agency, Absentee Shawnee boarding-school.					
R. D. Moore	Mo	Supt. and principal teacher	720	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Bertie McClanahan	Kans	Teacher	500	do	Aug. 9, 1888
Thomas W. Alford	Ind. T	do	500	Sept. 3, 1888	Apr. 7, 1889
A. H. Moore	Mo	do	500	Apr. 8, 1889	June 30, 1889
Addie Holloman	Ky	do	500	Feb. 1, 1889	Do.
A. D. Allen	Kans	Industrial teacher	360	July 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Stephen Personeau	Ind. T	do	360	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
A. H. Moore	Mo	Matron	360	July 1, 1888	Apr. 7, 1889
Clara Spinning	Kans	do	360	Apr. 8, 1889	June 30, 1889
Angie Allen	do	Assistant matron	300	July 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Annie Wilson	Ind. T	do	300	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Addie Holloman	Ky	Seamstress	360	July 1, 1888	Jan. 31, 1889
Oma Reagan	Kans	do	360	Feb. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Clara B. Yott	Ind. T	Cook	360	July 1, 1888	Do.
Jane Barone	do	Laundress	300	do	Sept. 30, 1888
Annie Wilson	do	do	300	Oct. 8, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Sallie Chisholm	do	do	300	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Stephen Personeau	do	Laborer	300	July 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Charles Warrior	do	do	300	Apr. 1, 1889	June 14, 1889

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Sac and Fox Agency, Sac and Fox boarding-school.					
James K. Allen	Kans	Supt. and principal teacher	$650	July 1, 1888	Nov. 19, 1888
Frank L. Pearis	do	do	650	Jan. 1, 1889	Apr. 19, 1889
J. D. Edwards	Ark	do	650	May 8, 1889	June 30, 1889
Thomas J. Miles	Ind. T.	Teacher	500	Sept. 1, 1888	Do.
Julia St. Cyr	Nebr	Assistant teacher	400	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Janie Monroe	Ind. T	do	400	Feb. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Clara Spinning	Kans	Matron	360	July 1, 1888	Oct. 24, 1888
Deborah Bozarth	do	do	360	Nov. 24, 1888	June 30, 1889
Mary A. Allen	do	Seamstress	300	July 1, 1888	Aug. 31, 1888
Sadie B. Johnson	Ind. T	do	300	Sept. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
N. B. Hendricks	Ky	Laundress	300	do	Do.
Allie Bowels	Ark	Cook	300	do	Do.
Richard Smith	do	Laborer	300	July 10, 1888	Sept. 20, 1888
Mitchell Odom	Kans	do	300	Oct. 3, 1888	Mar. 10, 1889
Ben Bertrand	Ind. T	do	300	Mar. 13, 1889	June 30, 1889
Chilocco training-school.					
Thomas C. Bradford	Miss	Superintendent	1,500	July 1, 1888	Feb. 3, 1889
G. W. Scott	Ill	do	1,500	Feb. 4, 1889	June 30, 1889
William C. Riddell	Mass	Clerk and physician	1,200	July 1, 1888	Do.
Walter R. Branham, jr.	Ind. T	Disciplinarian	900	do	Dec. 2, 1888
G. P. Gregory	Iowa	do	900	Dec. 9, 1888	Mar. 13, 1889
Wm. S. Strahl	Nebr	do	900	Mar. 14, 1889	June 30, 1889
T. W. Bruce	Ark	Industrial teacher	900	July 1, 1888	July 11, 1888
H. H. Phelps	do	do	900	July 12, 1888	Apr. 7, 1889
Joseph M. Winans	do	do	900	Apr. 13, 1889	June 30, 1889
M. E. Singleton	Ga	Principal teacher	700	July 1, 1888	Dec. 2, 1888
H. T. Bradford	Miss	do	700	Dec. 3, 1888	Feb. 4, 1889
W. A. Leonard	Kans	do	700	Feb. 25, 1889	June 30, 1889
Anna Bruce	Ark	Teacher	600	July 1, 1888	July 11, 1888
A. L. Branham	Ind. T	do	600	July 12, 1888	Dec. 2, 1888
N. B. Riddell	D. C	do	600	Dec. 3, 1888	June 30, 1889
Nettie A. Simpson	Ala	do	600	July 1, 1888	Mar. 17, 1889
Margaret K. Colbert	Idaho	do	600	Mar. 18, 1889	June 30, 1889
Nannie E. Shedden	Kans	Matron	600	July 1, 1888	Mar. 17, 1889
Emma J. Sayers	Dak	do	600	Apr. 7, 1889	June 30, 1889
Martha E. Bradford	Miss	do	600	July 1, 1888	Feb. 4, 1889
Ruth Whisenhunt	Ind. T	Cook	600	do	Apr. 2, 1889
Anna E. Smith	Kans	do	600	Apr. 3, 1889	June 30, 1889
H. S. Frink	do	Tailor	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Sallie Frink	do	Seamstress	500	do	Do.
S. E. Nickell	Ind. T	Nurse	500	do	Do.
Mary Moore	do	Laundress	480	do	Do.
G. C. Hitchcock	Kans	Shoemaker	600	do	Apr. 7, 1889
Joe D. Oliver	do	do	600	Apr. 15, 1889	June 30, 1889
Joseph Hoskins	do	Blacksmith and wheelwright	600	July 1, 1888	Do
S. E. Pollock	do	Farmer	800	do	Sept. 30, 1888
James Whisenhunt	Ind. T	do	800	Oct. 1, 1888	Apr. 1, 1889
George Sayers	Dak	do	800	Apr. 7, 1889	June 30, 1889
James Whisenhunt	Ind. T	Assistant farmer and gardener	480	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Thomas N. Garen	do	do	480	Oct. 1, 1888	Apr. 7, 1889
John Kocher	Ill	do	480	Apr. 8, 1889	June 30, 1889
Richard Lushbaugh	Ind. T	Watchman	120	July 1, 1888	Do.
Arthur Keotah	do	Butcher	120	do	Mar. 31, 1889
Ernest Lushbaugh	do	Cadet sergeant	60	do	June 30, 1889
Carl Eaves	do	do	60	do	Jan. 10, 1889
Henry Booloo	do	do	60	Jan. 11, 1889	June 30, 1889
Frank Mason	do	do	60	July 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
William Burgess	do	do	60	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Orie Griffen	do	do	60	July 1, 1888	Do.
Luke Stanton	do	do	60	do	Do.
George Washington	do	do	60	do	Do.
Alice Pelky	do	do	60	do	Apr. 2, 1889
John Block	do	do	60	Nov. 17, 1888	June 30, 1889

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

KANSAS.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, Kickapoo boarding-school.					
D. Van Valkenburg	Kans	Supt. and principal teacher	$720	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Josetta Dow	do	Matron and assistant teacher	480	do	Jan. 11, 1889
Irene Keagan	do	do	480	Feb. 23, 1889	June 30, 1889
John Mitchell	do	Industrial teacher	480	July 1, 1888	Jan. 11, 1889
John Keagan	do	do	480	Feb. 23, 1889	June 30, 1889
S. R Van Valkenburg	do	Seamstress	300	July 1, 1888	Do.
Bridget Kirlin	do	Cook	300	do	Do.
Martha Battice	do	Laundress and assistant cook	300	do	Mar. 31, 1889
Josie Vetter	do	do	300	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, Pottawatomie boarding-school.					
Frank A. McGuire	Kans	Supt. and principal teacher	720	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Dollie W. Knowles	do	Matron and assistant teacher	480	do	Do.
John Keagan	do	Industrial teacher	480	do	Feb. 22, 1889
Peter Nichols	do	do	480	Feb. 23, 1889	June 30, 1889
Louise Vesser	do	Seamstress	300	July 1, 1888	Do.
Irene Osher	do	Cook	300	do	Feb. 22, 1889
Retta Miller	do	do	300	Feb. 23, 1889	June 30, 1889
Arrilla Osher	do	Laundress and assistant cook	300	July 1, 1888	Nov. 20, 1888
Jenny Fairbanks	do	do	300	Nov. 21, 1888	June 30, 1889
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, Sac and Fox and Iowa boarding-school.					
James Stearns	Kans	Supt. and principal teacher	720	July 1, 1888	Aug. 5, 1888
Orville Oshel'	do	do	720	Sept. 24, 1888	June 30, 1889
Wm. Green	do	Industrial teacher	480	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Owen Lynch	do	do	480	Oct. 1, 1888	Apr. 28, 1889
Jesse E. Mills	do	do	480	Apr. 29, 1889	June 30, 1889
Alice Lord	do	Matron and assistant teacher	480	July 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Annie Linn	Mo	do	480	May 13, 1889	June 30, 1889
Nannie E. Margrave	Nebr	Seamstress	300	Aug. 1, 1888	Jan. 12, 1889
Annie Linn	Mo	do	300	Apr. 1, 1889	May 12, 1889
Helen E. Linn	do	do	300	May 21, 1889	June 30, 1889
Julia Green	Kans	Laundress and assistant cook	300	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Mary Ruleau	do	do	300	Oct. 17, 1888	Dec. 31, 1889
Ada Nicholson	do	do	300	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Laura Kirby	do	Cook	300	Aug. 6, 1888	Apr. 15, 1889
Emma Nicholson	do	do	300	May 13, 1889	June 30, 1889
Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.					
Charles Robinson	Kans	Superintendent	2,000	July 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
Oscar E. Learnard	do	do	2,000	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Henry A. Koster	Mo	Clerk	1,200	July 1, 1888	Feb. 28, 1889
Herman D. Whitman	Kans	Clerk and assistant supt	1,200	Mar. 1, 1889	Apr. 14, 1889
Herman D. Whitman	do	Clerk	1,200	Apr. 15, 1889	June 30, 1889
William H. Sears	do	Assistant clerk	780	July 1, 1888	Jan. 15, 1889
Orlando C. Ketcham, jr	D. C.	do	780	Jan. 29, 1889	June 30, 1889
Edwin C. Davis	Kans	do	780	May 8, 1889	Do.
John K. Rankin	do	Assistant superintendent	1,200	Apr. 15, 1889	Do.
James P. Gorman	Pa	Principal teacher	1,200	July 1, 1888	Do.
Emery E. Van Buskirk	Ind	Industrial teacher	900	do	Jan. 15, 1889
William H. Sears	Kans	do	900	Jan. 16, 1889	Apr. 15, 1889
Bertha E. Azpell	D. C.	Teacher	600	July 1, 1888	Aug. 25, 1888
Gertie McGee	Kans	do	600	Sept. 10, 1888	June 30, 1889
Della Botsford	Iowa	do	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Anna C. Hamilton	Ind	do	600	do	Nov. 30, 1888
Margaretta A. Frank	Kans	do	600	Feb. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Mary Riley	N. Y	do	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Ella G. Moye	Pa	do	600	do	Do.
Lidie H. Allen	do	do	600	do	Mar. 31, 1889
Maggie McClure	Kans	do	600	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Alice L. Koster	Mo	do	600	July 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Ellen W. A. Fisk	Kans	do	600	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

KANSAS—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.—Cont'd.					
Anna C. Egan	N. Y	Teacher	$600	Sept. 10, 1888	June 30, 1889
Harvey B. Pearis	Kans	do	780	July 1, 1888	Do.
Martha Campbell	do	Matron	720	July 1, 1888	Jan. 28, 1889
Gertrude H. Oberly	Ill	do	720	Jan. 29, 1889	Feb. 3, 1889
Sarah M. Russell	Kans	do	720	Feb. 4, 1889	May 31, 1889
Mary L. Eldridge	do	do	720	June 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
May Kennedy	do	Assistant matron	600	July 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
Mary A. Torbert	do	do	600	Jan. 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1889
Lidie H. Allen	Pa	do	600	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Sadie Piatt	Kans	do	540	Apr. 15, 1889	May 6, 1889
Mary L. Eldridge	do	do	540	May 8, 1889	May 31, 1889
Sadie Piatt	do	do	540	June 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Lizzie Smith	do	Seamstress	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Gertie McGee	do	Superintendent of mending	600	do	Sept. 9, 1888
Clara McBride	do	do	600	Sept. 17, 1888	Apr. 15, 1889
Sadie Piatt	do	do	600	May 22, 1889	May 31, 1889
Anna Pearson	do	Cook	600	July 1, 1888	June 11, 1889
Addie S. Weller	do	do	600	June 12, 1889	June 30, 1888
Frank Mahone	do	Assistant cook	300	July 1, 1888	Aug. 23, 1888
Josiah Patterson	Ind. T	do	300	Aug. 24, 1888	June 30, 1889
James Blood	Kans	Store-keeper	800	July 1, 1888	Do.
George W. Savage	do	Engineer	900	do	Do.
Lincoln Kennedy	do	Assistant engineer	540	Dec. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
Jeptha Wilson	do	Assistant laundryman	240	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
William Pierce	do	Assistant engineer	540	Jan. 1, 1889	Jan. 22, 1889
Artemus Welsh	do	do	540	Jan. 23, 1889	Feb. 18, 1889
William Pierce	do	do	540	Feb. 19, 1889	Mar. 31, 1889
Phillip Piatt	do	Carpenter	780	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
V. L. Reece	do	Farmer	720	do	Feb. 28, 1889
Ezra N. Kelso	Ind. T	do	720	Mar. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Stephen Harrold	do	Assistant farmer	300	Oct. 1, 1888	May 15, 1889
George White	do	do	300	May 16, 1889	June 30, 1889
John Buch	Kans	Wagon maker	600	July 1, 1888	May 1, 1889
Eric J. Anderson	do	do	600	May 2, 1889	June 30, 1889
J. M. Cannon	do	Shoemaker	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Olof Nilson	do	Blacksmith	600	do	Mar. 31, 1889
Andrew S. Hickey	do	do	600	Apr. 4, 1889	June 30, 1889
J. B. Churchill	do	Painter	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
David Cocklin	do	Harness maker	600	do	Aug. 11, 1888
George R. Dora	do	do	600	Aug. 12, 1888	June 30, 1889
Patrick Hayes	Pa	Gardener	720	July 1, 1888	Aug. 23, 1888
Frank C. Middleton	Kans	do	720	Aug. 3, 1888	June 30, 1889
George Reineck	do	Baker	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Clara McBride	do	Tailoress	600	do	Aug. 31, 1888
Paul Sutonius	do	Tailor	600	Sept. 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Richard R. Petrie	do	do	600	Apr. 1, 1889	Apr. 6, 1889
Eva Anderson	do	Laundress	540	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Mary E. Carson	do	Nurse	600	do	Do.
Mary A. Torbert	do	Assistant nurse	540	Apr. 1, 1889	Apr. 9, 1889
Andrew Lewis	do	Night watchman	540	July 1, 1888	Feb. 20, 1889
Anthony Caldwell	do	do	540	Feb. 21, 1889	June 30, 1889
Wm. A. Floyd	do	Janitor	540	Apr. 15, 1889	Do.

MICHIGAN.

Mackinac Agency day-schools.					
Employés at five day-schools—					
Mary Sylvester	Mich	Teacher	400	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Mary E. Wagley	do	do	400	do	Do.
Alice McKernan	do	do	400	do	Do.
John S. Hemstock	do	do	400	do	Do.
Angeline Newton	do	do	400	do	Do.

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

MINNESOTA.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
White Earth Agency, White Earth boarding-school.					
S. M. Hume	Ill	Supt. and principal teacher	$900	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Julia M. Funk	Minn	Teacher	480	do	Sept. 30, 1888
Nellie E. Grantham	Ill	do	480	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Mary Jackson	Pa	do	480	July 1, 1888	Do.
Nellie E. Grantham	Ill	Matron	480	do	Mar 31, 1889
Sophia Warren	Minn	do	480	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Olive Bellecourt	do	Cook	300	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Julia Chandonnet	do	do	300	Nov. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
C. Bellongi	do	Seamstress	240	July 1, 1888	Do.
C. Charette	do	Laundress	180	do	Do.
Robert Morrison	do	Janitor	300	do	Mar. 31, 1889
O. Chandonnet	do	do	300	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
J. B. Lonzan	do	Carpenter	840	July 1, 1888	Do.
White Earth Agency, Leech Lake boarding-school.					
W. A. Hayden	Minn	Supt. and principal teacher	600	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
A. A. Ledeboer	do	do	600	May 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
S. R. Quick	Ind	Teacher	480	Sept. 15, 1888	Do.
Carrie A. Hayden	Minn	Matron	300	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Dora Seal	Ind	do	300	Oct. 1, 1888	Apr. 30, 1889
Jennie Ledeboer	Minn	do	300	May 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Jesse Bonga	do	Seamstress	180	July 1, 1888	Do.
Jane Butcher	do	Cook	120	Sept. 1, 1888	Do.
Susan Fletcher	do	Laundress	120	do	Do.
White Earth Agency, Red Lake boarding-school.					
Mary C. English	Minn	Teacher	480	July 1, 1888	Do.
L. L. Laird	Ohio	Matron	300	do	Do.
E. Graves	Minn	Seamstress	180	do	Do.
M. Jourdan	do	Cook	120	do	Do.
Me-che-gam-enz-ne-ne	do	Laundress	120	do	Do.
J. C. Roy	do	Industrial teacher and janitor	300	do	Do.

MONTANA.

Blackfeet Agency boarding-school.					
Almon B. Coe	Mont	Supt. and principal teacher	840	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Cora M. Ross	Ohio	Teacher	540	do	Do.
Isabel Clarke	Mont	Matron	480	Sept. 1, 1888	Do.
Belle Coe	do	Cook	360	July 1, 1888	Do.
Kitty Kennedy	Ohio	Laundress	360	do	Do.
Crow Agency boarding-school.					
H. M. Beadle	D. C	Supt. and principal teacher	900	July 1, 1888	Jan. 16, 1889
E. W. Hoyt	N. Y	do	900	Jan. 17, 1889	June 30, 1889
Mary T. Gibson	Miss	Teacher	800	Sept. 1, 1888	Do.
M. A. Beadle	N. Y	Matron	500	July 1, 1888	Jan. 16, 1889
F. S. Hoyt	do	do	500	Jan. 17, 1889	June 30, 1889
Mrs. Wm. Steel Boar	Mont	Assistant matron	180	Apr. 8, 1889	Do.
Mary Beadle	N. Y	Cook	400	Oct. 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
May Ross	Minn	do	400	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
M. Bridghan	Mont	do	400	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Julia Conner	do	Seamstress	360	do	June 30, 1889
B. Johnson	Minn	Laundress	360	do	Sept. 30, 1888
M. Ayers	Wyo	do	360	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Fort Belknap Agency day-school.					
Eva M. Bickford	Mont	Teacher	600	July 1, 1888	Sept. 14, 1888
Sabina Page	Wash T.	do	600	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Bertha G. Reser	Mont	Asst. teacher and matron	360	July 1, 1888	Do.

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

MONTANA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Fort Peck Agency, Poplar Creek boarding-school.					
Wm. A. Doyle	N. Y	Supt. and principal teacher	$900	July 1, 1888	Oct. 4, 1888
J. L. Baker	Ohio	do	900	Oct. 5, 1888	June 30, 1889
Minnie E. Doyle	do	Principal teacher	720	July 1, 1888	Nov. 30, 1888
Flora McNeill	Tenn	do	720	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Mary J. Spalding	D. C.	Teacher	600	July 1, 1888	Aug. 24, 1888
Anna J. Early	Dak.	do	600	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Sallie E. Randall	Ohio	do	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Mrs. Wm. A. Doyle	N. Y.	Matron	540	do	Oct. 4, 1888
Mrs. J. L. Baker	Ohio	do	540	Oct. 5, 1888	June 30, 1889
Louisa S. Ahrens	N. Y	Seamstress	420	July 1, 1888	Do.
Anna J. Early	Dak.	Laundress	420	do	Sept. 30, 1888
Mrs. Maggie Harley	Mont	do	420	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
James Carrington	Minn	Industrial teacher	600	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Otto Brown	Mont	do	600	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
R. V. Wilson	do	Baker	480	July 1, 1888	Do.
Warren Carl	do	Night-watchman	240	do	Dec. 31, 1888
William Danielson	do	do	240	Jan. 1, 1889	Mar. 15, 1889
John Murray	Dak	do	600	Mar. 16, 1889	Mar. 19, 1889
Chester A. Arthur	Mont	do	240	July 1, 1888	Mar. 15, 1889
Wm. M. Haskell	do	do	600	Mar. 20, 1889	June 30, 1889
Tongue River Agency day-school.					
Mary P. Cox	Mont	Teacher	720	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889

NEBRASKA.

Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Omaha boarding-school.					
John F. Delzell	Nebr	Supt. and principal teacher	900	Aug. 24, 1888	June 30, 1889
James Hartnell	do	Industrial teacher	600	July 14, 1888	Aug. 18, 1888
Henry G. Niebuhr	do	do	600	Aug. 20, 1888	June 30, 1889
Nellie Baker	do	Teacher	500	July 1, 1888	Do.
Blanche Hedges	do	do	600	Mar. 25, 1889	Do.
Marguerite Pecot	do	Assistant teacher	400	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Elsie G. Pilcher	do	do	400	Nov. 5, 1888	June 30, 1888
Eliza C. Delzell	do	Matron	500	Aug. 24, 1888	Do.
A. T. Hill	do	Physician	500	July 1, 1888	Do.
Lucy J. Owing	do	Cook	320	do	Jan. 12, 1889
Tilla Ward	Iowa	do	320	Jan. 13, 1889	May 4, 1889
Laura Niebuhr	Nebr	do	320	May 5, 1889	June 30, 1889
Lottie G. Rasch	do	Laundress	320	July 1, 1888	Do.
Jane Johnson	do	Seamstress	320	do	Do.
Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Winnebago boarding-school.					
M. J. Fitzpatrick	N. Y	Supt. and principal teacher	800	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
John W. Nunn	Nebr	Industrial teacher	600	do	Do.
Mary E. McHenry	do	Teacher	500	do	Do.
Mary Bonner	Pa	Assistant teacher	480	do	Do.
Nellie Landrosh	Nebr	do	400	do	Do.
Ellen McFarland	N. Y	Matron	500	do	Do.
Elma J. Taylor	Nebr	Seamstress	320	do	Sept. 3, 1888
Fannie Wood	do	do	320	Sept. 12, 1888	June 30, 1889
Dora Niebuhr	do	Laundress	320	July 1, 1888	Sept. 10, 1888
Emma M. Wilson	do	do	320	Sept. 11, 1888	Apr. 17, 1889
Jennie Pilgrim	do	do	320	Apr. 18, 1889	June 30, 1889
Emma M. Wilson	do	Cook	320	July 1, 1888	Sept. 10, 1888
Nila A. Wilson	do	do	320	Sept. 11, 1888	June 30, 1889
Santee Agency boarding-school.					
Chas. T. Pierce	Nebr	Supt. and principal teacher	800	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
George Stevens	do	Industrial teacher	400	July 1, 1888	Do.
Lillie W. Dougan	do	Teacher	480	Oct. 8, 1888	Apr. 30, 1889
Nellie Lindsay	do	do	500	Apr. 10, 1889	June 30, 1889

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

NEBRASKA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Santee Agency boarding-school—Cont'd.					
Mary Lindsay	Nebr	Matron	$500	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Nellie Lindsay	do	Seamstress	400	do	Apr. 9, 1889
Zoe Learnard	do	do	400	Apr. 29, 1889	June 30, 1889
Lucy Redowl	do	Assistant seamstress	96	July 1, 1888	Oct. 4, 1888
Agnes Wabashaw	do	do	96	Dec. 21, 1888	June 30, 1889
Alice Ramsey	do	Cook	400	July 1, 1888	Do.
Joh'n'a Christopherson	do	Laundress	360	do	Do
Lucy Trudell	do	Assistant laundress	100	July 22, 1888	Jan. 21, 1889
Margaret Chapman	do	do	100	Jan. 22, 1889	June 30, 1889
Lucy Trudell	do	Laundress	360	do	Do.
Santee Agency day-schools.					
Employés at two day-schools.					
John E. Smith	Dak	Teacher	600	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Hosea Locke	do	do	600	do	Do.
Genoa training-school.					
H. R. Chase	Ill	Superintendent	1,500	July 1, 1888	Feb. 4, 1889
W. B. Backus	Nebr	do	1,500	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Judson Becanon	do	Clerk	1,000	July 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
James M. Perigo	do	do	800	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Whitmore P. Hess	do	Principal teacher	720	July 1, 1888	Apr. 30, 1889
Laura D. Backus	do	do	720	May 8, 1889	June 30, 1889
Catherine C Chase	do	Teacher	600	July 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
Annie B. Dippold	Pa	do	600	Apr. 6, 1889	June 30, 1889
Osie M. Abbott	Nebr	do	600	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Elenor W. Nelson	Va	do	600	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Susie M. Jones	do	do	600	Oct. 24, 1888	Do.
Bessie M. Johnson	Nebr	Assistant teacher	600	Jan. 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1889
Joe M. Allen	do	Industrial teacher	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Herbert M. McFadden	do	do	600	Apr. 15, 1889	June 30, 1889
Bessie M. Johnston	do	Matron	720	July 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
Catherine C. Chase	do	do	720	Jan. 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1889
Laura D. Backus	do	do	720	Apr. 1, 1889	Apr. 30, 1889
Ann E. Cannon	Ill	do	720	May 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Sarah J. Cruger	Nebr	Assistant matron	600	July 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Anna Williamson	do	do	600	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Rose Dion	do	do	180	July 1, 1888	Oct. 8, 1888
Gertrude Parton	do	Seamstress	600	do	June 30, 1889
Sallie Duvall	Dak	Cook	480	do	Feb. 28, 1889
Laura K. Ames	Nebr	do	480	Mar. 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1889
Volney Wiggins	do	do	480	Ap. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Fannie Rouse	do	Assistant cook	180	Oct. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
Hannah Civish	do	Laundress	400	July 1, 1888	Oct. 8, 1888
Emma Meade	do	do	400	Oct. 9, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
Annie Williamson	do	do	400	Jan. 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1889
Nettie Mock	do	do	400	Apr. 1, 1889	Apr. 30, 1889
Annie Williamson	do	do	400	May 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Julia Pratt	do	Assistant laundress	180	July 1, 1888	Oct. 8, 1888
Edward C. McMillan	do	Physician	600	do	June 30, 1889
John W. Williamson	do	Farmer	840	do	May 18, 1889
Edwin Hoare	do	do	840	May 20, 1889	June 30, 1889
William Civish	do	Shoemaker	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Paul W. Theel	do	Tailor	600	do	Do.
John Schmeese	do	Harnessmaker	600	July 1, 1888	Do
Dayton Irish	do	Carpenter	640	do	Mar. 2, 1889
F. S. Bullock	do	do	640	Mar. 4, 1889	June 30, 1889
William Hunter	do	Store-keeper	180	July 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
William Hunter	do	Store-keepeer and ass't clerk	440	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889

NEVADA.

Nevada Agency, Pyramid Lake boarding-school.					
Helen M. Gibson	Nev	Supt. and principal teacher	720	July 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
Owen B. Genty	do	do	720	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Julia H. Doane	do	Teacher	600	July 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1889
Minerva Genty	do	do	600	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
James A. Gregory	do	Industrial teacher	600	July 1, 1888	Jan. 31, 1889

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

NEVADA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Nevada Agency, Pyramid Lake boarding-school—Continued.					
Howard Rhodes	Cal	Industrial teacher	$600	Feb. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Sarah Dunlope	Nev	Matron	540	July 1, 1888	Do.
Angeline Ayer	do	Seamstress	480	do	Apr. 29, 1889
Angeline Jones	do	do	480	Apr 30, 1889	June 30, 1889
Ann Green	do	Cook	360	Aug. 7, 1888	Aug. 15, 1888
Susie John	do	do	360	Sept. 8, 1888	June 30, 1889
Sarah Natches	do	Laundress	360	Aug. 7, 1888	Aug. 15, 1888
Mattie Calico	do	do	360	Sept. 8, 1888	June 30, 1889
Nevada Agency, Walker River day-school.					
Minerva Genty	Nev	Teacher	600	July 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
Lula Evans	do	do	600	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Kate O'Hara	Cal	Matron and ass't teacher	480	Oct. 1, 1888	Do.
Western Shoshone Agency, day-school.					
P. J. Gallagher	Utah	Teacher	720	July 1, 1888	July 31, 1888
M. J. O'Mahoney	do	do	720	Oct. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
Sterling Price	Nev	do	720	Jan. 1, 1889	May 31, 1889
Susie Prior	do	Cook	240	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Sallie Bell	do	do	240	Oct. 1, 1888	May 31, 1889

NEW MEXICO.

Mescalero Agency boarding-school.					
W. C. Sanders	N. Mex.	Supt. and principal teacher	900	July 1, 1888	May 30, 1889
W. P. Perdue	do	Industrial teacher	720	do	Oct. 31, 1888
A. A. Anderson	do	do	720	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
M. J. Cowart	do	Matron and seamstress	720	July 1, 1888	Jan. 9, 1889
Lula A. Sanders	Ala	do	720	Jan. 10, 1889	May 10, 1889
D. B. Snider	N. Mex.	Cook and laundryman	600	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
S. A. Utter	do	Shoe and harness maker	600	do	Do.
Navajo Agency Boarding-school.					
B. J. Mooney	Pa	Supt. and principal teacher	1,000	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Benjamin Damon	N. Mex.	Teacher	500	do	Do.
James F. Boyle	Dak	Industrial teacher	720	do	Mar. 10, 1889
W. H. Duncan	Kans	do	720	Apr. 21, 1889	June 30, 1889
Jennie J. Mooney	Pa	Matron	720	July 1, 1888	Do.
Clara L. Taulbee	Ky	Seamstress	480	do	Aug. 25, 1888
Emma Rosenow	Wis	do	480	Sept. 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Francis C. Duncan	Kans	do	480	Apr. 21, 1889	June 30, 1889
Griffin Seward	Ariz	Cook	480	July 1, 1888	Do.
Mary Teller	N. Mex.	Laundress	480	do	Sept. 30, 1888
Luke Everest	do	Laundryman	480	Oct. 1, 1888	June 7, 1889
Dora DuBois	do	Laundress	480	June 10, 1889	June 30, 1889
Albuquerque training-school.					
P. F. Burke	N. Y	Superintendent	1,500	July 1, 1888	May 24, 1889
W. B. Creager	Ind	do	1,500	May 25, 1889	June 30, 1889
Paul J. Hogan	Ky	Clerk	1,200	July 1, 1888	Do.
Charles F. Chisholm	N. Y	Principal teacher	1,000	do	Sept. 12, 1888
O. N. Marron	do	do	1,000	Jan. 19, 1889	June 30, 1889
Peter Savage	do	Industrial teacher	840	July 1, 1888	June 5, 1889
Cutler Porter	N. Mex.	do	840	June 6, 1889	June 30, 1889
Julia V. Clarke	D. C	Teacher	600	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Mary A. Thayer	Md	do	600	Nov. 28, 1888	Feb. 25, 1889
Caroline Burke	N. Y	do	600	July 1, 1888	May 10, 1889
Cora Marsh	N. Mex.	do	600	June 10, 1889	June 30, 1889
Nina Mitchell	Mo	do	600	July 1, 1888	Feb. 30, 1889
Nina Laporte	do	do	600	Feb. 4, 1889	June 30, 1889
Lillie Hogan	Ky	do	600	July 1, 1888	June 9, 1889
Frances Overman	N. Mex.	do	600	June 10, 1889	June 30, 1889

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

NEW MEXICO—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Albuquerque boarding-school—Continued.					
James S. Wroth	N. Mex.	Physician	$500	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Sarah A. Driesback	Ohio	Matron	720	do	Apr. 16, 1889
Adeline Savage	N. Y	do	720	Apr. 17, 1889	June 5, 1889
Belle M. Creager	Ind	do	720	June 6, 1889	June 30, 1889
Adeline Savage	do	Assistant matron	540	Nov. 22, 1888	Apr. 16, 1889
Anna B. Lours	N. Mex.	do	540	June 5, 1889	June 30, 1889
Ellen King	do	Seamstress	540	July 1, 1888	Do.
Bertha Z. Bliss	N. Y.	Assistant seamstress	500	do	Do.
Alphonse Laporte	N. Mex.	Cook	600	do	Do.
Lewis Antonio	do	Assistant cook	120	do	Do.
Adeline Savage	N. Y	Laundress	540	do	Nov. 21, 1888
Mary M. Stevens	N. Mex.	do	540	Nov. 22, 1888	June 30, 1889
Batta Jackson	do	Assistant laundress	120	July 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
Julia Sabin	Ariz.	do	120	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Zenas H. Bliss	N. Y	Carpenter	960	July 1, 1888	Do.
William H. Stevens	N. Mex.	Shoe and harness maker	720	Feb. 1, 1889	Do.
Clayton Bulwer	Ariz.	Watchman	240	July 1, 1888	Do.
Victoriana Casnero	N. Mex.	Cadet sergeant	120	do	Do.
Hugh McRory	Ariz.	do	120	do	Do.
Horace Williams	do	do	120	do	Do.

OREGON.

Grande Ronde Agency boarding-school.					
Rosa Butch	Oregon.	Supt. and principal teacher	$600	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Gail Engster	do	Teacher	500	do	Do.
Davis Holmes	do	Industrial teacher	500	do	Dec. 5, 1888
Henry Winslow	do	do	500	Dec. 7, 1888	June 30, 1889
Mary Cushnic	do	Matron and seamstress	350	July 1, 1888	Do.
Paulina Owswold	do	Cook and laundress	350	do	Do.
Mary Eyer	do	Assistant cook	300	do	Do.
Mary Hess	do	Assistant laundress	300	do	Do.
Klamath Agency, Klamath boarding-school.					
H. B. Compson	Oregon	Supt. and principal teacher	900	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Dellie Lee	Tenn.	Teacher	600	do	Do.
Bertha M. Emery	Oregon.	do	500	do	Dec. 1, 1888
Sarah E. Emery	do	do	500	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Oliver C. McFarland	do	Industrial teacher	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Frances Compson	Ill	Matron	400	do	Do.
Myrtle Compson	Oregon.	Assistant matron	320	do	Do.
Alice McFarland	do	Seamstress	400	do	Do.
Klamath Agency, Yainax boarding-school.					
J. W. Brandenburg	Oregon	Supt. and principal teacher	800	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Thomas Davis	do	Industrial teacher	600	do	Nov. 12, 1888
Amasa Moses	do	do	600	Nov. 24, 1888	June 30, 1889
Minnie Humphrey	do	Teacher	600	July 1, 1888	Oct. 8, 1888
Sarah E. Emery	do	do	600	Oct. 9, 1888	Dec. 1, 1888
Bertha M. Emery	do	do	600	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Melissa Brandenburg	do	Matron	400	July 1, 1888	Do.
Luella Drew	do	Assistant matron	320	Sept. 1, 1888	Do.
Althea Brandenburg	do	Seamstress	400	July 1, 1888	Do.
Siletz Agency boarding-school.					
John S. McCain	Oregon	Supt. and principal teacher	800	Mar. 9, 1889	June 30, 1889
W. S. Grady	Mont	Industrial teacher	720	July 1, 1888	Apr. 1, 1889
B. F. Jones	Oregon	do	720	Apr. 8, 1889	June 30, 1889
Carrie S. Farr	do	Teacher	400	Mar. 9, 1889	Do.
O. E. Carter	do	Matron	500	July 1, 1888	July 31, 1888
Narcissa McCain	do	do	500	Mar. 9, 1889	June 30, 1889
Kittie Chapman	Idaho	Cook	350	July 1, 1888	Aug. 31, 1888
Kittie Chapman	do	do	350	Mar. 11, 1889	June 30, 1889
Annie A. John	do	Seamstress	400	Apr. 8, 1889	Do.
Annetta Thompson	Oregon	Laundress	300	Mar. 18, 1889	Do.

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

OREGON—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Umatilla Agency boarding-school.					
Samuel M. Garland	Va	Supt. and principal teacher	$900	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Benjamin F. Davis	Oregon	Industrial teacher	600	....do	May 31, 1889
Mortimer L. Hasbrock	...do	....do	600	June 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Mary E. Coffey	...do	Teacher	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
B. A. Mimms	S. C	....do	600	....do	Sept. 30, 1888
Rose Coleman	Oregon	....do	600	Nov. 27, 1888	June 30, 1889
Mary J. Lane	...do	Matron	500	July 1, 1888	Nov. 30, 1888
Nancy J. Crisp	...do	....do	500	Dec. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Emma J. Arnold	...do	Seamstress	400	July 1, 1888	Do.
Louise Leeke	...do	Cook	400	....do	Dec. 31, 1888
Tom Sing	...do	....do	400	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Ellen Burke	...do	Laundress	400	July 1, 1888	Aug. 31, 1888
Sarah M. Parker	...do	....do	400	Oct. 10, 1888	June 30, 1889
Warm Springs Agency, Warm Springs boarding-school.					
D. J. Holmes	Oregon	Supt. and principal teacher	800	July 1, 1888	Mar. 20, 1889
Josie E. Pitman	...do	....do	800	Apr. 1, 1889	Apr. 8, 1889
T. J. Wilson	...do	....do	800	Apr. 9, 1889	June 30, 1889
H. T. Hinman	...do	Industrial teacher	600	Sept. 1, 1888	Do.
Mary L. Holmes	...do	Teacher	480	July 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Lizzie V. Wilson	...do	....do	480	Apr. 15, 1889	June 30, 1889
Belle Stansbury	...do	Matron	480	July 1, 1888	Do.
Mary Hinman	...do	....do	480	Apr. 1, 1889	Apr. 14, 1889
America Coshon	...do	Seamstress	480	Sept. 10, 1888	June 30, 1889
America Coshon	...do	Cook and laundress	400	July 1, 1888	Sept. 9, 1888
Mamie McCowan	...do	....do	400	Sept. 10, 1888	June 30, 1889
Warm Springs Agency, Sinemasho boarding-school.					
W. H. Brunk	Oregon	Supt. and principal teacher	800	July 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
E. F. Sampson	...do	....do	800	Apr. 3, 1889	June 30, 1889
F. M. Farmer	...do	Industrial teacher	600	July 1, 1888	Nov. 15, 1888
H. T. Corum	...do	....do	600	Nov. 16, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Ed. C. Bigbee	Mo	....do	600	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Lizzie L. Olney	Oregon	Matron	480	July 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Josie E. Pitman	...do	....do	480	Apr. 15, 1889	June 30, 1889
Louise Brunk	...do	Seamstress	480	July 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Lizzie Sanderly	...do	....do	480	Apr. 4, 1889	June 30, 1889
Emma McAtee	...do	Cook and laundress	400	Sept. 10, 1888	Jan. 31, 1889
Lizzie Swift	...do	....do	400	Feb. 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1889
Katie Taylor	...do	....do	400	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Salem training-school.					
John Lee	Ind	Superintendent	1,500	July 1, 1888	Mar. 20, 1889
W. H. H. Beadle	Dak	....do	1,500	Mar. 21, 1889	June 30, 1889
S. M. Briscoe	Ind	Clerk	1,200	July 1, 1888	Nov. 25, 1888
R. H. Lee	...do	....do	1,200	Nov. 26, 1888	Jan. 31, 1889
Edwin L. Morris	N. Y	....do	1,200	Feb. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
L. S. Rogers	...do	Principal teacher	1,200	July 1, 1888	Do.
F. M. Woodard	Tenn	Physician	1,000	....do	Sept. 5, 1888
Edwin S. Miller	Dak	....do	1,000	Jan. 29, 1889	June 30, 1889
D. E. Brewer	Wash	Industrial teacher	900	July 1, 1888	Do.
Hattie E. Bristow	Oregon	Teacher	600	....do	Do.
Josie E. Pitman	Wash	....do	600	....do	Mar. 31, 1889
Anna Godley	Oregon	....do	600	July 10, 1888	June 30, 1889
Letitia M. Lee	Ind	Matron	700	July 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Elsie L. Murphy	Oregon	....do	700	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Elsie L. Murphy	...do	Assistant matron	600	July 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Katie L. Brewer	Wash	....do	500	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Minnie J. Walker	Oregon	Seamstress	480	July 1, 1888	Do.
Elizabeth Hudson	...do	Cook	540	....do	Do.
Alice D. Gray	...do	Assistant cook	300	....do	Oct. 2, 1888
Katie L. Brewer	Wash	....do	300	Oct. 3, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Jennie Canyon	Cal	....do	200	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Annie Harkenrath	Oregon	Laundress	480	July 1, 1888	Do.
Adeline Smith	Wash	Assistant laundress	150	....do	Do.
John Gray	...do	Carpenter	900	....do	Oct. 1, 1888
Edmund Brown	...do	....do	900	Jan. 7, 1889	Mar. 2, 1889
S. A. Walker	Oregon	Shoe and harnessmaker	900	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

OREGON—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of Service.
Salem training-school—Continued.					
W. S. Hudson	Oregon	Blacksmith and wagonmaker	$900	July 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
W. H. Utter	do	Tailor	900	do	June 30, 1889
Wm. Harkenrath	Wash	Engineer and janitor	720	do	Do.
Eugine Isaacs	Oregon	Head butcher	150	do	Mar. 31, 1889
William Durkey	Cal	Head printer	120	do	Nov. 1, 1888
Jacob Maxwell	Idaho	do	120	Dec. 1, 1888	Mar. 30, 1889
Oliver Lindsey	do	Hospital steward	60	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Frank Charley	Wash	Baker	120	do	Sept. 30, 1888
Edward Armstrong	Alaska	do	120	Oct. 1, 1888	Mar. 2, 1889
Philip Wash	Wash	Cadet sergeant	96	July 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
William Miller	Oregon	do	96	Apr. 10, 1889	June 30, 1889
Lewis Charles	Wash	do	72	July 1, 1888	Mar. 6, 1889
Solomon Greeley	Oregon	do	72	Apr. 10, 1889	June 30, 1889
William Metcalf	do	do	48	July 1, 1888	Mar. 2, 1889
William Jones	do	do	48	Apr. 10, 1889	June 30, 1889
John Woodruff	Wash	do	24	July 1, 1888	Mar. 6, 1889
John Stephen	Oregon	do	24	Apr. 10, 1889	June 30, 1889
Davis Jessie	do	do	12	July 1, 1888	Mar. 6, 1889
Jennie Lowery	do	do	12	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Sarah Pierre	do	do	72	July 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Annie Pierre	do	do	48	do	Do.
Adeline Rosler	Wash	do	48	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Jennie Canyon	Cal	do	24	July 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Amanda Smith	Oregon	do	24	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Matilda Price	Wash	do	12	July 1, 1888	Apr. 6, 1889
Lucinda Hendricks	Oregon	do	12	Apr. 7, 1889	June 30, 1889

PENNSYLVANIA.

Carlisle training-school.					
R. H. Pratt, U. S. A		Superintendent	$1,000	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
A. J. Standing	Pa	Assistant superintendent	1,200	do	Do.
O. G. Given	Iowa	Physician	1,200	do	Do.
S. H. Gould	Pa	Clerk	1,200	do	Do.
C. H. Hepburn	do	do	1,000	do	July 15, 1888
C. H. Hepburn	do	do	1,000	Nov. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
W. W. Woodruff	do	Principal teacher	1,200	Nov. 25, 1888	Mar. 20, 1889
E. L. Fisher	Mich	Assistant principal teacher	900	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Levinia Bender	Pa	Assistant clerk	600	do	Do.
W. T. Campbell	do	Disciplinarian	1,000	do	Do.
Chester P. Cornelius	Wis	Assistant disciplinarian	240	do	Sept. 30, 1888
John Elm	do	do	240	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Annie S. Ely	Pa	Agent for out pupils	1,000	July 1, 1888	Do.
M. Burgess	Nebr	Superintendent of printing	1,000	do	Do.
Samuel Townsend	Ind. T	Assistant printer	240	do	Nov. 30, 1888
Kate Irvine	Pa	Girls' matron	720	do	June 30, 1889
Ella L. Patterson	do	Small boys' matron	720	do	Do.
Laura Lutkins	Kans	Dining-room matron	600	do	Do.
Mary E. Campbell	Pa	Assistant girls' matron	480	do	Do.
Emma A. Cutter	Mass	Teacher	600	do	Do.
V. T. Booth	N. Y	do	600	do	July 31, 1888
Mary H. Cook	D. C	do	600	Aug. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
M. E. B. Phillips	Pa	do	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Lizzie A. Shears	Conn	do	600	do	Do.
Alice M. Seabrook	Pa	do	600	do	Do.
Bessie Patterson	do	do	600	do	Do.
Mabel Crane	N. Y	do	540	do	Feb. 28, 1889
Carrie E. Morse	Mass	do	540	Mar. 1, 1889	Apr. 20, 1889
Flora E. Lowe	Ga	do	540	July 1, 1888	Mar. 30, 1889
Fanny G. Pauwl	Pa	do	540	Aug. 21, 1888	June 30, 1889
Lizzie R. Bender	Md	do	540	Sept. 1, 1888	Do.
Bertha V. Azpell	D. C	do	540	Nov. 10, 1888	Do.
Annie R. Jordan	Pa	Laundress	800	July 1, 1888	Do.
Rebecca M. Jamison	do	Assistant laundress	240	do	Do.
A. M Worthington	do	Superintendent sewing-room	600	do	Do.
N. J. Campbell	do	Music teacher	300	do	Do.
Jane R. Dawson	do	Seamstress	240	do	Do.
E. Corbett	do	do	240	do	Do.
Lizzie C. Jacobs	do	do	240	do	Do.
Margaret Wilson	N. J	Nurse	600	do	Do.
anny W. Noble	Pa	Cook	480	do	Do.
Edwin Schanandore	Wis	Baker	180	do	Do.

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Carlisle boarding-school—Continued.					
Jennie Wilson	N. J	Hospital cook	$180	July 1, 1888	Oct. 16, 1888
Jennie Black	Ind. T	do	180	Oct. 17, 1888	June 30, 1889
O. T. Harris	Pa	Wagon maker	700	July 1, 1888	Do.
H. Gardner	do	Carpenter	700	do	Do.
Woods A. Walker	do	Tinner	600	do	Do.
T. S. Reighter	do	Tailor	600	do	Do.
George W. Kemp	do	Harness maker	600	do	Do.
W. H. Morrett	do	Shoemaker	540	do	Do.
Samuel A. Jordan	do	Engineer	540	do	Do.
Isaac Forney	do	Assistant engineer	360	do	Do.
B. F. Cornman	do	Farmer	720	do	Dec. 31, 1888
John E. Pollinger	do	do	720	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Oliver Harlin	do	Assistant farmer	480	July 1, 1888	Do.
Phil Norman	do	Band master and painter	500	do	Do.
Mary E. Cornman	do	Dairy manager	180	do	Dec. 31, 1888
Anna C. Pollinger	do	do	180	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
George Foulk	do	Teamster	360	July 1, 1888	Do.
Fisk Goodyear	do	Store-keeper	480	do	Do.

UTAH.

Uintah Agency boarding-school.					
Fannie A. Weeks	Ga	Supt. and principal teacher	1,000	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Al Rueb	Nebr	Industrial teacher	720	do	Mar. 31, 1889
George F. Britt	Utah	do	720	Apr. 15, 1889	June 30, 1889
Allie E. Busby	Iowa	Teacher	720	July 1, 1888	Do.
Mattie D. Blakeslee	Ariz	Matron	600	Oct. 1, 1888	Do.
Rosie Lowe	Iowa	Seamstress	500	Apr. 1, 1889	Do.
Amanda Aman	Colo	Cook	500	Nov. 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Helen F. Smith	Kans	do	500	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Rosie Lowe	Iowa	Laundress	400	July 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Ada Slough	Utah	do	400	Apr. 8, 1889	June 30, 1889

WASHINGTON.

Neah Bay Agency boarding school.					
E. M. Jones	Wash	Supt. and principal teacher	720	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
R. S. Huck, jr	do	Industrial teacher	720	do	Do.
Elmer E. Miller	do	Teacher	480	do	Feb. 28, 1889
R. A. Paddock	do	do	480	Mar. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
E. M. Powell	do	Matron	480	July 1, 1888	Do.
Hattie Weir	do	Cook	300	do	Do.
Kate M. Balch	do	Seamstress	360	do	Do.
Lucy Brown	Pa	Laundress	200	do	Do.
Neah Bay Agency, Quillehute day-school.					
A. W. Smith	Wash	Teacher	500	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Hattie G. Smith	do	Assistant teacher	360	do	Do.
Puyallup Agency, Chehalis boarding-school.					
Edwin L. Chalcraft	do	Supt. and principal teacher	800	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Charles A. Hartsuck	do	Industrial teacher	600	do	Do.
Dora A. Gee	do	Matron	400	do	Jan. 31, 1889
Nancy Rodgers	do	do	400	Feb. 1, 1889	Mar. 10, 1889
Mary A. Williams	do	do	400	Mar. 11, 1889	June 30, 1889
Jane A. Tibbetts	do	Teacher and seamstress	400	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Annie Montgomery	do	do	400	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Rebecca J. Ritchey	do	Cook and laundress	400	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Alice F. Chalcraft	do	do	400	Oct. 1, 1888	Nov. 26, 1888
Mary J. Applegate	do	do	400	Nov. 27, 1888	Mar. 7, 1889
Lottie C. Williams	do	do	400	Mar. 8, 1889	June 30, 1889

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

WASHINGTON—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Puyallup Agency, Chehalis boarding-school—Continued.					
Jim Jack	Wash	Apprentice	$60	July 1, 1888	Aug. 15, 1888
Rob Smith	do	do	60	Aug. 16, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Nancy J. Smith	do	do	60	Oct. 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Phœbe Otook	do	do	60	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Charley Conhepe	do	do	60	July 1, 1888	Do.
Pe. ell Case	do	do	60	do	Mar. 31, 1889
Robby Jack	do	do	60	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Johnny Leslie	do	do	60	July 1, 1888	May 16, 1889
Judie Mollie	do	do	60	May 17, 1889	June 30, 1889
Mosale Bill	do	do	60	July 1, 1888	Do.
Puyallup Agency, Puyallup boarding-school.					
Samuel Motzer	Pa	Supt. and principal teacher	1,000	July 1, 1888	Jan. 24, 1889
Willis R. Hall	N. Y	do	1,000	Jan. 25, 1889	June 30, 1889
Jere Meeker	Wash	Industrial teacher	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Wm. H. Wilton	do	Assistant industrial teacher	500	do	Sept. 15, 1888
John W. Fisher	Pa	do	500	Sept. 16, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
James Bremer	Wash	do	500	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Annie Sitton	do	Teacher	500	July 1, 1888	Dec. 8, 1888
Annie Montgomery	Pa	do	500	Dec. 9, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
Annie Sitton	Wash	do	500	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Mollie Montgomery	do	do	500	July 1, 1888	Feb. 28, 1889
Martha J. Steele	do	do	500	Mar. 11, 1889	June 30, 1889
Alice V. Lowe	do	Matron	600	July 1, 1888	May 8, 1889
Julia A. Babcock	do	do	600	May 9, 1889	June 30, 1889
Clara M. Harmon	do	Cook	400	July 1, 1888	Do.
Ella Lane	do	Assistant cook	150	do	July 22, 1888
Hattie Wilton	do	do	150	July 23, 1888	Aug. 19, 1888
Lizzie Jackson	do	do	150	Aug. 20, 1888	Aug. 31, 1888
Lizzie Arquette	do	do	150	Sept. 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Julia Pe Ell	do	do	150	Oct. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
Laura Moses	do	do	150	Jan. 1, 1889	Mar. 5, 1889
Alice John	do	do	150	Mar. 6, 1889	Mar. 31, 1889
Nancy J. Smith	do	do	150	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Mary A. Williams	do	Seamstress	400	July 1, 1888	Mar. 7, 1889
Mary P. Geiger	do	do	400	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Annie Legge	do	Laundress	300	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Lizzie Jackson	do	do	300	Oct. 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Ellen Brewer	do	do	300	Apr. 1, 1889	Apr. 30, 1889
Ada Sherwood	do	do	300	May 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Jimmy Tom	do	Apprentice	60	July 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Johnny Stamis	do	do	60	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Jennie Sahn	do	do	60	July 1, 1888	Do.
George Jackson	do	do	60	do	Do.
Willie Dick	do	do	60	do	Do.
Louis Napoleon	do	do	60	do	Mar. 31, 1889
Dan Varner	do	do	60	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
George William	do	do	60	Feb. 1, 1889	Do.
Puyallup Agency, S'Kokomish boarding-school.					
Charles N. Winger	Wash	Supt. and principal teacher	800	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
John B. Rodgers	do	Industrial teacher	600	do	Oct. 16, 1888
Hank Robinson	do	do	600	Oct. 17, 1888	Nov. 23, 1888
John B. Rodgers	do	do	600	Nov. 24, 1888	Jan. 31, 1889
John Vint	do	do	600	Feb. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Nettie Winger	do	Teacher and seamstress	400	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Nettie Winger	do	do	400	Jan. 1, 1889	Jan. 31, 1889
Helen J. Clarke	do	do	400	Mar. 4, 1889	June 30, 1889
Nancy J. Rodgers	do	Matron	400	July 1, 1888	Jan. 31, 1889
Nettie A. Winger	do	do	400	Feb. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Ellen Clark	do	Assistant seamstress	150	July 1, 1888	Jan. 31, 1889
Ada Sherwood	do	do	150	Feb. 1, 1889	Apr. 30, 1889
Mary A. Stone	do	Cook and laundress	400	July 1, 1888	Jan. 31, 1889
Ellen Clark	do	do	400	Feb. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Isaac Carl	do	Apprentice	60	July 1, 1888	Do.
Annie Williams	do	do	60	do	Do.
Alice Whitney	do	do	60	do	Do.
Ada Sherwood	do	do	60	do	Jan. 31, 1889
Amos Rose	do	do	60	do	Sept. 30, 1888
Peter Williams	do	do	60	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

WASHINGTON—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
Puyallup Agency, Quinaielt boarding-school.					
R. M. Rylatt	Wash	Industrial teacher	900	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
M. V. Harper	do	Teacher	600	do	Dec. 31, 1888
Margaret W. Harper	do	Matron	360	do	Dec. 1, 1888
Fannie Rylatt	do	do	360	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Olive Harper	do	Cook	300	July 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
Mary J. Henninger	do	do	300	Mar. 1, 1889	June 6, 1889
Puyallup Agency day-school, Jamestown.					
Donald McEdward	Wash	Teacher	660	July 1, 1888	Jan. 1, 1889
John M. Butchart	do	do	660	Jan. 2, 1889	June 30, 1889
Yakima Agency boarding-school.					
T. C. Gordan	Dak	Supt. and principal teacher	1,000	July 1, 1888	July 16, 1888
Samuel Motzer	Wash	do	1,000	Jan. 25, 1889	May 15, 1889
Florence I. Kilgour	Oregon	do	1,000	May 16, 1889	June 30, 1889
Florence I. Kilgour	do	Principal teacher	720	July 1, 1888	May 15, 1889
Mamie W. Priestley	Wis	Teacher	600	do	June 30, 1889
Harry J. Kilgour	Oregon	Industrial teacher	720	do	Do.
Madge Howell	Dak	Matron	600	do	May 8, 1889
Alice V. Lowe	D. C.	do	600	May 9, 1889	June 30, 1889
Susie Hendricks	Wash	Seamstress	500	July 1, 1888	Do.
Celeste Lacy	Oregon	Cook	500	do	Do.
Mary Billy	Wash	Laundress	400	do	Do.

WISCONSIN.

Green Bay Agency, Menomonee boarding-school.					
Pricilla McIntyre	Wis	Supt. and principal teacher	720	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Edward Venus	do	Industrial teacher	600	do	Do.
Louis Sasse	do	Assistant industrial teacher	400	do	Do.
Vincentia Coughlin	do	Teacher	400	do	Do.
Annie Jennings	do	do	400	Oct. 1, 1888	Do.
Angela O'Callaghan	do	do	400	May 1, 1889	Do.
Catherine O'Toole	do	Matron	400	July 1, 1888	Do.
Angela O'Callaghan	do	Assistant Matron	240	do	April 30, 1889
Pauline Hern	do	do	240	May 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Sarah Kennedy	do	Seamstress	240	July 1, 1888	Do.
Margaret Amel	do	Cook	240	Aug. 1, 1888	Do.
Fredrica Hopp	do	Laundress	240	July 1, 1888	Do.
Philip Heim	do	Shoemaker	450	do	Do.
Thomas Bradnock	do	Carpenter	600	do	Feb. 28, 1889
Peter Danielson	do	do	600	Mar. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Green Bay Agency day-schools.					
Employes at seven day-schools:					
E. A. Goodnough	Wis	Teacher	400	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Robert G. Pike	do	do	400	Oct. 1, 1888	Do.
Martin O'Brien	do	do	300	July 1, 1888	Do.
Mary Burnes	do	do	300	do	Do.
Ophelia Wheelock	do	do	300	do	Jan. 31, 1889
Richard S. Powless	do	do	300	Feb. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Peter Powless	do	do	300	July 1, 1888	Do.
A. W. Williams	do	do	300	do	Oct. 15, 1888
Alice Evans	do	do	300	Oct. 22, 1888	April 30, 1889
Thomas K. Fisher	Minn	do	400	May 1, 1889	June 30, 1889

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

WISCONSIN—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
La Pointe Agency day-schools.					
Employés at five day-schools:					
Clara Allen	Wis	Teacher	$800	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Clara Allen	do	do	800	Nov. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
James Dobie	do	do	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Nellie E. Peck	Minn	do	600	do	Do.
Charles McCabe	do	do	800	do	Do.
Minnie McCabe	do	Assistant teacher	250	do	Do.
John A. McFarland	do	Teacher	480	Dec. 17, 1888	Do.

WYOMING.

Shoshone Agency, Wind River boarding-school.					
Nathan D. Mash	Ala	Supt. and principal teacher	900	July 1, 1888	Sept. 1, 1888
F. G. Downman	Tex	do	900	Oct. 15, 1888	Apr. 5, 1889
M. C. Swan	Pa	do	900	May 2, 1889	June 30, 1889
D. A. Slaughter	Va	Industrial teacher	800	July 1, 1888	Jan. 20, 1889
Troy L. Jones	Wyo	do	800	Jan. 25, 1889	Mar. 20, 1889
George H. Mason	Utah	do	800	Apr. 19, 1889	Apr. 30, 1889
D. A. Slaughter	Va	do	800	May 28, 1889	June 30, 1889
Sumner Black Coal	Wyo	Assistant industrial teacher	180	July 1, 1888	Do.
F. B. Wrisley	do	Teacher	500	do	Apr. 5, 1889
A. M. Jones	do	do	500	do	Do.
Annie Runyan	Pa	do	500	May 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Ella M. Buckley	do	do	500	do	Do.
Josie Sullivan	Wyo	Matron	720	July 1, 1888	Apr. 5, 1889
Lillie Burns	do	do	720	Apr. 6, 1889	May 3, 1889
M. J. Runyan	Pa	do	720	May 4, 1889	June 30, 1889
Mary Lanigan	Wyo	Assistant matron	480	July 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Nellie Truby	Pa	do	480	May 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Bethany A. Norton	Wyo	Seamstress	400	Sept. 10, 1888	Apr. 5, 1889
Rebecca Buttorf	Pa	do	400	May 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Daisey	Wyo	Laundress	400	July 1, 1888	Apr. 30, 1889
Pretty Woman	Dak	do	400	May 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
C. E. McDowell	Wyo	Cook	720	July 1, 1888	Aug. 12, 1888
John R. Burns	do	do	720	Aug. 13, 1888	June 30, 1889
George Shakespeare	do	Assistant cook	180	July 1, 1888	Do.
Phillip Vetter	do	Carpenter	840	do	Jan. 21, 1889
David Paine	N. Y	do	840	Mar. 2, 1889	June 30, 1889

INDIAN LEGISLATION PASSED DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.*

CHAP. 18.—An act granting to Citrous Water Company right of way across Papago Indian Reservation in Maricopa County, Arizona.

January 1, 1889.

[25 Stat., p. 639.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Citrous Water Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, and transacting business in the Territory of Arizona, is hereby granted the right of way, one hundred feet in width, across, through, and out of township south five, range west five, Gila and Salt River base and meridian, the said described land being a part of the Papago Indian Reservation in Maricopa County, Arizona, for the sole purpose of constructing a ditch or canal, to be used in conveying water across said reservation for use in irrigating lands and supplying water to owners of land below: *Provided*, That so long as said reservation shall continue for the use and occupation of said Indians, said Indians shall, free of cost, be supplied with water from said ditch or canal in such quantity and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and that reasonable compensation only, subject at all times to the control of Congress, shall be charged to those supplied with water for use upon land held under the United States: *Provided further*, That said right of way herein granted shall not be mortgaged, sold, transferred, or assigned except for the purposes of construction: *And provided further*, That unless said canal for which this right of way is granted be completed within two years after the approval of this act the provisions of this act shall be null and void.

Citrous Water Company may construct irrigating ditch through Papago Indian Reservation, Ariz.

Provisos.

Indians to receive water free.

Not to be sold, etc.

Commencement and completion.

SEC. 2. This act, and all rights acquired under the same, shall be subject at all times to modification, revocation, amendment, or repeal by Congress.

Amendment.

Approved, January 1, 1889.

CHAP. 24.—An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota.

January 14, 1889.

[25 Stats., p. 642.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and directed, within sixty days after the passage of this act, to designate and appoint three commissioners, one of whom shall be a citizen of Minnesota, whose duty it shall be, as soon as practicable after their appointment, to negotiate with all the different bands or tribes of Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota for the complete cession and relinquishment in writing of all their title and interest in and to all the reservations of said Indians in the State of Minnesota, except the White Earth and Red Lake Reservations, and to all and so much of these two reservations as in the judgment of said commission is not required to make and fill the allotments required by this and existing acts, and shall not have been reserved by the Commissioners for said purposes, for the purposes and upon the terms hereinafter stated; and such cession and relinquishment shall be deemed sufficient as to each of said several reservations, except as to the Red Lake Reservation, if made and assented to in writing by two-thirds of the male adults over eighteen years of age of the band or tribe of Indians occupying and belonging to such reservations; and as to the Red Lake Reservation the cession and relinquishment shall be deemed sufficient if made and assented to in like manner by two-thirds of the male adults of all the Chippewa Indians in

Chippewa Indians of Minnesota.

Commissioners to negotiate for relinquishment of lands to be appointed.

Lands excepted.

Assent of tribes.

*This does not include items of appropriations for the Indian service unless they involve new legislation.

Minnesota; and provided that all agreements therefor shall be approved by the President of the United States before taking effect: *Provided further*, That in any case where an allotment in severalty has heretofore been made to any Indian of land upon any of said reservations, he shall not be deprived thereof or disturbed therein except by his own individual consent separately and previously given, in such form and manner as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. And for the purpose of ascertaining whether the proper number of Indians yield and give their assent as aforesaid, and for the purpose of making the allotments and payments hereinafter mentioned, the said commissioners shall, while engaged in securing such cession and relinquishment as aforesaid and before completing the same, make an accurate census of each tribe or band, classifying them into male and female adults, and male and female minors; and the minors into those who are orphans and those who are not orphans, giving the exact numbers of each class, and making such census in duplicate lists, one of which shall be filed with the Secretary of the Interior, and the other with the official head of the band or tribe; and the acceptance and approval of such cession and relinquishment by the President of the United States shall be deemed full and ample proof of the assent of the Indians, and shall operate as a complete extinguishment of the Indian title without any other or further act or ceremony whatsoever for the purposes and upon the terms in this act provided.

Proviso.

Allottees not to be disturbed.

Census to be taken.

Assent to extinguish Indian title.

Bond and oath of commissioners.

SEC. 2. That the said commissioners shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties each give a bond to the United States in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duties under this act, and they shall also each take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to faithfully discharge the duties of their office, which bonds and oaths shall be filed with the Secretary of the Interior. Said commissioners shall be entitled to a compensation of ten dollars per day for each day actually employed in the discharge of their duties, and for their actual traveling expenses and board, not exceeding three dollars per day. Said commissioners shall also be authorized to employ a competent interpreter while engaged in the performance of their duties, at a compensation and allowance to be fixed by them, not in excess of that allowed to each of them under this act.

Compensation.

Interpreter.

Removal of Indians to White Earth Reservation.

SEC. 3. That as soon as the census has been taken, and the cession and relinquishment has been obtained, approved, and ratified, as specified in in section one of this act, all of said Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota, except those on the Red Lake Reservation, shall, under the direction of said commissioners, be removed to and take up their residence on the White Earth Reservation, and, thereupon, there shall, as soon as practicable, under the direction of said commissioners, be allotted lands in severalty to the Red Lake Indians on Red Lake Reservation, and to all the other of said Indians on White Earth Reservation, in conformity with the act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled, "An act for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes"; and all allotments heretofore made to any of said Indians on the White Earth Reservation are hereby ratified and confirmed with the like tenure and condition prescribed for all allotments under this act: *Provided, however*, That the amount heretofore allotted to any Indian on White Earth Reservation shall be deducted from the amount of allotment to which he or she is entitled under this act: *Provided further*, That any of the Indians residing on any of said reservations may, in his discretion, take his allotment in severalty under this act on the reservation where he lives at the time of the removal herein provided for is affected, instead of being removed to and taking such allotment on White Earth Reservation.

Allotment of lands on Red Lake Reservation.

Vol. 24, p. 388.

Prior allotments confirmed.

Provisos.

Deductions.

Allotments on other reservations.

Survey of ceded

SEC. 4. That as soon as the cession and relinquishment of said Indian title has been obtained and approved as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the General Land Office to cause the lands so ceded to the United States to be surveyed in the manner provided by law for the survey of public lands, and as soon as practicable after such survey has been made, and the report, field-notes, and plats thereof filed in the General Land Office, and duly approved by the Commissioner thereof, the said Secretary of the Interior, upon notice of the completion of

such surveys, shall appoint a sufficient number of competent and experienced examiners, in order that the work may be done within a reasonable time, who shall go upon said lands thus surveyed and personally make a careful, complete, and thorough examination of the same by forty-acre lots, for the purpose of ascertaining on which lots or tracts there is standing or growing pine timber, which tracts on which pine timber is standing or growing for the purposes of this act shall be termed "pine lands," the minutes of such examination to be at the time entered in books provided for that purpose, showing with particularity, the amount and quality of all pine timber standing or growing on any lot or tract, the amount of such pine timber to be estimated by feet in the manner usual in estimating such timber, which estimates and reports of all such examinations shall be filed with the Commissioner of the General Land Office as a part of the permanent records thereof, and thereupon that officer shall cause to be made a list of all such pine lands, describing each forty-acre lot or tract thereof separately, and opposite each such description he shall place the actual cash value of the same, according to his best judgment and information, but such valuation shall not be at a rate of less than three dollars per thousand feet, board measure of the pine timber thereon, and thereupon such lists of lands so appraised shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for approval, modification, or rejection, as he may deem proper. If the appraisals are rejected as a whole, then the Secretary of the Interior shall substitute a new appraisal and the same or original list as approved or modified shall be filed with the Commissioner of the General Land Office as the appraisal of said lands, and as constituting the minimum price for which said lands may be sold, as hereinafter provided, but in no event shall said pine lands be appraised at a rate of less than three dollars per thousand feet board measure of the pine timber thereon. Duplicate lists of said lands as appraised, together with copies of the field-notes, surveys, and minutes of examinations shall be filed and kept in the office of the register of the land office of the district within which said lands may be situated, and copies of said lists with the appraisals shall be furnished to any person desiring the same upon application to the Commissioner of the General Land Office or to the register of said local land office.

Subdivision into forty-acre lots.

"Pine lands."

Minimum valuations.

New appraisals.

Lists to be filed.

The compensation of the examiners so provided for in this section shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, but in no event shall exceed the sum of six dollars per day for each person so employed, including all expenses.

Pay of examiners.

All other lands acquired from the said Indians on said reservations other than pine lands are for the purposes of this act termed "agricultural lands."

"Agricultural lands."

SEC. 5. That after the survey, examination, and appraisals of said pine lands has been fully completed they shall be proclaimed as in market and offered for sale in the following manner: The Commissioner of the General Land Office shall cause notices to be inserted once in each week for four successive weeks in one newspaper of general circulation published in Minneapolis, Saint Paul, Duluth, and Crookston, Minnesota; Chicago, Illinois; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Detroit, Michigan; Philadelphia and Williamsport, Pennsylvania; and Boston, Massachusetts, of the sale of said lands at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the local land office of the district within which said lands are located, said notice to state the time and place and terms of such sale. At such sale said lands shall be offered in forty-acre parcels, except in case of fractions containing either more or less than forty acres, which shall be sold entire. In no event shall any parcel be sold for a less sum than its appraised value. The residue of such lands remaining unsold after such public offering shall thereafter be subject to private sale for cash at the appraised value of the same upon application at the local land office.

Sale of pine lands.

Advertisement.

Auction sale.

Private sale.

SEC. 6. That when any of the agricultural lands on said reservation not allotted under this act nor reserved for the future use of said Indians have been surveyed, the Secretary of the Interior shall give thirty days' notice through at least one newspaper published at Saint Paul and Crookston, in the State of Minnesota, and, at the expiration of thirty days, the said agricultural lands so surveyed, shall be disposed of by the United States to actual settlers only under the provisions of the homestead law:

Sale of agricultural lands.

To be sold under homestead law.

Provisos. *Provided*, That each settler under and in accordance with the provision of said homestead laws shall pay to the United States for the land so
Price, etc. taken by him the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each and every acre, in five equal annual payments, and shall be entitled to a patent therefor only at the expiration of five years from the date of entry, according to said homestead laws, and after the full payment of said one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre therefor, and due proof of occupancy for said period of five years; and any conveyance of said lands so taken as a homestead, or any contract touching the same, prior
Prior entries not disturbed. to the date of final entry, shall be null and void: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be held to authorize the sale or other disposal under its provision of any tract upon which there is a subsisting, valid, pre-emption or homestead entry, but any such entry shall be proceeded with under the regulations and decisions in force at the date of its allowance, and, if found regular and valid, patents shall issue thereon: *Pro-*
Second entries. *vided*, That any person who has not heretofore had the benefit of the homestead or pre-emption law, and who has failed from any cause to perfect the title to a tract of land heretofore entered by him under either of said laws, may make a second homestead entry under the provisions of this act.

Funds to be deposited to credit of Chippewas. SEC. 7. That all money accruing from the disposal of said lands in conformity with the provisions of this act shall, after deducting all the expenses of making the census, of obtaining the cession and relinquishment, of making the removal and allotments, and of completing the surveys and appraisals, in this act provided, be placed in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of all the Chippewa Indians in the State
Interest. of Minnesota as a permanent fund, which shall draw interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable annually for the period of fifty years, after the allotments provided for in this act have been made, and which interest and permanent fund shall be expended for the benefit of
Distribution of interest. said Indians in manner following: One-half of said interest shall, during the said period of fifty years, except in the cases hereinafter otherwise provided, be annually paid in cash in equal shares to the heads of families and guardians of orphan minors for their use; and one-fourth of said interest shall, during the same period and with the like exception, be annually paid in cash in equal shares per capita to all other classes of said Indians; and the remaining one-fourth of said interest shall, during the said period of fifty years, under the direction of the Secretary of the
Schools. Interior, be devoted exclusively to the establishment and maintenance of a system of free schools among said Indians, in their midst and for their benefit; and at the expiration of the said fifty years, the said permanent fund shall be divided and paid to all of said Chippewa Indians and their
Proviso. issue then living, in cash, in equal shares: *Provided*, That Congress may,
Advances, from principal. in its discretion, from time to time, during the said period of fifty years, appropriate, for the purpose of promoting civilization and self-support among the said Indians, a portion of said principal sum, not exceeding
Anticipating interest. five per centum thereof. The United States shall, for the benefit of said Indians, advance to them as such interest as aforesaid the sum of ninety thousand dollars annually, counting from the time when the removal and allotments provided for in this act shall have been made, until such time as said permanent fund, exclusive of the deductions hereinbefore provided for, shall equal or exceed the sum of three million dollars, less
Aids to farming. any actual interest that may in the meantime accrue from accumulations of said permanent fund; the payments of such interest to be made yearly in advance, and, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, may, as to three-fourths thereof, during the first five years be expended in procuring live-stock, teams, farming implements, and seed for such of the Indians to the extent of their shares as are fit and desire to engage in
Re-imbursement. farming, but as to the rest, in cash; and whenever said permanent fund shall exceed the sum of three million dollars the United States shall be fully reimbursed out of such excess, for all the advances of interest made as herein contemplated and other expenses hereunder.

Appropriation. SEC. 8. That the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay for procuring the cession and relinquishment, making the census, surveys, appraisals, removal and allotments, and the first annual payment of interest herein

contemplated and provided for, which money shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in conformity with the provisions of this act. A detailed statement of which expenses, except the interest aforesaid, shall be reported to Congress when the expenditures shall be completed.

Statement to be made.

Approved, January 14, 1889.

CHAP. 49.—An act granting the right of way through certain lands in the State of Minnesota to the Moorhead, Leech Lake and Northern Railway Company.

January 16, 1889.

[25 Stats., p. 647.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way is hereby granted, as hereinafter set forth, to the Moorhead, Leech Lake, Duluth and Northern Railroad Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, for railroad purposes, through the lands in northern Minnesota set apart for the use of the White Earth band of Chippewas, by treaty dated March nineteenth, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and Executive orders of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, and July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, commonly known as the White Earth Indian Reservation.

Moorhead, Leech Lake, Duluth and Northern Railroad Company granted right of way through White Earth Reservation, Minn.

Vol. 16, p. 720.

That the line of said railroad shall extend from the city of Moorhead by the most convenient and practicable route in a northeasterly direction through Clay County; thence in an easterly direction through a portion of Becker County; thence into and through the White Earth Indian Reservation, passing Flat Lake and through another portion of Becker County; thence through Hubbard, Cass, Aitkin, and Saint Louis Counties to Duluth.

Location.

SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use for all purposes of a railway, and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Indian Reservation, and to take and use a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet, in addition to right of way, for stations, for every ten miles of road, with the right to use such additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the roadbed, not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of the right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *Provided further*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company, and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used such portion shall revert to the said band or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken or to the individual allottees, or both, as the case may be.

Width.

Provisos.

Stations.

Lands not to be sold, etc.

Reversion.

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual allottees of said tribe full compensation shall be made to such allottees for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any allottee, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisement of three disinterested referees, to be appointed, one (who shall act as chairman) by the President of the United States, one of the chief of said tribe, and one by said railroad company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take and subscribe, before a district judge, clerk of a district court, or United States commissioner, an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award to and filed with the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days from the completion thereof; and a majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the absence of a member, after due notice. And upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President, the vacancy shall be filled by the district judge of the United States district court for the State of Minnesota, upon the application of the other party. The chairman of the said board

Compensation to allottees.

Appraisement. Referees.

Substitution.

shall appoint the time and place for all hearings, within said reservation.

Pay of referees. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this act, with mileage at five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the courts of the United States. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award, and be paid by such railroad company. In case the referees can not agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after the making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the United States district court held at Duluth or Saint Paul, Minnesota, which court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject matter of said petition according to the laws of said State provided for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes. If upon the hearing of said appeal the judgment of the court shall be for a larger sum than the award of the referees, then the costs of said appeal shall be adjudged against the railroad company. If the judgment of the courts shall be for the same sum as the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the appellant. If the judgment of the court shall be for a smaller sum than the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the party claiming damages. When proceedings have been commenced in court, the railway company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of the railroad.

Witness, etc., fees.

Appeal.

Awarding costs on appeal.

Commencement.

Freight rates. SEC. 4. That said railroad company shall not charge the inhabitants of said reservation a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the State of Minnesota for services or transportation of the same kind: *Provided*, That Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate at all times the cost of such transportation by said railway or said company whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another, or shall extend into more than one State: *Provided, however*, That the rate of such transportation of passengers, local or interstate, shall not exceed the rate above expressed: *And provided further*, That said railway company shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide; and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.

Provisos.

Right to regulate reserved.

Maximum.

Mails.

Additional compensation to tribes. SEC. 5. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of said tribe, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to compensation provided for in this act for property taken and damages done to individual occupants by the construction of the railway, for each mile of railway that it may construct in said Territory, said payments to be made in installments of five hundred dollars as each ten miles of road is graded: *Provided*, That if the council of said tribe shall, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location as set forth in section six of this act, dissent from the allowances provided for in this section, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to such tribe under the provisions of this act shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual allottees of lands, with the right of appeal to the courts upon the same terms, conditions, and requirements as therein provided: *Provided further*, That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by said railway company for said dissenting nation or tribe shall be in lieu of the compensation that said nation or tribe would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provision. Said company shall also pay, so long as said reservation is owned and occupied by said Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in the said reservation.

Provisos.

Appeal of council as to allowance.

Award to be in lieu of compensation.

Annual rental.

Apportionment. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this act shall be apportioned by him, in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force or hereinafter enacted between the United States and said tribe, according to the number of miles of railway that may be constructed by said railway company through their lands: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied

Proviso.

and possessed by said tribe, to impose such additional taxes upon said railroad as it may deem just and proper for their benefit. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act. Taxation.

SEC. 6. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located line through said reservation to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed with the chief of the said tribe and with the agent in charge of the tribe; and after the filing of said maps no claims for a subsequent settlement and improvement upon the right of way shown by said maps shall be valid as against said company: *Provided*, That when a map showing any portion of said railway company's located line is filed as herein provided for, said company shall commence grading said located line within six months thereafter, or such location shall be void, and said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior in sections of twenty-five miles before construction of any such section shall be begun. Maps to be filed. *Proviso.* Commencing work.

SEC. 7. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said road shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon such right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws, and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with said intercourse laws. Employees may reside on right of way.

SEC. 8. That the United States circuit and district courts for the district of Minnesota, and such other courts as may be authorized by Congress, shall have, without reference to the amount in controversy, concurrent jurisdiction over all controversies arising between said company and said tribe or the individual allottees in said tribe and said company; and the civil jurisdiction of said courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian reservation, without distinction as to citizenship of the parties, so far as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. Jurisdiction of courts.

SEC. 9. That said railway company shall complete their railway through said reservation within three years after the passage of this act, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; and it shall not be necessary in such case, for the forfeiture to be declared by judicial process or legislative enactment; that said railroad company shall construct and maintain continually all road and highway crossings and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may may be, by the proper authorities, laid out across the same. Commencement and completion. Crossings, etc.

SEC. 10. That the said railway company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from said Indian tribe any further grant of land, or its occupancy, than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act. Condition of acceptance. *Proviso.* Violation to forfeit.

SEC. 11. That all mortgages executed by said railway company conveying any portion of its railroad, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said reservation, shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and property of said company as therein expressed. Record of mortgages.

SEC. 12. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act; and the right of way herein and hereby granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any form whatever prior to the construction and completion of the road, except as to mortgages or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof. Amendment, etc.

Approved, January 16, 1889.

February 12, 1889. CHAP. 134.—An act granting to the Big Horn Southern Railroad Company a right of way through a part of the Crow Indian Reservation in Montana Territory.

[25 Stats., p. 660.]

Big Horn Southern Railroad Company granted right of way through Crow Indian Reservation, Montana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a right of way is hereby granted, as hereinafter set forth, to the Big Horn Southern Railroad Company, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the Territory of Montana, for the construction, operation, and maintenance of its railroad, telegraph, and telephone line through the lands set apart for the use of the Crow Indians, and commonly known as the Crow Indian Reservation, beginning at a point on the Northern Pacific Railroad, in the vicinity of the mouth of the Big Horn River, in Yellowstone County, Montana Territory; thence by the most practicable route up said Big Horn River to or near the mouth of the Little Big Horn River; thence up said Little Big Horn River to or near the mouth of Owl Creek; thence up said creek to and across the southern boundary-line of said reservation.

Location.

Width.

Buildings, etc.

Stations.

SEC. 2. That the right of way hereby granted to said company shall be seventy-five feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad, as aforesaid; and said company shall also have the right to take from said lands adjacent to the line of said road material, stone, earth, and timber necessary for the construction of said railroad; also ground adjacent to said right of way for station buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and water-stations, not to exceed in amount three hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, to the extent of one station for each ten miles of its road, except at the terminus of said road at a point on the Northern Pacific Railroad in the vicinity of the mouth of the Big Horn River, Yellowstone County, Montana, and at such point not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres, or so much thereof as the Secretary of the Interior shall decide to be reasonably necessary for terminal facilities.

Compensation.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid the Indians for such right of way, and grounds adjacent thereto, as provided in section two, and provide the time and manner for the payment thereof; and also to ascertain and fix the amount of compensation to be made individual members of the tribe for damages sustained by them by reason of the construction of said road; but no right of way shall vest in said railroad company in or to any of the right of way herein provided for until plats thereof, made upon actual survey for the definite location of such railroad, and including the points for station buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and water-stations, shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, which approval shall be made in writing and be open for the inspection of any party interested therein, and until the compensation aforesaid has been fixed and paid; and the surveys, construction, and operation of such railroad shall be conducted with due regard for the rights of the Indians and in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may make to carry out this provision: *Provided*, That the President of the United States may, in his discretion, require that the consent of the Indians to said right of way shall be obtained by said railroad company, in such manner as he may prescribe, before any right under this act shall accrue to said company.

Surveys, etc., to be approved by Secretary of the Interior.

Proviso.

Consent of Indians.

Not assignable.

SEC. 4. That said company shall not assign or transfer or mortgage this right of way for any purpose whatever until said road shall be completed through that part of said reservation through which it shall be constructed: *Provided*, That the company may mortgage said franchise, together with the rolling stock, for money to construct and complete said road: *And provided further*, That the right granted herein shall be lost and forfeited by said company unless the road is constructed and in running order through said reservation on said line within two years from the passage of this act, or if the consent of the Indians is required under the terms of the proviso to section three of this act, then within two years from the date when such consent shall be obtained as provided in section three of this act.

Proviso.

Mortgage.

Commencement and completion.

Condition of acceptance.

SEC. 5. That the said railroad company shall accept this right of way upon the expressed condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking toward the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian tribes any

further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railroad company under this act.

Proviso. Violation to forfeit.

SEC. 6. That said railroad company shall have the right to survey and locate its road immediately after the passage of this act.

Survey.

SEC. 7. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

Amendment, etc.

Approved, February 12, 1889.

CHAP. 152.—An act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved February eighteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight.

February 13, 1889.
[25 Stats., p. 668.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section one of the act entitled "An act to authorize the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved February eighteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, be, and hereby is, amended to read as follows:

Right of way. Choctaw Coal and Railway Company in Indian Territory. Vol. 25, p. 35.

"That the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Minnesota, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway and telegraph and telephone line through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point on Red River (the southern boundary-line), at the bluff known as Rocky Cliff, in the Indian Territory, and running thence by the most feasible and practicable route through the said Indian Territory to a point on the east boundary-line, immediately contiguous to the west boundary-line of the State of Arkansas; also, a branch line of railway to be constructed from the most suitable point on said main line for obtaining a feasible and practicable route in a westerly or northwesterly direction to the leased coal veins of said Choctaw Coal and Railway Company, in Tobucksey County, Choctaw Nation, and thence by the most feasible and practicable route to an intersection with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway at the most convenient point between Halifax Station and Ear Creek, otherwise known as the north fork of the Canadian River; with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turn-outs, branches, and sidings and extensions as said company may deem it in their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for."

Change in location.

Approved, February 13, 1889.

CHAP. 172.—An act in relation to dead and fallen timber on Indian lands.

February 16, 1889.
[25 Stats., p. 673.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States may from year to year in his discretion under such regulations as he may prescribe authorize the Indians residing on reservations or allotments, the fee to which remains in the United States, to fell, cut, remove, sell or otherwise dispose of the dead timber standing or fallen, on such reservation or allotment for the sole benefit of such Indian or Indians. But whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that such timber has been killed, burned, girdled, or otherwise injured for the purpose of securing its sale under this act then in that case such authority shall not be granted.

Indian lands. Disposal of dead and fallen timber.

Approved, February 16, 1889.

February 23, 1889. CHAP. 202.—An act granting the right of way to the Yankton and Missouri Valley Railway Company through the Yankton Indian Reservation in Dakota.

[25 Stats., p. 684.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Yankton and Missouri Valley Railway Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the Territory of Dakota, its successors or assigns, are hereby invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway, telegraph, and telephone line through the Yankton Indian Reservation in said Territory, beginning at any point to be selected by said railway company on the east line of said reservation between the northeast corner thereof and a point one mile south of the junction of the west fork of Choteau Creek with the east fork thereof, and running thence westerly or northwesterly through said reservation, but at no point farther than fifteen miles to the south of the northernly boundary thereof: *Provided*, That if said right of way be so located as to begin on the eastern boundary of said reservation at any point south of said fifteen-mile limit, it shall run thence northwesterly so as to come within said fifteen-mile limit at some point not more than ten miles westward from the eastern line of said reservation.

Yankton and Missouri Valley Railway Company granted right of way through Yankton Indian Reservation, Dak.

Location.

Proviso. Alternate location.

Width.

SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use for all purposes of a railway, and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through said reservation, and to take and use a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet in addition to right of way, for stations, for every ten miles of road, with the right to use such additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road-bed, not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *Provided further*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company, its successors or assigns, and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used, such portion shall revert to the Indians of said reservation, or, in case they shall have ceased to occupy the same, to the United States: *And provided further*, That before any such lands shall be taken for the purposes aforesaid the consent of the Indians thereto shall be obtained in a manner satisfactory to the President of the United States.

Stations, etc.

Provisos. Limit.

Not to be sold, etc.

Consent of Indians.

Compensation for property taken.

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the said Indians, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway, the amount of such compensation to be ascertained and determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, and to be subject to his final approval.

Freight rates.

SEC. 4. That said railroad company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the Territory of Dakota for services or transportation of the same kind: *Provided*, That passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed three cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway, and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines, until a State government or governments shall exist in said Territory within the limits of which said railway, or a part thereof, shall be located; and then such State government or governments shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freights within their respective limits by said railway; but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate at all times the cost of such transportation by said railway or said company whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another, or shall extend into more than one State: *Provided, however*, That the rate of such transportation of passengers, local or interstate, shall not exceed the rate above expressed: *And provided further*, That said railway company shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide; and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.

Provisos. Passenger rates.

Regulation of charges.

Maximum rates.

Mails.

Payment to Indians on reservation.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the Indians of said reservation, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to compensation provided for in this act for property taken and damages done to individual occupants by the construction of the railway, for each mile of railway that it may construct in said reservation, said payments to be made in installments of five hundred dollars as each ten miles of road is graded. Said company shall also pay, so long as that part of said reservation through which said right of way may be located is owned and occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in the said reservation. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this act shall be expended by him, in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force, for the benefit of said Indians or be paid to them as to him shall seem best: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said Indians, to impose such additional taxes upon said railroad as it may deem just and proper for their benefit; and any State hereafter formed through which said railway shall have been established may exercise the like power as to such part of said railway as may lie within its limits. Such railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act.

Annual rent.

Proviso.

Additional taxes.

Secretary of Interior to approve location, etc.

SEC. 6. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located line through and station grounds upon said Indian reservation to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and that said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior before any grading or construction on any section or part of said located line shall be begun: *Provided*, That said railway shall be located, constructed, and operated with a due regard for the rights of the Indians, and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe.

Proviso.

Regulations.

Employees may reside on right of way.

SEC. 7. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said road shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon such right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws, and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with said intercourse laws.

Completion.

SEC. 8. That said railway shall be built through said reservation within four years after the passage of this act, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; and that said railway company shall fence and keep fenced all such portions of its road as may run through any improved lands of the Indians, and also shall construct and maintain continually all road and highway crossings and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

Crossings etc.

Condition of acceptance.

SEC. 9. That the said company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any efforts looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indians any further grant of lands, or its occupancy, than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

Proviso.

Violation to forfeit.

Mortgages.

SEC. 10. That all mortgages executed by said railway company conveying any portion of its railroad, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said reservation, shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and property of said company as therein expressed.

Amendment, etc.

Right not assignable.

SEC. 11. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act, and the right of way herein and hereby granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any form whatever prior to the construction and completion of the road, except mortgages or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof.

Bond.

SEC. 12. That said railway company shall execute a bond to the United States, to be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, in

the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, for the use and benefit of the Indians of said reservation, conditioned for the due payment of any and all damages which may accrue by reason of the killing or maiming of any Indian belonging to said reservation, or of their live-stock, in the construction or operation of said railway, or by reason of fires originating thereby; the damages in all cases, in the event of failure by the railway company to effect an amicable settlement with the parties in interest, to be recovered in any court of the Territory of Dakota having jurisdiction of the amount claimed, upon suit or action instituted by the proper United States attorney in the name of the United States: *Provided*, That all moneys so recovered by the United States attorney under the provisions of this section shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States, to be placed to the credit of the particular Indian or Indians entitled to the same, and to be paid to him or them, or otherwise expended for his or their benefit, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Litigation.

Proviso.

Moneys recovered.

Approved, February 23, 1889.

February 23, 1889.

[25 Stats., p. 687.]

CHAP. 203.—An act to accept and ratify the agreement submitted by the Shoshones, Bannocks, and Sheepeaters of the Fort Hall and Lemhi Reservation in Idaho May fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

Fort Hall and Lemhi Indian Reservations, Idaho.

Whereas certain of the chiefs of the Shoshone, Bannock, and Sheepeater tribes of Indians have agreed upon and submitted to the Secretary of the Interior an agreement for the sale of a portion of their lands in the Territory of Idaho, their settlement upon lands in severalty, and for other purposes: Therefore,

Agreement with Shoshone and Bannack Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said agreement be, and the same is hereby, accepted, ratified, and confirmed. Said agreement is assented to by a duly-certified majority of the adult male Indians of the Shoshone and Bannack tribes occupying or interested in the lands of the Fort Hall Reservation, in conformity with the eleventh article of the treaty with the Shoshones and Bannacks of July third, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight (fifteenth Statutes at Large, page six hundred and seventy), and in words and figures as follows, namely:

Vol. 15, p. 670.

Surrender of Lemhi Reservation.

First. The chiefs and head men of the Shoshones, Bannacks, and Sheepeaters of the Lemhi Agency hereby agree to surrender their reservation at Lemhi, and to remove and settle upon the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho, and to take up lands in severalty of that reservation as hereinafter provided.

Surrender of part of Fort Hall Reservation.

Second. The chiefs and head men of the Shoshones and Bannacks of Fort Hall hereby agree to the settlement of the Lemhi Indians upon the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho, and they agree to cede to the United States the following territory, namely: Beginning where the north line of township nine south intersects with the eastern line of their reservation; thence west with the extension of said line to the Port Neuf River; thence down and with Port Neuf River to where said township line crosses the same; thence west with said line to Marsh Creek; thence up Marsh Creek to where the north line of township number ten south intersects with the same; thence west with said line to the western boundary of said reservation; thence south and with the boundaries of said reservation to the beginning, including also such quantity of the north side of Port Neuf River as H. O. Harkness may be entitled to under existing law, the same to be conformed to the public surveys, so as to include the improvements of said Harkness.

Payment to be made.

Third. In view of the cessions contained in the above articles the United States agrees to pay to the Lemhi Indians the sum of four thousand dollars per annum for twenty years and to the Fort Hall Indians the sum of six thousand dollars per annum for twenty years, the same to be in addition to any sums to which the above-named Indians are now entitled by treaty, and all provisions of existing treaties, so far as they relate to funds, to remain in full force and effect.

Allotments.

Fourth. Allotments in severalty of the remaining lands on the Fort Hall Reservation shall be made as follows:

To each head of family not more than one-quarter of a section, with an additional quantity of grazing land, not exceeding one-quarter of a section.

To each single person over eighteen years, and each other person under eighteen years now living, or may be born prior to said allotments, not more than one-eighth, with an additional quantity of grazing land, not exceeding one-eighth of a section; all allotments to be made with the advice of the agent of the said Indians, or such other person as the Secretary of the Interior may designate for that purpose, upon the selections of the Indians, heads of families selecting for their minor children and the agent making allotments for each orphan child.

Survey of Fort Hall Reservation.

Fifth. The Government of the United States shall cause the lands of the Fort Hall Reservation above named to be properly surveyed and divided among the said Indians in severalty and in the proportions hereinbefore mentioned, and shall issue patents to them respectively therefor so soon as the necessary laws are passed by Congress. The title to be acquired thereto by the Indians shall not be subject to alienation, lease or incumbrance, either by voluntary conveyance of the grantee or his heirs, or by the judgment, order or decree of any court, or subject to taxation of any character, but shall be and remain inalienable, and not subject to taxation for the period of twenty-five years, and until such time thereafter as the President may see fit to remove the restriction, which shall be incorporated in the patent.

Done at the city of Washington this fourteenth day of May, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

Signatures.

TEN DOY, his x mark.
TESEDEMIT, his x mark.
GROUSE PETE, his x mark.
JACK GIBSON, his x mark.
TI HEE, his x mark.
CAPTAIN JIM, his x mark.
JACK TEN DOY, his x mark.

Witnesses:
J. F. STOEK.
JOS. T. BENDER.
A. F. GENTES.
CHARLES RAINEY,
Acting Interpreter.
JOHN A. WRIGHT,
United States Indian Agent.

Allotment in severalty to Indians on Fort Hall Reservation.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be surveyed a sufficient quantity of land on the Fort Hall Reservation to secure the settlement in severalty to said Indians as provided in said agreement. Upon the completion of said survey, he shall cause allotments of land to be made to each and all of said Indians in quantity and character as set forth in the agreement above mentioned; and upon the approval of said allotments by the Secretary of the Interior, he shall cause patents to issue to each and every allottee for the lands so allotted, with the conditions, restrictions, and limitations mentioned therein as are provided in the agreement.

Patents.

Appropriations.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect, the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, set aside, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, as follows:

For survey.

For the expense of the survey of the land as provided in section second of this act, twelve thousand dollars.

First installment.

For the first of twenty installments as provided in said agreement, to be used by the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of the Indians in such manner as the President may direct: For the Lemhi Indians, four thousand dollars, and for the Fort Hall Indians, six thousand dollars.

Expense of removal.

For the expense of removing the Lemhi Indians to the Fort Hall Reservation, five thousand dollars.

Lemhi Reservation.

SEC. 4. That this act, so far as the Lemhi Indians are concerned, shall take effect only when the President of the United States shall have presented to him satisfactory evidence that the agreement herein set forth has been accepted by the majority of all the adult male members of the Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepeater tribes occupying the Lemhi Reservation, and shall have signified his approval thereof.

Approved, February 23, 1889.

February 23, 1889.

CHAP. 206.—An act granting to the Big Horn Southern Railroad Company a right of way across the Fort Custer Military Reservation, Montana.

[25 Stats., p. 690.]

Big Horn Southern Railroad Company granted right of way across Fort Custer Reservation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Big Horn Southern Railroad Company, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the Territory of Montana, be, and is hereby, granted a right of way across the Fort Custer Military Reservation upon such line, in the vicinity of the Big Horn and Little Big Horn Rivers, as may be approved by the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That the said right of way hereby granted shall not exceed one hundred feet in width, except where side-tracks, spurs, turn-tables, and a station are located or to be located; and at such point the right of way shall not exceed two hundred feet on each side of the main track and not exceeding two thousand feet in length.

Proviso.
Width.

Approved, February 23, 1889.

February 25, 1889.

CHAP. 238.—An act to authorize Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render final judgment upon the claim of the Old Settlers, or Western Cherokee Indians.

[25 Stats., p. 694.]

Old Settlers (Western Cherokee) claims.
To be determined by Court of Claims.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the claim of that part of the Cherokee Indians, known as the Old Settlers or Western Cherokees, against the United States, which claim was set forth in the report of the Secretary of the Interior to Congress of February third, eighteen hundred and eighty-three (said report being made under act of Congress of August seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two), and contained in Executive Document Number Sixty of the second session of the Forty-seventh Congress, be, and the same hereby is, referred to the Court of Claims for adjudication; and jurisdiction is hereby conferred on said court to try said cause, and to determine what sum or sums of money, if any, are justly due from the United States to said Indians, arising from or growing out of treaty stipulations and acts of Congress relating thereto, after deducting all payments heretofore actually made to said Indians by the United States, either in money or property; and after deducting all off-sets, counter-claims, and deductions of any and every kind and character which should be allowed to the United States under any valid provision or provisions in said treaties and laws contained, or to which the United States may be otherwise entitled, and after fully considering and determining whether or not the said Indians have heretofore adjusted and settled their said claim with the United States, it being the intention of this act to allow the said Court of Claims unrestricted latitude in adjusting and determining the said claim so that the rights, legal and equitable, both of the United States and of said Indians may be fully considered and determined; and to try and determine all questions that may arise in such cause on behalf of either party thereto and render final judgment thereon; and the Attorney-General is hereby directed to appear in behalf of the Government; and if said court shall decide against the United States, the Attorney-General shall, within sixty days from the rendition of judgment, appeal the cause to the Supreme Court of the United States; and from any judgment that may be rendered the said Indians may also appeal to said Supreme Court: *Provided*, That the appeal of said Indians shall be taken within sixty days after the rendition of said judgment, and said courts shall give such cause precedence: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be accepted or construed as a confession that the Government of the United States is indebted to said Indians.

Vol. 22, p. 328.

Attorney-General to appear.

Appeal.

Provisos.
Time for appeal.
No liability confessed.

Form of action.

SEC. 2. That said action shall be commenced by a petition stating the facts on which said Indians claim to recover, and the amount of their claim; and said petition may be verified by the authorized agent or attorney of said Indians as to the existence of such facts, and no other statement need be contained in said petition or verification.

Approved, February 25, 1889.

CHAP. 241.—An act granting to the Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company the right of way through the White Earth Indian Reservation in the State of Minnesota.

February 25, 1889.

[25 Stats., p. 696.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby granted to the Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, and its assigns, the right of way for the extension of its railroad through the White Earth Indian Reservation in said State. Such right of way shall be seventy-five feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad, and said company shall also have the right to take from the lands adjacent to the line of said road material, stones, and earth necessary for the construction of said railroad; also grounds adjacent to such right of way for station buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and water-stations, not to exceed in amount three hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, to the extent of two stations within the limits of said reservation.

Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company granted right of way through White Earth Indian Reservation, Minn.

Width.

Stations, etc.

SEC. 2. That before said railroad shall be constructed through any land, claim, or improvement held by individual occupants, according to any treaties or laws of the United States, compensation shall be made to such occupant or claimant for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of said railroad. In case of failure to make satisfactory settlement with any such claimant, the just compensation shall be determined as provided for by the laws of Minnesota enacted for the settlement of like controversies in such cases. The amount of damage resulting to the Chippewa tribe of Indians, in their tribal capacity, by reason of the construction of said railroad through such lands of the reservation as are not occupied in severalty, shall be ascertained and determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct and be subject to his final approval; but no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for until plats thereof, made upon actual survey for the definite location of such railroad, and including grounds for station buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs and water-stations shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and until the compensation aforesaid shall have been fixed and paid, and the consent of the Indians on said reservation to the provisions of this act shall have been first obtained in a manner satisfactory to the President of the United States. Said company is hereby authorized to enter upon such reservation for the purpose of surveying and locating its line of railroad, provided that said railroad shall be located, constructed, and operated with due regard to the rights of the Indians and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe.

Compensation.

Damages to Chippewa Indians.

Secretary of the Interior to approve location, etc.

Survey.

Approved, February 25, 1889.

CHAP. 280.—An act granting the right of way to the Fort Smith, Paris and Dardanelle Railway Company to construct and operate a railroad, telegraph, and telephone line from Fort Smith, Arkansas, through the Indian Territory, to or near Baxter Springs, in the State of Kansas.

February 26, 1889.

[25 Stats., p. 745.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Fort Smith, Paris and Dardanelle Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Arkansas, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway, telegraph, and telephone line from the city of Fort Smith, in the State of Arkansas, through the Indian Territory, to or near the town of Baxter Springs, in Cherokee County, in the State of Kansas, beginning at the said city of Fort Smith, Arkansas, thence running to the Arkansas River, either in the said State of Arkansas or the Indian Territory, and crossing said river either in the said State or Territory, and thence through said Territory or through said State and Territory by the most feasible and practicable route in a northwesterly direction through the Indian Territory to or near the said town of Baxter Springs, in the State of Kansas, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turn-outs, and sidings as said company may

Fort Smith, Paris and Dardanelle Railway Company may build railroad, telegraph, and telephone line through Indian Territory.

Location.

deem it to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for.

Right of way. SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use for all purposes of a railway, and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred

Width. feet in width through said Indian Territory for said line of the Fort Smith, Paris and Dardanelle Railway Company, and to take and use a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with the length of three thousand feet,

Stations, etc. in addition to the right of way, for stations, for every ten miles of road, with the right to use such additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road-bed, not exceeding one hundred feet on each side of said right of way,

Proviso. or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That

Not to be sold, etc. no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company, and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used, such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken.

Damages. SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the Indian nations or tribes through which it may be constructed, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway. In case of failure to make amicable settlements with any occu-

Referees. pant, such compensation shall by determined by the appraisement of three disinterested referees, to be appointed, one, who shall act as chairman, by the President, one by the chief of the nation to which said occupant belongs, and one by the railroad company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appraisements, shall take and subscribe before a district judge, clerk of a district court, or United States commissioner, an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appraisement, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award to and filed with the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days from the

Substitution on failure to appoint. completion thereof; and a majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the absence of a member after due notice. And upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the

Compensation appointment made by the President, the vacancy shall be filled by the district judge of the United States court held at Fort Smith, Arkansas, upon the application of the other party. The chairman of the said board shall appoint the time and place of all hearings within the nation to which such occupant belongs. Each of such referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any cause submitted to them under this act, with mileage at five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the court of said

Costs. nation. Costs, including compensation of said referees, shall be made a part of the award, and be paid by such railway company. In case the referees do not agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after the making of the award

Appeal. and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the district court held at Fort Smith, Arkansas, which court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject matter of the petition, according to the laws of the State of Arkansas, for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes. If, upon the hearing of said appeal, the judgment of the court shall be for a larger sum than the award of the

Costs on appeal. referees, the costs of said appeal shall be adjudged against the railroad company. If the judgment of the court shall be for the same or a less sum than the award made by the referees, then the costs shall be ad-

Work may begin on depositing double award. judged against the party claiming damages. When proceedings have been commenced in court, the railway company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of the railway.

Freight charges. SEC. 4. That said railroad company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the State of Arkansas for services of transportation of the same

kind: *Provided*, That passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed three cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines, until a State government or governments shall exist in said Territory within the limits of which said railway, or a part thereof, shall be located; and then such State government or governments shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost and transportation of persons and freights within their respective limits by said railway; but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate at all times the cost of such transportation by said railway or said company whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another, or shall extend into more than one State: *Provided, however*, That the rate of such transportation of passengers, local or interstate, shall not exceed the rate above expressed: *And provided further*, That said railway company shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide, and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.

Provisos.

Passenger rates.

Regulation.

Maximum.

Mails.

SEC. 5. The said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nation or tribes through whose lands said line may be located, the sum of fifty dollars per mile for each mile of road constructed and maintained in said Indian Territory, in addition to compensation provided for in this act for property taken and damages done individual occupants by the construction of said railway, said payment to be made in installments of five hundred dollars as each ten miles of road is graded: *Provided*, That if the general council of either of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located shall, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location, as set forth in section six of this act, dissent from the allowance hereinbefore provided for, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions of this act shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupants of lands, with the right of appeal to the court upon the same terms, conditions, and requirements as therein provided: *Provided further*, That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by said railway company for such dissenting nation or tribe shall be in lieu of the compensation the said nation or tribe would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provisions. Said company shall also pay, so long as said Territory is occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct and operate in said Territory. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this act shall be apportioned by him in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force among the different nations and tribes according to the number of miles of railway that may be constructed and operated by said company through their lands: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nations and tribes, to impose additional taxes upon said railroad as it may deem just and proper for their benefit; and any State or Territory hereafter formed, through which said railway shall have been established, may exercise the like power as to such part of said railway as lies within its limits. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act.

Additional compensation to tribes.

Provisos.

Appeal by general councils.

Award to be in lieu of compensation.

Annual rental.

Taxation.

SEC. 6. That said company shall cause maps, showing the route of its located line through said Territory, to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal chief of each of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located, and after the filing of said maps no claim for subsequent settlement or improvement upon the right of way shown by said maps shall be valid as against said company: *Provided*, That when a map showing any portion of said railway's located line is filed, as herein provided for, said company shall commence grading said located line within six months thereafter, or such location shall be void; and said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior in sections of twenty-five miles before construction of any such section shall be begun.

Maps to be filed.

Proviso.

Grading to begin on filing maps.

SEC. 7. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said road shall be al-

Employees to reside on right of way.

lowed to reside, while so engaged, upon such right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in conformity with said intercourse laws.

Litigation.

SEC. 8. That the United States district court for the western district of Arkansas, and such other courts as may be authorized by Congress, shall have, without reference to the amount in controversy, jurisdiction over all controversies arising between said Fort Smith, Paris and Dardanelle Railway Company and the nations, tribes, and individual members of said tribes or nations through whose land or territory said railway shall be constructed. Said courts shall have jurisdiction, without reference to the amount in controversy, over all controversies arising in said nations or tribes and said railway company, and the civil jurisdiction of said courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian Territory without distinction as to citizenship of the parties so far as the same may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Commencement and completion.

SEC. 9. That said railway company shall build and complete its railway in said Territory within four years after the passage of this act, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; and it shall not be necessary in such case for a forfeiture to be declared by judicial process or legislative enactment, and that said company shall

Crossings.

construct and maintain continually all road and highway crossings and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way or may be by the proper authorities laid across the same.

Condition of acceptance.

SEC. 10. That said Fort Smith, Paris and Dardanelle Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors, and assigns, that will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking toward the extinguishing or changing the present tenure of the Indians to their lands, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian nations any further grant of land, or its occupancy,

Violation to forfeit.

than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the conditions mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

Record of mortgages.

SEC. 11. That all mortgages executed by said railway company conveying any portion of its railroad with its franchises that may be constructed in said Indian Territory shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and property of said company as therein expressed.

Amendment, etc.

SEC. 12. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act, and the right of way herein and hereby granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any form whatever prior to the construction and completion of said road, except as to mortgage or other lien that may be given or secured therein to aid in the construction thereof.

Right of way to Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railway Company, repealed.

SEC. 13. That an act entitled "An act to authorize the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Vol. 24, p. 124.

Approved, February 26, 1889.

March 1, 1889. [25 Stats, p. 757.]

CHAP. 317.—An act to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

Agreement with Creek Indians.

Preamble.

Vol. 23, p. 384.

Whereas it is provided by section eight of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and for other purposes," "that the President is hereby authorized to open negotiations with the Creeks, Seminoles, and Cherokees for the purpose of opening to settlement under the homestead laws the unassigned lands in said Indian Territory ceded by them respectively, to the United States by the several treaties of August eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, March

Vol. 14, pp. 785, 755, 799.

twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and July nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and for that purpose the sum of five thou-

sand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; his action hereunder to be reported to Congress;" and

Whereas William F. Vilas, Secretary of the Interior, by and under the direction of the President of the United States, on the part of the United States, and the Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians, represented by Pleasant Porter, David M. Hodge, and Esparhecher, delegates and representatives thereto duly authorized and empowered by the principal chief and national council of the said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation, did, on the nineteenth day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, enter into and conclude articles of cession and agreement, which said cession and agreement is in words as follows:

Articles of agreement.

Articles of cession and agreement made and concluded at the city of Washington on the nineteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, by and between the United States of America, represented by William F. Vilas, Secretary of the Interior, by and under direction of the President of the United States, and the Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians, represented by Pleasant Porter, David M. Hodge, and Esparhecher, delegates and representatives thereunto duly authorized and empowered by the principal chief and national council of the said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation;

Whereas by a treaty of cession made and concluded by and between the said parties on the fourteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation, in compliance with the desire of the United States to locate other Indians and freedmen thereon, ceded and conveyed to the United States, to be sold to and used as homes for such other civilized Indians as the United States might choose to settle thereon, the west half of their entire domain, to be divided by a line running north and south, which should be surveyed as provided in the eighth article of the said treaty; the eastern half of the lands of the said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation to be retained by them as a home;

And whereas but a portion of said lands so ceded for such use has been sold to Indians or assigned to their use, and the United States now desire that all of said ceded lands may be entirely freed from any limitation in respect to the use and enjoyment thereof and all claims of the said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation to such lands may be surrendered and extinguished as well as all other claims of whatsoever nature to any territory except the aforesaid eastern half of their domain;

Now, therefore, these articles of cession and agreement by and between the said contracting parties, witness:

Cession of lands by Creek Nation.

I. That said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation, in consideration of the sum of money hereinafter mentioned, hereby absolutely cedes and grants to the United States, without reservation or condition, full and complete title to the entire western half of the domain of the said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation lying west of the division line surveyed and established under the said treaty of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and also grants and releases to the United States all and every claim, estate, right, or interest of any and every description in or to any and all land and territory whatever, except so much of the said former domain of the said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation as lies east of the said line of division, surveyed and established as aforesaid, and is now held and occupied as the home of said nation.

Payment by United States.

II. In consideration whereof, and of the covenant herein otherwise contained, the United States agree to pay to the said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation the sum of two million two hundred and eighty thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars and ten cents, whereof two hundred and eighty thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars and ten cents shall be paid to the national treasurer of said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation, or to such other person as shall be duly authorized to receive the same, at such times and in such sums after the due ratification of this agreement (as hereinafter provided) as shall be directed and required by the national council of said nation, and the remaining sum of two million dollars shall be set apart and remain in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the said nation, and shall bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum from and after the first day of July, 1889, to be paid to the treasurer of said nation and to be judiciously applied under the direction of the legislative council thereof, to the support of their

government, the maintenance of schools and educational establishments, and such other objects as may be designed to promote the welfare and happiness of the people of the said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation, subject to the discretionary direction of the Congress of the United States: *Provided*, That the Congress of the United States may at any time pay over to the said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation the whole, or, from time to time, any part of said principal sum, or of any principal sum belonging to said nation held in the Treasury of the United States, and thereupon terminate the obligation of the United States in respect thereto and in respect to any further interest upon so much of said principal as shall be so paid and discharged.

Promotion of education.

III. It is stipulated and agreed that henceforth especial efforts shall be made by the Creek Nation to promote the education of the youth thereof and extend their useful knowledge and skill in the arts of civilization; and the said nation agrees that it will devote not less than fifty thousand dollars, annually, of its income, derived hereunder, to the establishment and maintenance of schools and other means calculated to advance the end; and of this annual sum at least ten thousand dollars shall be applied to the education of orphan children of said nation.

Ratification.

IV. These articles of cession and agreement shall be of no force or obligation upon either party until they shall be ratified and confirmed, first, by act of the national council of said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation, and secondly, by the Congress of the United States, nor unless such ratification shall be on both sides made and completed before the first day of July, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

Former treaties.

V. No treaty or agreement heretofore made and now subsisting is hereby affected, except so far as the provisions hereof supersede and control the same.

In testimony whereof, we, the said William F. Vilas, Secretary of the Interior, on the part of the United States, and the said Pleasant Porter, David M. Hodge, and Esparhecher, delegates of the Muscogee (or Creek) Nation, have hereunto set our hands and seals, at the place and on the day first above written, in duplicate.

[SEAL.] WILLIAM F. VILAS,
Secretary of the Interior.
[SEAL.] PLEASANT PORTER,
[SEAL.] DAVID M. HODGE,
[SEAL.] ESPARHECHER, his x mark.

In presence of:
JOHN P. HUME,
ROBERT V. BELT.

Acceptance by Creek Nation.

Whereas the Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians has accepted, ratified, and confirmed said articles of cession and agreement by act of its national council, approved by the principal chief of said nation on the thirty-first day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, wherein it is provided that the grant and cession of land and territory therein made shall take effect when the same shall be ratified and confirmed by the Congress of the United States of America, Therefore,

Confirmation of cession.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said articles of cession and agreement are hereby accepted, ratified, and confirmed.

Lands acquired to be subject to homestead entry.

SEC. 2. That the lands acquired by the United States under said agreement shall be a part of the public domain, but they shall only be disposed of in accordance with the laws regulating homestead entries, and to the persons qualified to make such homestead entries, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to one qualified claimant. And the provisions of section twenty-three hundred and one of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall not apply to any lands acquired under said agreement. Any person who may enter upon any part of said lands in said agreement mentioned prior to the time that the same are opened to settlement by act of Congress shall not be permitted to occupy or to make entry of such lands or lay any claim thereto

R. S. Sec. 2301, p. 421.

Appropriation.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of carrying out the terms of said articles of cession and agreement the sum of two million two hundred and eighty thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars and ten cents is hereby appropriated.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of the appropriation hereby made; the sum of two hundred and eighty thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars and ten cents, to the national treasurer of said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation, or to such person as shall be duly authorized to receive the same, at such time and in such sums as shall be directed and required by the national council of said nation, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby further authorized and directed to place the remaining sum of two million dollars in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians, to be held for, and as provided in said articles of cession and agreement, and to bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, from and after the first day of July, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-nine; said interest to be paid to the treasurer of said nation annually.

Payment to the treasurer of the Creek Nation.

Balance to credit of Creek Nation.

Interest.

Approved, March 1, 1889.

CHAP. 321.—An act to provide for the settlement of the titles to the lands claimed by or under the Black Bob band of Shawnee Indians in Kansas or adversely thereto, and for other purposes.

March 1, 1889.

[25 Stats., p. 768.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Attorney-General of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, instructed to cause a suit in equity to be brought in the name of the United States, in the circuit court for the district of Kansas, to quiet and finally settle the titles to the lands claimed by or under the Black Bob band of Shawnee Indians in Kansas, or adversely to said titles.

Lands of Black Bob Shawnee Indians, Kans.

Attorney-General to bring suit.

All persons having claims to said lands, or any part thereof, as well as said band of Indians, shall be made parties to said suit, either personally or by representation, as said court may deem convenient, consistently with justice to all the interests involved, and notice of the institution and pendency of said suit, and for the appearance of the parties thereto shall be given, either by personal service or by such publication as the court shall order, or both.

Parties.

It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to cause the rights of said band of Indians, and of the individual members thereof, to be duly presented and protected in said suit, and he shall employ counsel to aid in such protection; and any other claimants to said lands, or any part thereof, may appear in said cause personally or by counsel, to defend the same and assert their rights; and said court shall, upon proof and hearing, proceed to determine according to the principles of law and equity, all questions arising in respect to said lands, or any part thereof, and decree accordingly, and cause such decree to be carried into execution; and the possession of the lands or parts thereof, respectively, to be delivered to the persons entitled thereto; and upon a final decision of said matters it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to approve deeds for said lands in conformity to such decision. No objections shall be allowed in said suit in respect to want or misjoinder of parties other than such as are required in this act, or for multifariousness or want of form. The right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States shall exist as in other cases.

Rights of Indians to be presented.

Decree.

Appeal.

SEC. 2. That all the provisions of the above section, including those as to notification of parties, as far as the same may be applicable, are hereby extended to all conveyances and transfers of land within the jurisdiction of the United States circuit court for the district of Kansas acquired under Indian treaties with the United States, and covered by deeds of Indian allottees and patentees which the Secretary of the Interior has refused to approve. The said circuit court is hereby empowered and required, in cases properly before it, to hear and determine all questions of inheritance to any of said lands, determine the rightful heirs thereto, and the interest of each heir in and to any such lands, in cases where money has been paid, advanced, or deposited for the transfer of any lands and the title thereto for any cause fails or is imperfect, the circuit court shall inquire and determine as to the rightful application of any such money paid, advanced, or deposited, and shall make such orders, judgments, or decrees in relation thereto as will protect the rights of innocent parties

Jurisdiction, etc., in Indian land cases, Kan.

Descent of property, etc.

consistently with justice to all interests involved; and said circuit court shall, in all cases properly before it, hear, try, settle, and determine all controversies or disputes between occupants on said lands and the owners or holders of the titles to the same; and all other controversies or disputes in regard to the transfer of any of said lands, the said circuit court shall hear and determine, in every case, according to the principles of law and equity, and enter up judgments, orders, and decrees accordingly, and enforce the same, and on final hearing apportion the costs among the parties as the equity of the case may require.

Former resolution repealed. Vol. 20, p. 488.

That the joint resolution of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, entitled "Joint resolution instructing the Attorney-General of the United States to bring suit in the name of the United States, to quiet and settle the titles of the Black Bob band of Shawnee Indians," be, and the same is hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That this act shall not be so construed as to affect the validity of any decree heretofore rendered by the United States circuit court for the district of Kansas under the provisions of said joint resolution, or to impair the power of said court to set aside or amend or correct any such decree, or to divest any party in interest of his right to appeal to the United States Supreme Court within the time limited by law.

Proviso. Decrees.

Approved, March 1, 1889.

March 1, 1889.

CHAP. 333.—An act to establish a United States court in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

[25 Stats., p. 783.]

Indian Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a United States court is hereby established, whose jurisdiction shall extend over the Indian Territory, bounded as follows, to wit: North by the State of Kansas, east by the States of Missouri and Arkansas, south by the State of Texas, and west by the State of Texas and the Territory of New Mexico; and a judge shall be appointed for said court by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall hold his office for a term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, and receive a salary of three thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to be paid from the Treasury of the United States in like manner as the salaries of judges of the United States district courts.

United States court established in.

Boundaries of district.

Judge.

Attorney and marshal.

SEC. 2. That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an attorney and marshal for said court, who shall continue in office for four years, and until their successors be duly appointed and qualified, and they shall discharge the like duties and receive the same fees and salary as now received by the United States attorney and marshal for the western district of Arkansas. The said marshal may appoint one or more deputies, who shall have the same powers, perform the like duties, and be removable in a like manner as other deputy United States marshals; and said marshal shall give bond, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the judge of said court, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned as by law required in regard to the bonds of other United States marshals.

Deputy marshals.

Clerk.

SEC. 3. That a clerk of said court shall be appointed by the judge thereof, who shall reside and keep his office at the place of holding said court. Said clerk shall perform the same duties, be subject to the same liabilities, and shall receive the same fees and compensation as the clerk of the United States court of the western district of Arkansas; and before entering upon his duties he shall give bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the judge of said court, conditioned that he will discharge his duties as required by law.

Oath of officers.

SEC. 4. That the judge appointed under the provision of this act shall take the same oath required by law to be taken by the judges of the district courts of the United States; and the oath, when taken as in such cases provided, shall be duly certified by the officer before whom the same shall have been taken to the clerk of the court herein established, to be by him recorded in the records of said court. The clerk, marshal, and deputy marshals shall take before the judge of said court the oath required by law of the clerk, marshal, and deputy marshals of United States district courts, the same to be entered of record in said court as provided by law in like cases.

Jurisdiction of court.

SEC. 5. That the court hereby established shall have exclusive original jurisdiction over all offenses against the laws of the United States committed within the Indian Territory as in this act defined, not punishable by death or by imprisonment at hard labor.

Civil causes.

SEC. 6. That the court hereby established shall have jurisdiction in all civil cases between citizens of the United States who are residents of the Indian Territory, or between citizens of the United States, or of any State or Territory therein, and any citizen of or person or persons residing or found in the Indian Territory, and when the value of the thing in controversy, or damages or money claimed shall amount to one hundred dollars or more: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to give the court jurisdiction over controversies between persons of Indian blood only: *And provided further*, That all laws having the effect to prevent the Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek, Chickasaw and Seminole Nations, or either of them, from lawfully entering into leases or contracts for mining coal for a period not exceeding ten years, are hereby repealed; and said court shall have jurisdiction over all controversies arising out of said mining leases or contracts and of all questions of mining rights or invasions thereof where the amount involved exceeds the sum of one hundred dollars.

Provisos.
Suits between Indians.
Coal-mining leases.

That the provisions of chapter eighteen, title thirteen, of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall govern such court, so far as applicable: *Provided*, That the practice, pleadings, and forms of proceeding in civil causes shall conform, as near as may be, to the practice, pleadings, and forms of proceeding existing at the time in like causes in the courts of record of the State of Arkansas, any rule of court to the contrary notwithstanding; and the plaintiff shall be entitled to like remedies by attachment or other process against the property of the defendant, and for like causes, as now provided by the laws of said State.

Procedure.
R. S., title xvii, ch. 18, p. 172.
Proviso.
Conformity with Arkansas practice.

The final judgment or decree of the court hereby established, in cases where the value of the matter in dispute, exclusive of costs, to be ascertained by the oath of either party or of other competent witnesses, exceeds one thousand dollars, may be reviewed and reversed or affirmed in the Supreme Court of the United States upon writ of error or appeal, in the same manner and under the same regulations as the final judgments and decrees of a circuit court.

Supreme Court to review, etc., cases over $1,000.

Terms.

SEC. 7. That two terms of said court shall be held each year at Muscogee, in said Territory, on the first Monday in April and September, and such special sessions as may be necessary for the dispatch of the business in said court at such times as the judge may deem expedient; and he may adjourn such special sessions to any other time previous to a regular term; and the marshal shall procure suitable rooms for the use and occupation of the court hereby created.

Proceedings in English.

SEC. 8. That all proceedings in said court shall be had in the English language; and bona fide male residents of the Indian Territory, over twenty-one years of age, and understanding the English language sufficiently to comprehend the proceedings of the court, shall be competent to serve as jurors in said court but shall be subject to exemptions and challenges as provided by law in regard to jurors in the district court for the western district of Arkansas.

Selection of jurors.

SEC. 9. That the jurors shall be selected as follows: The court at its regular term shall select three jury commissioners, possessing the qualifications prescribed for jurymen, and who have no suits in court requiring the intervention of a jury; and the same persons shall not act as jury commissioners more than once in the same year. The judge shall administer to each commissioner the following oath:

Oath of jury commissioner.

"You do swear to discharge faithfully the duties required of you as jury commissioner; that you will not knowingly select any one as juryman whom you believe unfit and not qualified; that you will not make known to any one the name of any juryman selected by you and reported on your list to the court until after the commencement of the next term of this court; that you will not, directly or indirectly, converse with any one selected by you as a juryman concerning the merits of any cause or procedure to be tried at the next term of this court; so help you God."

Selection by commissioners.

SEC. 10. That the jury commissioners, after they have been appointed and sworn, shall retire to a jury room, or some other apartment designated by the judge, and be kept free from the intrusion of any person,

and shall not separate without leave of the court until they have completed the duties required of them; that they shall select from the bona fide male residents of the Territory such number of qualified persons as the court shall designate, not less than sixty, free from all legal exception, of fair character and approved integrity, of sound judgment and reasonable information, to serve as petit jurors at the next term of court; shall write the names of such persons on separate pieces of paper, of as near the same size and appearance as may be, and fold the same so that the names thereon may not be seen. The names so written and folded shall be then deposited in a box, and after they shall be shaken and well mixed, the commissioners shall draw from said box the names of thirty-seven persons, one by one, and record the same as drawn, which record shall be certified and signed by the commissioners, and indorsed "List of petit jurors."

Petit jurors.

Alternate jurors.

SEC. 11. That the said commissioners shall then proceed to draw in like manner twelve other names, which shall be recorded in like manner on another paper, which shall be certified and signed by the commissioners, and indorsed "List of alternate petit jurors." The two lists shall be inclosed and sealed so that the contents can not be seen, and indorsed "List of petit jurors," designating for what term of the court they are to serve, which indorsement shall be signed by the commissioners, and the same shall be delivered to the judge in open court; and the judge shall deliver the lists to the clerk in open court, and administer to the clerk and his deputies the following oath:

Oath of clerk.

"You do swear that you will not open the jury-lists now delivered to you; that you will not, directly or indirectly, converse with any one selected as a petit juror concerning any suit pending and for trial in this court at the next term, unless by leave of the court; so help you God."

Copy of list.

SEC. 12. That within thirty days before the next term, and not before, the clerk shall open the envelopes and make a fair copy of the lists of petit jurors and alternate petit jurors, and give the same to the marshall who shall, at least fifteen days prior to the first day of the next term, summon the persons named as petit jurors and alternate petit jurors to attend on the first day of said term as petit jurors, by giving personal notice to each, or by leaving a written notice at the juror's place of residence with some person over ten years of age and there residing.

Return of marshal.

That the marshal shall return said lists with a statement in writing of the date and manner in which each juror was summoned; and if any juror or alternate legally summoned shall fail to attend he may be attached and fined or committed as for contempt.

Filling vacancies.

That if there shall not be a sufficient number of competent petit jurors and alternates present, and not excused, to form a petit jury, the court may compel the attendance of such absentees or order other competent persons to be summoned to complete the juries.

Selection by marshal.

SEC. 13. That if for any cause the jury commissioners shall not appoint or shall fail to select a petit jury as provided, or the panels selected be set aside, or the jury list returned in court shall be lost or destroyed, the court shall order the marshal to summon a petit jury of the number hereinbefore designated, who shall be sworn to perform the duties of petit jurors as if they had been regularly selected; and this provision shall also apply in the formation of petit juries for the first term of the court. The want of qualification of any person selected as juror under section ten of this act shall not necessarily operate as cause of challenge to the whole panel.

Fees.

SEC. 14. That the fees of the jurors and witnesses before said court herein created shall be the same as provided in the district court of the United States for the western district of Arkansas.

Criminal trials.

Juries of citizens may be demanded.

SEC. 15. That in all criminal trials had in said court, in which a jury shall be demanded, and in which the defendant or defendants shall be citizens of the United States, none but citizens of the United States shall be competent jurors.

Writs and process.

SEC. 16. That the judge of the court herein established shall have the same authority to issue writs of habeas corpus, injunctions, mandamus, and other remedial process, as exists in the circuit court of the United States.

Chickasaw Nation and part of Choctaw, attached to eastern judicial district of Texas.

SEC. 17. That the Chickasaw Nation and the portion of the Choctaw Nation within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning on Red River at the southeast corner of the Choctaw Nation; thence north with the boundary-line between the said Choctaw Nation and the State of Arkansas to a point where Big Creek, a tributary of the Black Fork of the Kimishi River, crosses the said boundary-line; thence westerly with Big Creek and the said Black Fork to the junction of the said Black Fork with Buffalo Creek; thence northwesterly with said Buffalo Creek to a point where the same is crossed by the old military road from Fort Smith, Arkansas, to Boggy Depot, in the Choctaw Nation; thence southwesterly with the said road to where the same crosses Perryville Creek; thence northwesterly up said creek to where the same is crossed by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway track; thence northerly up the center of the main track of the said road to the South Canadian River; thence up the center of the main channel of the said river to the western boundary-line of the Chickasaw Nation, the same being the northwest corner of the said nation; thence south on the boundary-line between the said nation and the reservation of the Wichita Indians; thence continuing south with the boundary-line between the said Chickasaw Nation and the reservations of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians to Red River; thence down said river to the place of beginning; and all that portion of the Indian Territory not annexed to the district of Kansas by the act approved January sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and not set apart and occupied by the five civilized tribes, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be annexed to and constitute a part of the eastern judicial district of the State of Texas, for judicial purposes.

Vol. 22, p. 400.

To be a division of eastern district.

SEC. 18. That the counties of Lamar, Fannin, Red River, and Delta, of the State of Texas, and all that part of the Indian Territory attached to the said eastern judicial district of the State of Texas by the provisions of this act, shall constitute a division of the eastern judicial district of Texas; and terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the said eastern district of the State of Texas shall be held twice in each year at the city of Paris on the third Mondays in April and the second Mondays in October; and the United States courts herein provided to be held at Paris shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all offenses committed against the laws of the United States within the limits of that portion of the Indian Territory attached to the eastern judicial district of the State of Texas by the provisions of this act, of which jurisdiction is not given by this act to the court herein established in the Indian Territory; and all civil process, issued against persons resident in the said counties of Lamar, Fannin, Red River, and Delta, cognizable before the United States courts shall be made returnable to the courts, respectively, to be held at the city of Paris, Texas:

Terms of courts.

Return of process.

Prosecutions.

And all prosecutions for offenses committed in either of said last-mentioned counties shall be tried in the division of said eastern district of which said counties form a part: *Provided*, That no process issued or prosecution commenced or suit instituted before the passage of this act shall be in any way affected by the provisions thereof.

Proviso.

Pending causes.

Clerk at Paris.

SEC. 19. That the judge of the eastern judicial district of the State of Texas shall appoint a clerk of said court, who shall reside at the city of Paris, in the county of Lamar.

Punishment for obstructing, etc., railroads.

SEC. 20. That every person who shall, in the Indian Territory, willfully and maliciously place any obstruction, by stones, logs, or any other thing, on the track of any railroad, or shall tear up or remove, burn, or destroy any part of any such railroad, or the works thereof, with intent to obstruct the passage of any engine, car, or cars thereon, or to throw them off the track, shall be deemed guilty of malicious mischief, and, on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for any time not more than twenty years.

Proviso.

To be murder on occasioning death.

Provided, That if any passenger, employee, or other person shall be killed, either directly or indirectly, because of said obstruction, tearing up, removing, burning, or destroying, the person causing the same shall be deemed guilty of murder, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished accordingly.

Punishment for injury to telegraph, etc., lines.

SEC. 21. That any person aforesaid who shall, in the Indian Territory, willfully and intentionally destroy, injure or obstruct any telegraph or telephone line, or any of the property or materials thereof, shall be deemed guilty of malicious mischief, and, on conviction thereof, shall be

fined in any sum not more than five hundred dollars and imprisoned for any time not more than one year.

Punishment for disturbing religious worship.

SEC. 22. That every person aforesaid who shall, in the Indian Territory, maliciously or contemptuously disturb or disquiet any congregation or private family assembled in any church or other place for religious worship, or persons assembled for the transaction of church business, by profanely swearing or using indecent gestures, threatening language, or committing any violence of any kind to or upon any person so assembled, or by using any language or acting in any manner that is calculated to disgust, insult, or interrupt said congregation, shall, upon conviction thereof, be sentenced to imprisonment for any time not exceeding sixty days, or to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Punishment for assault with intent to rob.

SEC. 23. That every person aforesaid who shall, in the Indian country, feloniously, willfully, and with malice aforethought assault any person with intent to rob, and his counselors, aiders, and abettors, shall, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned at hard labor for a time not less than one nor more than fifteen years.

Punishment for injuries to animal property.

SEC. 24. That every person who shall, in the Indian Territory, knowingly mark, brand, or alter the mark or brand of any animal the subject of larceny, the property of another, or who shall knowingly administer any poison to or maliciously expose any poisonous substance with the intent that the same shall be taken by any of the aforesaid animals, or shall willfully and maliciously, by any means whatsoever, kill, maim, or wound any of the aforesaid animals, shall be deemed guilty of malicious mischief, and, on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a period of not more than six months, or a fine of not more than two hundred dollars, or both such fine and imprisonment; and in case the animal shall have been killed or injured by said malicious mischief, the jury trying the case shall assess the amount of damages which the owner of the animal shall have sustained by reason thereof, and, in addition to the sentence aforesaid, the court shall render judgment in favor of the party injured for threefold the amount of the damages so assessed by the jury, for which said amount execution may issue against the defendant and his property.

Punishment for assault.

SEC. 25. That if any person, in the Indian country, assault another with a deadly weapon, instrument, or other thing, with an intent to inflict upon the person of another a bodily injury where no considerable provocation appears, or where the circumstances of the assault show an abandoned and malignant disposition, he shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction shall be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisoned not exceeding one year.

Punishment for setting fire to woods, etc.

SEC. 26. That if any person shall maliciously and willfully set on fire any woods, marshes, or prairies, in the Indian Territory, with the intent to destroy the fences, improvements, or property of another, such person shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Certain sections not applicable between Indians.

SEC. 27. That sections five, twenty-three, twenty-four, and twenty-five of this act shall not be so construed as to apply to offenses committed by one Indian upon the person or property of another Indian.

Repeal.

SEC. 28. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, March 1, 1889.

March 2, 1889.
[25 Stats., p. 852.]

CHAP. 378.—An act granting right of way to the Forest City and Watertown Railroad Company through the Sioux Indian Reservation.

Forest City and Watertown Railroad Company granted right of way through Sioux Indian Reservation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way is hereby granted, as hereinafter set forth, to the Forest City and Watertown Railroad Company, a corporation duly organized under the general incorporation laws of the Territory of Dakota, its successors and assigns, for the construction, operation, and maintenance of its railroad through the lands set apart for the use of the Sioux Indians and commonly known as the Sioux Indian Reservation, beginning at a point on the west bank of the Missouri River in

Location.

Dewey County, Dakota, opposite Forest City, Potter County, Dakota Territory, running thence by the most practicable route in a southwesterly course between the Cheyenne and Moreau Rivers to the city of Deadwood, Dakota.

Width.

SEC. 2. That the right of way hereby granted to said company shall be seventy-five feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad as aforesaid; and said company shall also have the right to take from said lands adjacent to the line of said road material, stone, earth, and timber necessary for the construction of said railroad; also ground adjacent to such right of way for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs and water-stations, not to exceed in amount three hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, to the extent of one station for each ten miles of its road.

Stations.

Compensation to Indians.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid the Indians for such right of way, and provide the time and manner for the payment thereof, and also to ascertain and fix the amount of compensation to be made individual members of the tribe for damages sustained by them by reason of the construction of said road; but no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for until the consent of such Indians as are entitled to such compensation shall be obtained thereto in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, and until plats thereof, made upon actual survey for the definite location of such railroad, and including the points for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs and water-stations shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and until the compensation aforesaid has been fixed and paid; and the surveys, construction, and operation of such railroad shall be conducted with due regard for the rights of the Indians, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may make to carry out this provision.

Consent of Indians.

Surveys, etc.

Secretary of the Interior to approve location, etc.

Not assignable.

SEC. 4. That said company shall not assign or transfer or mortgage this right of way for any purpose whatever until said road shall be completed: *Provided*, That the company may mortgage said franchise, together with the rolling-stock, for money to construct and complete said road: *And provided further*, That the right granted herein shall be lost and forfeited by said company unless the road is constructed and in running order within two years from the passage of this act.

Provisos.

Mortgages.

Completion.

Amendment, etc.

SEC. 5. That Congress shall have at all times power to alter, amend, or repeal this act and revoke all rights hereunder.

Approved, March 2, 1889.

March 2, 1889.

CHAP. 391.—An act to provide for the sale of lands patented to certain members of the Flathead band of Indians in Montana Territory, and for other purposes. [25 Stats., p. 871.]

Bitter Root Valley, Montana.

Sale of lands assigned to Indians.

Vol. 17, p. 227.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior, with the consent of the Indians severally, to whom patents have been issued for lands assigned to them in the Bitter Root Valley, in Montana Territory, under the provisions of an act of Congress approved June fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, entitled "An act to provide for the removal of the Flathead and other Indians from the Bitter Root Valley, in the Territory of Montana," or the heirs-at-law of such Indians, be, and he hereby is, authorized to cause to be appraised and sold, in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, all the lands allotted and patented to said Indians; said lands shall be appraised as if in a state of nature, but the enhanced value thereof, by virtue of the settlement and improvement of the surrounding country, shall be considered in ascertaining their value: *Provided*, That the improvements thereon shall be appraised separate and distinct from land: *Provided, further*, That where any such patentee has died leaving no heirs, the lands and improvements of such deceased patentee shall be appraised and sold in like manner for the common benefit of the tribe to which said patentee belonged.

Proviso. Improvements.

Death of patentee without heirs.

To be sold in 160-acre tracts.

SEC. 2. That after the appraisement herein authorized shall have been completed, and after due notice, the Secretary of the Interior shall offer said lands for sale through the proper land office, in tracts not exceeding

one hundred and sixty acres, which shall be the limit of the amount any one person shall be allowed to purchase, except in cases, if any, where a tract contains a fractional excess over one hundred and sixty acres to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no portions of said lands shall be sold at less than the appraised value thereof: *Provided*, That the said Secretary may dispose of the same on the following terms as to payment, that is to say, one-third of the price of any tract of land sold under the provisions of this act to be paid by the purchaser on the day of sale, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years from said date, with interest on the deferred payments at the rate of five per centum per annum; but in case of default in either of said payments, or the interest thereon, the person so defaulting for a period of sixty days shall forfeit absolutely the right to the tract which he has purchased, with any payment or payments he may have made; and the land thus forfeited shall again be sold as in the first instance: *Provided further*, That before the second or any subsequent payment shall be received, the purchaser shall prove to the satisfaction of the land office that he is actually residing upon the tract of land so purchased, and that he is entitled under the laws of United States to the benefit of the homestead laws.

Provisos.
Minimum price.
Terms of sale.
Purchaser to reside on tract bought.

Disposition of proceeds.

SEC. 3. That the net proceeds derived from the sale of the lands herein authorized shall be placed in the Treasury to the credit of the Indians severally entitled thereto, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to pay the same in cash to original allottees and patentees, or the heirs at law of such, or expend the same for their benefit in such manner as he may deem for their best interest.

Patent to issue on full payment.

SEC. 4. That when a purchaser shall have made full payment for a tract of land, as herein provided, and for the improvements thereon, patents shall be issued as in case of public lands under the homestead and pre-emption laws.

Appropriation for expenses.

SEC. 5. That, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, which sum shall be reimbursed pro rata out of the proceeds of the sale of the lands herein authorized.

Indians to remove to Jocko Reservation.

SEC. 6. That, in the event of the sale of the lands herein authorized, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to remove the Indians whose lands shall have been sold to the general reservation, known as the Jocko Reservation, in the Territory of Montana.

SEC. 7. That all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 2, 1889.

March 2, 1889.
[25 Stats., p. 884.]

CHAP. 402.—An act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the Fort Smith and Choctaw Bridge Company to construct a bridge across the Poteau River, in the Choctaw Nation, near Fort Smith, Arkansas."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act to authorize the Fort Smith and Choctaw Bridge Company to construct a bridge across the Poteau River, in the Choctaw Nation, near Fort Smith, Arkansas," approved June eighteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, be amended as follows:

Bridge across Poteau River, Ind. T.
Vol. 25, p. 184.

Jurisdiction in litigation.

"That the district court of the United States for the western district of Arkansas, or such other court of the United States as may have jurisdiction over the Indian Territory in which such bridge is located, shall have jurisdiction over all controversies arising between the said Fort Smith and Choctaw Bridge Company and the Choctaw tribe of Indians; and said court shall have like jurisdiction without reference to the amount in controversy over all controversies arising between the individual members of said nation or tribe of Indians and said bridge company; and, also, over all controversies which may arise between the stockholders of said company, and the company between the stockholders; and the civil jurisdiction of said courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian Nation without distinction as to citizenship of the parties so far as the same may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act."

Civil jurisdiction of courts extended.

Amendment, etc.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, March 2, 1889.

CHAP. 405.—An act to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux Nation of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations, and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder, and for other purposes. March 2, 1889. [25 Stats., p. 888.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following tract of land, being a part of the Great Reservation of the Sioux Nation, in the Territory of Dakota, is hereby set apart for a permanent reservation for the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Pine Ridge Agency, in the Territory of Dakota, namely: Beginning at the intersection of the one hundred and third meridian of longitude with the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska; thence north along said meridian to the South Fork of Cheyenne River, and down said stream to the mouth of Battle Creek; thence due east to White River; thence down White River to the mouth of Black Pipe Creek on White River; thence due south to said north line of the State of Nebraska; thence west on said north line to the place of beginning. Also, the following tract of land situate in the State of Nebraska, namely: Beginning at a point on the boundary-line between the State of Nebraska and the Territory of Dakota where the range line between ranges forty-four and forty-five west of the sixth principal meridian, in the Territory of Dakota, intersects said boundary-line; thence east along said boundary-line five miles; thence due south five miles; thence due west ten miles; thence due north to said boundary-line; thence due east along said boundary-line to the place of beginning: *Provided*, That the said tract of land in the State of Nebraska shall be reserved, by Executive order, only so long as it may be needed for the use and protection of the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Pine Ridge Agency.

Sioux Indian Reservation, Dakota.
Subdivision of. Vol. 25, p. 94.
Pine Ridge Reservation.
Boundaries. Dakota.
Nebraska.
Proviso. Nebraska lands.

SEC. 2. That the following tract of land, being a part of the said Great Reservation of the Sioux Nation, in the Territory of Dakota, is hereby set apart for a permanent reservation for the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Rosebud Agency, in said Territory of Dakota, namely: Commencing in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River at the intersection of the south line of Brule County; thence down said middle of the main channel of said river to the intersection of the ninety-ninth degree of west longitude from Greenwich; thence due south to the forty-third parallel of latitude; thence west along said parallel to a point due south from the mouth of Black Pipe Creek; thence due north to the mouth of Black Pipe Creek; thence down White River to a point intersecting the west line of Gregory County extended north; thence south on said extended west line of Gregory County to the intersection of the south line of Brule County extended west; thence due east on said south line of Brule County extended to the point of beginning in the Missouri River, including entirely within said reservation all islands, if any, in said river.

Rosebud Reservation.
Boundaries.

SEC. 3. That the following tract of land, being a part of the said Great Reservation of the Sioux Nation, in the Territory of Dakota, is hereby set apart for a permanent reservation for the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Standing Rock Agency, in the said Territory of Dakota, namely: Beginning at a point in the center of the main channel of the Missouri River, opposite the mouth of Cannon Ball River; thence down said center of the main channel to a point ten miles north of the mouth of the Moreau River, including also within said reservation all islands, if any, in said river; thence due west to the one hundred and second degree of west longitude from Greenwich; thence north along said meridian to its intersection with the South Branch of Cannon Ball River, also known as Cedar Creek; thence down said South Branch of Cannon Ball River to its intersection with the main Cannon Ball River, and down said main Cannon Ball River to the center of the main channel of the Missouri River at the place of beginning.

Standing Rock Reservation.
Boundaries.

SEC. 4. That the following tract of land, being a part of the said Great Reservation of the Sioux Nation, in the Territory of Dakota, is hereby set apart for a permanent reservation for the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Cheyenne River Agency, in the said Territory of Dakota, namely: Beginning at a point in the center of the main channel of the Missouri River, ten miles north of the mouth of the Moreau River, said point being the southeastern corner of the Standing Rock Reservation; thence down said center of the main channel of the Missouri River, including also entirely within said reservation all islands, if any, in said

Cheyenne River Reservation.
Boundaries.

river, to a point opposite the mouth of the Cheyenne River; thence west to said Cheyenne River, and up the same to its intersection with the one hundred and second meridian of longitude; thence north along said meridian to its intersection with a line due west from a point in the Missouri River ten miles north of the mouth of the Moreau River; thence due east to the place of beginning.

Lower Brule Reservation.

SEC. 5. That the following tract of land, being a part of the said Great Reservation of the Sioux Nation, in the Territory of Dakota, is hereby set apart for a permanent reservation for the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Lower Brule Agency, in said Territory of Dakota, namely: Beginning on the Missouri River at Old Fort George; thence running due west to the western boundary of Presho County; thence running south on said western boundary to the forty-fourth degree of latitude; thence on said forty-fourth degree of latitude to western boundary of township number seventy-two; thence south on said township western line to an intersecting line running due west from Fort Lookout; thence eastwardly on said line to the center of the main channel of the Missouri River at Fort Lookout; thence north in the center of the main channel of the said river to the original starting point.

Boundaries.

Crow Creek Reservation.

SEC. 6. That the following tract of land, being a part of the Great Reservation of the Sioux Nation, in the Territory of Dakota, is hereby set apart for a permanent reservation for the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Crow Creek Agency, in said Territory of Dakota, namely: The whole of township one hundred and six, range seventy; township one hundred and seven, range seventy-one; township one hundred and eight, range seventy-one; township one hundred and eight, range seventy-two; township one hundred and nine, range seventy-two, and the south half of township one hundred and nine, range seventy-one, and all except sections one, two, three, four, nine, ten, eleven, and twelve of township one hundred and seven, range seventy, and such parts as lie on the east or left bank of the Missouri River, of the following townships, namely: Township one hundred and six, range seventy-one; township one hundred and seven, range seventy two; township one hundred and eight, range seventy-three; township one hundred and eight, range seventy-four; township one hundred and eight, range seventy-five; township one hundred and eight, range seventy-six; township one hundred and nine, range seventy-three; township one hundred and nine, range seventy-four; south half of township one hundred and nine, range seventy-five, and township one hundred and seven, range seventy-three; also the west half of township one hundred and six, range sixty-nine, and sections sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, and thirty-three, of township one hundred and seven, range sixty-nine.

Boundaries.

Santee Sioux in Nebraska.

SEC. 7. That each member of the Santee Sioux tribe of Indians now occupying a reservation in the State of Nebraska not having already taken allotments shall be entitled to allotments upon said reserve in Nebraska

Allotment of lands to.

as follows: To each head of a family, one-quarter of a section; to each single person over eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section; to each orphan child under eighteen years, one eighth of a section; to each other person under eighteen years of age now living, one-sixteenth of a section; with title thereto, in accordance with the provisions of article six of the treaty concluded April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight,

Vol. 12, p. 637.

and the agreement with said Santee Sioux approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and rights under the same in all other respects conforming to this act. And said Santee Sioux shall be entitled to all other benefits under this act in the same manner and with the same conditions as if they were residents upon said Sioux Reservation, receiving rations at one of the agencies herein named: *Provided*,

Proviso.

Former allotments confirmed.

That all allotments heretofore made to said Santee Sioux in Nebraska are hereby ratified and confirmed; and each member of the Flandreau band of Sioux Indians is hereby authorized to take allotments on the Great Sioux Reservation, or in lieu therefor shall be paid at the rate of one dollar per acre for the land to which they would be entitled, to be paid out of the proceeds of lands relinquished under this act, which shall be used under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior; and said Flandreau band of Sioux Indians is in all other respects entitled to the benefits of this act the same as if receiving rations and annuities at any of the agencies aforesaid.

Indians to receive lands in severalty when civilized.

SEC. 8. That the President is hereby authorized and required, whenever in his opinion any reservation of such Indians, or any part thereof, is advantageous for agricultural or grazing purposes, and the progress in civilization of the Indians receiving rations on either or any of said reservations shall be such as to encourage the belief that an allotment in severalty to such Indians, or any of them, would be for the best interest of said Indians, to cause said reservation, or so much thereof as is necessary, to be surveyed, or resurveyed, and to allot the lands in said reservation in severalty to the Indians located thereon as aforesaid, in quantities as follows: To each head of a family, three hundred and twenty acres; to each single person over eighteen years of age, one-fourth of a section; to each orphan child under eighteen years of age, one-fourth of a section; and to each other person under eighteen years now living, or who may be born prior to the date of the order of the President directing an allotment of the lands embraced in any reservation, one-eighth of a section. In case there is not sufficient land in either of said reservations to allot lands to each individual of the classes above named in quantities as above provided, the lands embraced in such reservation or reservations shall be allotted to each individual of each of said classes pro rata in accordance with the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That where the lands on any reservation are mainly valuable for grazing purposes, an additional allotment of such grazing lands, in quantities as above provided, shall be made to each individual; or in case any two or more Indians who may be entitled to allotments shall so agree, the President may assign the grazing lands to which they may be entitled to them in one tract, and to be held and used in common.

Allotment.

Proviso.

Grazing lands.

Selections to made by Indians.

SEC. 9. That all allotments set apart under the provisions of this act shall be selected by the Indians, heads of families selecting for their minor children, and the agents shall select for each orphan child, and in such manner as to embrace the improvements of the Indians making the selection. Where the improvements of two or more Indians have been made on the same legal subdivision of land, unless they shall otherwise agree, a provisional line may be run dividing said lands between them, and the amount to which each is entitled shall be equalized in the assignment of the remainder of the land to which they are entitled under this act: *Provided*, That if any one entitled to an allotment shall fail to make a selection within five years after the President shall direct that allotments may be made on a particular reservation, the Secretary of the Interior may direct the agent of such tribe or band, if such there be, and if there be no agent, then a special agent appointed for that purpose, to make a selection for such Indian, which selection shall be allotted as in cases where selections are made by the Indians, and patents shall issue in like manner: *Provided*, That these sections as to the allotments shall not be compulsory without the consent of the majority of the adult members of the tribe, except that the allotments shall be made as provided for the orphans.

Provisos.

Selections to be made within five years.

Not compulsory.

Special agents to make allotments.

SEC. 10. That the allotments provided for in this act shall be made by special agents appointed by the President for such purpose, and the agents in charge of the respective reservations on which the allotments are directed to be made, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may from time to time prescribe, and shall be certified by such agents to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in duplicate, one copy to be retained in the Indian Office and the other to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his action, and to be deposited in the General Land Office.

Patents to issue.

Lands held in trust for twenty-five years.

SEC. 11. That upon the approval of the allotments provided for in this act by the Secretary of the Interior, he shall cause patents to issue therefor in the name of the allottees, which patents shall be of the legal effect, and declare that the United States does and will hold the lands thus allotted for the period of twenty-five years, in trust for the sole use and benefit of the Indian to whom such allotment shall have been made, or, in case of his decease, of his heirs according to the laws of the State or Territory where such land is located, and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indian, or his heirs, as aforesaid, in fee, discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever, and patents shall issue accordingly. And each and every allottee under this act shall be entitled to all the

Citizenship, etc.

rights and privileges and be subject to all the provisions of section six of
Vol. 24, p. 390. the act approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians and for other purposes": *Provided*, That the President of the United States may
Extending trust period. in any case, in his discretion, extend the period by a term not exceeding ten years; and if any lease or conveyance shall be made of the lands set apart and allotted as herein provided, or any contract made touching the same, before the expiration of the time above mentioned, such lease or conveyance or contract shall be absolutely null and void: *Provided further*,
State or Territory law to regulate descent, etc. That the law of descent and partition in force in the State or Territory where the lands may be situated shall apply thereto after patents therefor have been executed and delivered. Each of the patents aforesaid shall be recorded in the General Land Office, and afterwards delivered, free of charge, to the allottee entitled thereto.

Purchase of lands not allotted. SEC. 12. That at any time after lands have been allotted to all the Indians of any tribe as herein provided, or sooner, if in the opinion of the President it shall be for the best interests of said tribe, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with such Indian tribe for the purchase and release by said tribe, in conformity with the treaty or statute under which such reservation is held, of such portions of its reservation not allotted as such tribe shall, from time to time, consent to sell, on such terms and conditions as shall be considered just and equitable between the United States and said tribe of Indians, which purchase
Proviso. shall not be complete until ratified by Congress: *Provided, however*, That all lands adapted to agriculture, with or without irrigation, so sold or
To be held for actual settlers. released to the United States by any Indian tribe shall be held by the United States for the sole purpose of securing homes to actual settlers, and shall be disposed of by the United States to actual and bona-fide settlers only in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to any one person, on such terms as Congress shall prescribe, subject to grants which Congress may make in aid of education: *And provided further*, That no patents shall issue therefor except to the person so taking the same as
Homestead patents. and for a homestead, or his heirs, and after the expiration of five years' occupancy thereof as such homestead; and any conveyance of said lands so taken as a homestead, or any contract touching the same, or lien thereon, created prior to the date of such patent, shall be null and void. And the sums agreed to be paid by the United States as purchase money
Purchase money. for any portion of any such reservation shall be held in the Treasury of the United States for the sole use of the tribe or tribes of Indians to whom such reservation belonged; and the same, with interest thereon at five per centum per annum, shall be at all times subject to appropriation by Congress for the education and civilization of such tribe or tribes of Indians, or the members thereof. The patents aforesaid shall be recorded
Record of patents. in the General Land Office, and afterward delivered, free of charge, to the allottee entitled thereto.

Indians not residing on new reservation. SEC. 13. That any Indian receiving and entitled to rations and annuities at either of the agencies mentioned in this act at the time the same shall take effect, but residing upon any portion of said Great Reservation not included in either of the separate reservations herein established, may, at his option, within one year from the time when this act shall take effect, and within one year after he has been notified of his said right of option in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall direct by recording his election with the proper agent at the agency to which
Allotment to Poncas. he belongs, have the allotment to which he would be otherwise entitled on one of said separate reservations upon the land where such Indian may then reside, such allotment in all other respects to conform to the allotments hereinbefore provided. Each member of the Ponca tribe of Indians now occupying a part of the old Ponca Reservation, within the limits of the said Great Sioux Reservation, shall be entitled to allot-
Increased. ments upon said old Ponca Reservation as follows: To each head of a family, three hundred and twenty acres; to each single person over eight-
Laws, 1st sess. 50th Cong., p. 99. een years of age, one-fourth of a section; to each orphan child under eighteen years of age, one-fourth of a section; and to each other person under eighteen years of age now living, one-eighth of a section, with title thereto and rights under the same in all other respects conforming

to this act. And said Poncas shall be entitled to all other benefits under this act in the same manner and with the same conditions as if they were a part of the Sioux Nation receiving rations at one of the agencies herein named. When allotments to the Ponca tribe of Indians and to such other Indians as allotments are provided for by this act shall have been made upon that portion of said reservation which is described in the act entitled "An act to extend the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska," approved March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, the President shall, in pursuance of said act, declare that the Indian title is extinguished to all lands described in said act not so allotted hereunder, and thereupon all of said land not so allotted and included in said act of March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, shall be open to settlement as provided in this act: *Provided*, That the allotments to Ponca and other Indians authorized by this act to be made upon the land described in the said act entitled "An act to extend the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska," shall be made within six months from the time this act shall take effect.

Vol. 22, p. 36.

Indian title extinguished.

Proviso.

Time for allotment.

SEC. 14. That in cases where the use of water for irrigation is necessary to render the lands within any Indian reservation created by this act available for agricultural purposes, the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to secure a just and equal distribution thereof among the Indians residing upon any such Indian reservation created by this act; and no other appropriation or grant of water by any riparian proprietor shall be authorized or permitted to the damage of any other riparian proprietor.

Irrigation.

SEC. 15. That if any Indian has, under and in conformity with the provisions of the treaty with the Great Sioux Nation concluded April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and proclaimed by the President February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, or any existing law, taken allotments of land within or without the limits of any of the separate reservations established by this act, such allotments are hereby ratified and made valid, and such Indian is entitled to a patent therefor in conformity with the provisions of said treaty and existing law and of the provisions of this act in relation to patents for individual allotments.

Ratification of prior allotments. Vol. 15, p. 635.

SEC. 16. That the acceptance of this act by the Indians in manner and form as required by the said treaty concluded between the different bands of the Sioux Nation of Indians and the United States, April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and proclaimed by the President February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, as hereinafter provided, shall be taken and held to be a release of all title on the part of the Indians receiving rations and annuities on each of the said separate reservations, to the lands described in each of the other separate reservations so created, and shall be held to confirm in the Indians entitled to receive rations at each of said separate reservations, respectively, to their separate and exclusive use and benefit, all the title and interest of every name and nature secured therein to the different bands of the Sioux Nation by said treaty of April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. This release shall not affect the title of any individual Indian to his separate allotment on land not included in any of said separate reservations provided for in this act, which title is hereby confirmed, nor any agreement heretofore made with the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad Company or the Dakota Central Railroad Company for a right of way through said reservation; and for any lands acquired by any such agreement to be used in connection therewith, except as hereinafter provided; but the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway Company and the Dakota Central Railroad Company shall, respectively, have the right to take and use, prior to any white person, and to any corporation, the right of way provided for in said agreements, with not to exceed twenty acres of land in addition to the right of way, for stations for every ten miles of road; and said companies shall also, respectively, have the right to take and use for right of way, side-track, depot and station privileges, machine-shop, freight-house, round house, and yard facilities, prior to any white person, and to any corporation or association, so much of the two separate sections of land embraced in said agreements; also, the former company so much of the one hundred and eighty-eight acres, and the

Acceptance of this act to release Indian titles.

Titles of individual Indians unaffected.

Right of way.

latter company so much of the seventy-five acres, on the east side of the Missouri River, likewise embraced in said agreements, as the Secretary of the Interior shall decide to have been agreed upon and paid for by said railroad, and to be reasonably necessary upon each side of said river for approaches to the bridge of each of said companies to be constructed across the river, for right of way, side-track, depot and station privileges, machine-shop, freight-house, round-house, and yard facilities, and no more:

Provisos.
Payments by railroad companies.

Provided, That the said railway companies shall have made the payments according to the terms of said agreements for each mile of right of way and each acre of land for railway purposes, which said companies take and use under the provisions of this act, and shall satisfy the Secretary of the Interior to that effect: *Provided further*, That no part of the lands

To be used for railway purposes only.

herein authorized to be taken shall be sold or conveyed except by way of sale of, or mortgage of the railway itself. Nor shall any of said lands be used directly or indirectly for town-site purposes, it being the intention hereof that said lands shall be held for general railway uses and purposes only, including stock-yards, warehouses, elevators, terminal and other facilities of and for said railway; but nothing herein contained shall be constructed to prevent any such railroad company from building upon such lands houses for the accommodation or residence of their employés, or leasing grounds contiguous to its tracks for warehouse or elevator purposes

Payments.

connected with said railways: *And provided further*, That said payments shall be made and said conditions performed within six months after this act shall take effect: *And provided further*, That said railway companies and each of them shall, within nine months after this act takes effect,

Locations to be made in nine months.

definitely locate their respective lines of road, including all station grounds and terminals across and upon the lands of said reservation designated in said agreements, and shall also, within the said period of nine months, file with the Secretary of the Interior, a map of such definite location, specifying clearly the line of road the several station grounds and the amount of land required for railway purposes, as herein specified, of the said separate sections of land and said tracts of one hundred and eighty-eight acres and seventy-five acres, and the Secretary of the Interior shall, within three months after the filing of such map, designate the particular portions of said sections and of said tracts of land which the said railway companies respectively may take and hold under the provisions of this act for railway purposes. And the said railway companies, and each of them,

Construction and completion of road.

shall, within three years after this act takes effect, construct, complete, and put in operation their said lines of road; and in case the said lines of road are not definitely located and maps of location filed within the periods hereinbefore provided, or in case the said lines of road are not constructed, completed, and put in operation within the time herein provided, then, and in either case, the lands granted for right of way, station grounds,

Forfeiture.

or other railway purposes, as in this act provided, shall, without any further act or ceremony, be declared by proclamation of the President forfeited, and shall, without entry or further action on the part of the United States, revert to the United States and be subject to entry under the other provisions of this act; and whenever such forfeiture occurs the Secretary of the Interior shall ascertain the fact and give due notice thereof to the local land officers, and thereupon the lands so forfeited shall be opened to homestead entry under the provisions of this act.

Schools, etc.
Vol. 15, p. 638.

SEC. 17. That it is hereby enacted that the seventh article of the said treaty of April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, securing to said Indians the benefits of education, subject to such modifications as Congress shall deem most effective to secure to said Indians equivalent benefits of such education, shall continue in force for twenty years from and after the time this act shall take effect; and the Secretary of the In-

Purchase of cattle.

terior is hereby authorized and directed to purchase, from time to time, for the use of said Indians, such and so many American breeding cows of good quality, not exceeding twenty-five thousand in number, and bulls of like quality, not exceeding one thousand in number, as in his judgment can be under regulations furnished by him, cared for and preserved,

Provisos.
Allotment of stock.

with their increase, by said Indians: *Provided*, That each head of family or single person over the age of eighteen years, who shall have or may hereafter take his or her allotment of land in severalty, shall be provided with two milch cows, one pair of oxens, with yoke and chain, or two mares and one set of harness in lieu of said oxen, yoke and chain, as

the Secretary of the Interior may deem advisable, and they shall also receive one plow, one wagon, one harrow, one hoe, one axe, and one pitchfork, all suitable to the work they may have to do, and also fifty dollars in cash; to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in aiding such Indians to erect a house and other buildings suitable for residence or the improvement of his allotment; no sales, barters or bargains shall be made by any person other than said Indians with each other, of any of the personal property hereinbefore provided for, and any violation of this provision shall be deemed a misdemeanor and punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year or both in in the discretion of the court; that for two years the necessary seeds shall be provided to plant five acres of ground into different crops, if so much can be used, and provided that in the purchase of such seed preference shall be given to Indians who may have raised the same for sale, and so much money as shall be necessary for this purpose is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and in addition thereto there shall be set apart, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three millions of dollars, which said sum shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Sioux Nation of Indians as a permanent fund, the interest of which, at five per centum per annum, shall be appropriated, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to the use of the Indians receiving rations and annuities upon the reservations created by this act, in proportion to the numbers that shall so receive rations and annuities at the time this act takes effect, as follows: One-half of said interest shall be so expended for the promotion of industrial and other suitable education among said Indians, and the other half thereof in such manner and for such purposes, including reasonable cash payments per capita as, in the judgment of said Secretary, shall, from time to time, most contribute to the advancement of said Indians in civilization and self-support; and the Santee Sioux, the Flandreau Sioux, and the Ponca Indians shall be included in the benefits of said permanent fund, as provided in sections seven and thirteen of this act: *Provided*, That after the Government has been reimbursed for the money expended for said Indians under the provisions of this act, the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, expend, in addition to the interest of the permanent fund, not to exceed ten per centum per annum of the principal of said fund in the employment of farmers and in the purchase of agricultural implements, teams, seeds, including reasonable cash payments per capita, and other articles necessary to assist them in agricultural pursuits, and he shall report to Congress in detail each year his doings hereunder. And at the end of fifty years from the passage of this act, said fund shall be expended for the purpose of promoting education, civilization, and self-support among said Indians, or otherwise distributed among them as Congress shall from time to time thereafter determine.

Punishment for trading, etc.

Seed, etc.

Appropriation for permanent fund.

Distribution of interest.

Employment of farmers, etc.

Final distribution.

SEC. 18. That if any land in said Great Sioux Reservation is now occupied and used by any religious society for the purpose of missionary or educational work among said Indians, whether situate outside of or within the lines of any reservation constituted by this act, or if any such land is so occupied upon the Santee Sioux Reservation, in Nebraska, the exclusive occupation and use of said land, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in any one tract, is hereby, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, granted to any such society so long as the same shall be occupied and used by such society for educational and missionary work among said Indians; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to give to such religious society patent of such tract of land to the legal effect aforesaid; and for the purpose of such educational or missionary work any such society may purchase, upon any of the reservations herein created, any land not exceeding in any one tract one hundred and sixty acres, not interfering with the title in severalty of any Indian, and with the approval of and upon such terms, not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre, as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. And the Santee Normal Training School may, in like manner, purchase for such educational or missionary work on the Santee Reservation, in addition to the foregoing, in such location and quantity, not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres, as shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Lands occupied for religious purposes.

Santee Normal Training School.

Treaty provisions not conflicting continued. Vol. 15, p. 635.

SEC. 19. That all the provisions of the said treaty with the different bands of the Sioux Nation of Indians concluded April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and the agreement with the same approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, not in conflict with the provisions and requirements of this act, are hereby continued in force according to their tenor and limitation, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

School-houses

SEC. 20. That the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be erected not less than thirty school-houses, and more, if found necessary, on the different reservations, at such points as he shall think for the best interest of the Indians, but at such distance only as will enable as many as possible attending schools to return home nights, as white children do attending district schools: *And provided*, That any white children residing in the neighborhood are entitled to attend the said school on such terms as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Proviso. White children.

Lands outside of separate reservations restored to public domain. Exceptions. R. S., sec. 2301, p. 421.

SEC. 21. That all the lands in the Great Sioux Reservation outside of the separate reservations herein described are hereby restored to the public domain, except American Island, Farm Island, and Niobrara Island, and shall be disposed of by the United States to actual settlers only, under the provisions of the homested law (except section two thousand three hundred and one thereof) and under the law relating to town-sites: *Provided*, That each settler, under and in accordance with the provisions of said homestead acts, shall pay to the United States, for the land so taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law, the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for all lands disposed of within the first three years after the taking effect of this act, and the sum of seventy-five cents per acre for all lands disposed of within the next two years following thereafter, and fifty cents per acre for the residue of the lands then undisposed of, and shall be entitled to a patent therefor according to said homestead laws, and after the full payment of said sums; but the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors in the late civil war as defined and described in sections twenty-three hundred and four and twenty-three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes of the United States, shall not be abridged, except as to said sums: *Provided*, That all lands herein opened to settlement under this act remaining undisposed of at the end of ten years from the taking effect of this act shall be taken and accepted by the United States and paid for by said United States at fifty cents per acre, which amount shall be added to and credited to said Indians as part of their permanent fund, and said lands shall thereafter be part of the public domain of the United States, to be disposed of under the homestead laws of the United States, and the provisions of this act; and any conveyance of said lands so taken as a homestead, or any contract touching the same, or lien thereon, created prior to the date of final entry, shall be null and void: *Provided*, That there shall be reserved public highways four rods wide around every section of land allotted, or opened to settlement by this act, the section lines being the center of said highways; but no deduction shall be made in the amount to be paid for each quarter-section of land by reason of such reservation. But if the said highway shall be vacated by any competent authority the title to the respective strips shall inure to the then owner of the tract of which it formed a part by the original survey. *And provided further*, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to affect the right of Congress or of the government of Dakota to establish public highways, or to grant to railroad companies the right of way through said lands, or to exclude the said lands, or any thereof, from the operation of the general laws of the United States now in force granting to railway companies the right of way and depot grounds over and upon the public lands. American Island, an island in the Missouri River, near Chamberlain, in the Territory of Dakota, and now a part of the Sioux Reservation, is hereby donated to the said city of Chamberlain: *Provided further*, That said city of Chamberlain shall formally accept the same within one year from the passage of this act, upon the express condition that the same shall be preserved and used for all time entire as a public park, and for no other purpose, to which all persons shall have free access; and said city shall have authority to adopt all proper rules and regulations for the improvement and care of said park; and upon the failure of any of said conditions the said island shall revert to the United States, to be disposed of by future legis-

Soldiers' homesteads. R. S., secs. 2304, 2305, p. 422.

Lands unsold to be bought by Government.

Highways, etc.

American Island donated to Chamberlain, Dak., for a public park.

lation only. Farm Island, an island in the Missouri River near Pierre, in the Territory of Dakota, and now a part of the Sioux Reservation, is hereby donated to the said city of Pierre: *Provided further*, That said city of Pierre shall formally accept the same within one year from the passage of this act, upon the express condition that the same shall be preserved and used for all time entire as a public park, and for no other purpose, to which all persons shall have free access; and said city shall have authority to adopt all proper rules and regulations for the improvement and care of said park; and upon the failure of any of said conditions the said island shall revert to the United States, to be disposed of by future legislation only. Niobrara Island, an island in the Niobrara River, near Niobrara, and now a part of the Sioux Reservation, is hereby donated to the said city of Niobrara: *Provided further*, That the said city of Niobrara shall formally accept the same within one year from the passage of this act, upon the express condition that the same shall be preserved and used for all time entire as a public park, and for no other purpose, to which all persons shall have free access; and said city shall have authority to adopt all proper rules and regulations for the improvement and care of said park; and upon the failure of any of said conditions the said island shall revert to the United States, to be disposed of by future legislation only: *And provided further*, That if any full or mixed blood Indian of the Sioux Nation shall have located upon Farm Island, American Island, or Niobrara Island before the date of the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, within three months from the time this act shall have taken effect, to cause all improvements made by any such Indian so located upon either of said islands, and all damage that may accrue to him by a removal therefrom, to be appraised, and upon the payment of the sum so determined, within six months after notice thereof by the city to which the island is herein donated to such Indian, said Indian shall be required to remove from said island, and shall be entitled to select instead of such location his allotment according to the provisions of this act upon any of the reservations herein established, or upon any land opened to settlement by this act not already located upon.

Farm Island donated to Pierre, Dak., for a public park.

Niobrara Island donated to Niobrara, Nebr., for a public park.

Removal of Indians from islands.

SEC. 22. That all money accruing from the disposal of lands in conformity with this act shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States and be applied solely as follows: First, to the reimbursement of the United States for all necessary actual expenditures contemplated and provided for under the provisions of this act, and the creation of the permanent fund hereinbefore provided; and after such reimbursement to the increase of said permanent fund for the purposes hereinbefore provided.

Disposition of proceeds of sales.

SEC. 23. That all persons who, between the twenty-seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and the seventeenth day of April, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, in good faith, entered upon or made settlements with intent to enter the same under the homestead or pre-emption laws of the United States upon any part of the Great Sioux Reservation lying east of the Missouri River, and known as the Crow Creek and Winnebago Reservation, which, by the President's proclamation of date February twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, was declared to be open to settlement, and not included in the new reservation established by section six of this act, and who, being otherwise legally entitled to make such entries, located or attempted to locate thereon homestead, pre-emption, or town-site claims, by actual settlement and improvement of any portion of such lands, shall, for a period of ninety days after the proclamation of the President required to be made by this act, have a right to re-enter upon said claims and procure title thereto under the homestead or pre-emption laws of the United States, and complete the same as required therein, and their said claims shall, for such time, have a preference over later entries; and when they shall have in other respects shown themselves entitled and shall have complied with the law regulating such entries, and, as to homesteads, with the special provisions of this act, they shall be entitled to have said lands, and patents therefor shall be issued as in like cases: *Provided*, That pre-emption claimants shall reside on their lands the same length of time before procuring title as homestead claimants under this act. The price to be paid for town-site entries shall be such as is required by law in other cases, and shall be paid into the general fund provided for by this act.

Settlers on Crow Creek and Winnebago Reservations may re-enter on lands

Ante, p. 889.

Proviso. Pre-emption settlers.

SEC. 24. That sections sixteen and thirty-six of each township of the

School lands.

lands open to settlement under the provisions of this act, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, are hereby reserved for the use and benefit of the public schools, as provided by the act organizing the Territory of Dakota; and whether surveyed or unsurveyed said sections shall not be subject to claim, settlement, or entry under the provision of this act or any of the land laws of the United States: *Provided, however*, That the United States shall pay to said Indians, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for all lands reserved under the provisions of this section.

Vol. 12, p. 243.

Proviso. Payment for.

Appropriations for surveying.

SEC. 25. That there is hereby appropriated the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be applied and used towards surveying the lands herein described as being opened for settlement, said sum to be immediately available; which sum shall not be deducted from the proceeds of lands disposed of under this act.

SEC. 26. That all expenses for the surveying, platting, and disposal of the lands opened to settlement under this act shall be borne by the United States, and not deducted from the proceeds of said lands.

Payment for ponies, Red Cloud and Red Leaf bands.

SEC. 27. That the sum of twenty-eight thousand two hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay to such individual Indians of the Red Cloud and Red Leaf bands of Sioux as he shall ascertain to have been deprived by the authority of the United States of ponies in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six, at the rate of forty dollars for each pony; and he is hereby authorized to employ such agent or agents as he may deem necessary in ascertaining such facts as will enable him to carry out this provision, and to pay them therefor such sums as shall be deemed by him fair and just compensation: *Provided*, That the sum paid to each individual Indian under this provision shall be taken and accepted by such Indian in full compensation for all loss sustained by such Indian in consequence of the taking from him of ponies as aforesaid: *And provided further*, That if any Indian entitled to such compensation shall have deceased, the sum to which such Indian would be entitled shall be paid to his heirs-at-law, according to the laws of the Territory of Dakota.

Provisos. To be accepted in full.

Acceptance by Indians.

SEC. 28. That this act shall take effect, only upon the acceptance thereof and consent thereto by the different bands of the Sioux Nation of Indians, in manner and form prescribed by the twelfth article of the treaty between the United States and said Sioux Indians concluded April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, which said acceptance and consent, shall be made known by proclamation by the President of the United States, upon satisfactory proof presented to him, that the same has been obtained in the manner and form required, by said twelfth article of said treaty; which proof shall be presented to him within one year from the passage of this act; and upon failure of such proof and proclamation this act becomes of no effect and null and void.

Proclamation.

Appropriation.

SEC. 29. That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, which sum shall be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for procuring the assent of the Sioux Indians to this act provided in section twenty-seven.

Repeal.

SEC. 30. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 2, 1889.

March 2, 1889. [25 Stats., p. 980.]

CHAP. 412.—An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and for other purposes.

Indian Department appropriations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department for the year ending June thirtieth,

eighteen hundred and ninety, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, namely:

* * * * * * *

PEORIA, WEA, PIANKESHAW, AND KASKASKIA AND WESTERN MIAMI INDIANS, OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

[25 Stats., p. 993.] Peoria, Wea, Piankeshaw, Kaskaskia, and Western Miami Indians.

That the sums of money heretofore appropriated for the use and benefit of the Peoria, Wea, Piankeshaw, and Kaskaskia and the Western Miami Indians of the Indian Territory by the act of October second, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, volume twenty-five, United States Statutes at Large, page five hundred and twenty-eight, is hereby made payable per capita to said Indians in manner as follows: To adults in person; to parents for their minor children, when such parent or parents are competent, competency to be determined by the chief of the respective tribes and the Indian agent; to guardians for their orphan wards, if any; and in case no guardians have been legally appointed, the money due such orphan children shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to their credit, and shall be payable thereafter to properly appointed guardians, or the individual Indian upon his or her becoming of lawful age, and in case of death, then to his or her legal heirs; guardians to be appointed by the probate court in and for Cherokee Country, Kansas, in manner and form as provided by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, volume twenty-one, United States Statutes at Large, page four hundred and thirty-three, providing for the appointment of guardians for minor children of the Miami Indians of Indiana, then residing in the Indian Territory.

Distribution of per capita. Vol. 25, p. 528.

Guardians.

Vol. 21, p. 433.

CHEROKEE FREEDMAN.

Cherokee freedmen.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain who are entitled to share in the per capita distribution of the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars appropriated by the act approved October nineteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, entitled "An act to secure to the Cherokee freedmen and others their proportion of certain proceeds of land under the act of March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-three," and to make payment thereof the sum of five thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary and to compensate in such sum as he may deem reasonable any duly authorized agent or agents acting for said freedmen and rendering them aid in obtaining the allowance of said seventy-five thousand dollars, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; and the amount so expended in ascertaining to whom said money shall be paid shall be charged against the Cherokee Nation on account of its lands west of the Arkansas River, and shall be a lien on said lands, and shall be deducted from any payment hereafter made on account of said lands. And said Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to make inquiry and report to the next session of Congress what other sums of money, if any, have been appropriated by the Cherokee Nation in violation of their treaty obligations in reference to freedmen in said nation, and what sum would be required to secure to said freedmen those treaty rights in respect to the same.

Distribution.

Vol. 25, p. 609.

Expenses.

* * * * * * *

[25 Stats., p. 998.]

That the sum of nine thousand three hundred and seventy-one dollars and fifty cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay the settlers who in good faith made settlement in the Wind River Valley, Wyoming Territory, previous to the time when the said valley was included in the Wind River Indian Reservation, the value of their improvements as heretofore found by appraisement by the proper Indian agent under direction of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That no payments shall be made to any one of said settlers until he shall first have finally removed from said reservation.

Wind River Valley.

Payment to settlers in.

Proviso. Removal.

* * * * * * *

[25 Stats., p. 1001.]

To enable the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, to purchase for Indian industrial school purposes the buildings and other improvements in what is known as Keam's Cañon within the reservation in the

Keam's Cañon, Ariz.

Purchase for school purposes.

Territory of Arizona, established for the use and occupancy of the Moquis and other Indians by Executive order dated December sixteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and to pay therefor such sum as he shall deem just and reasonable, not exceeding ten thousand dollars: *Provided*, That upon payment therefor the owner of said buildings and other improvements shall execute and deliver to the Secretary of the Interior a full relinquishment of all his right, title, and interest in and to any and all buildings and other improvements of whatsoever character owned by him within the limits of said reservation.

Provisos.

Title, etc.

* * * * * * * *

[25 Stats., p. 1002.]

Sioux Reservation.

SIOUX RESERVATION.

Commissioners to negotiate for cession of portion of.

The President of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint three Commissioners for the purpose of entering into negotiations and agreements with the Sioux Indians occupying the great Sioux Indian Reservation in Dakota for a full and complete cession and relinquishment to the United States of a portion of their reservation, and to divide the remainder into separate reservations, and for such other purpose as they may find necessary touching said Indians and said reservation; and such agreements, when made, to be by them submitted to the first session, fifty-first Congress, for ratification; and to carry out this provision the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be found necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby appropriated, this amount to be immediately available: *Provided*, That the pay of such Commissioners shall not exceed ten dollars per day exclusive of traveling expenses.

Expenses.

Proviso.
Pay.

Cœur d'Alene Indians.

Negotiations for purchase of mineral and timber lands from.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to negotiate with the Coeur d'Alene tribe of Indians for the purchase and release by said tribe of such portions of its reservation not agricultural and valuable chiefly for minerals and timber as such tribe shall consent to sell, on such terms and conditions as shall be considered just and equitable between the United States and said tribe of Indians, which purchase shall not be complete until ratified by Congress and for the purpose of such negotiation, the sum of two thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; the action of the Secretary of the Interior hereunder to be reported to Congress at the earliest practicable time.

* * * * * * *

[25 Stats., p. 1003.]

Superintendent of schools. Duties.

SEC. 10. That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a person of knowledge and experience in the management, training, and practical education of children, to be Superintendent of Indian Schools, whose duty it shall be to visit and inspect the schools in which Indians are taught in whole or in part from appropriations from the United States Treasury, and report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs what, in his judgment, are the defects, if any, in any of them, in system, in administration, or in means for the most effective advancement of the pupils therein toward civilization and self-support, and what changes are needed to remedy such defects as may exist, and to perform such other duties in connection with Indian schools as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and section eight of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and for other purposes," approved June twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, is hereby repealed.

Repeal of former provisions.

Vol. 25, p. 238.

Payment of costs in Indian cases.

SEC. 11. That hereafter the costs of the trial of the cases in the courts of the several Territories tried pursuant to and for the offenses named in section nine of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and for other purposes," shall be audited by the accounting officers of the Treasury and paid out of money for similar expenses in the trial of criminal cases in the courts of the United States.

Vol. 23, p. 385.

SEMINOLE LANDS.

Seminole lands.

SEC. 12. That the sum of one million nine hundred and twelve thousand nine hundred and forty-two dollars and two cents be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay in full the Seminole nation of Indians for all the right, title, interest, and claim which said nation of Indians may have in and to certain lands ceded by article three of the treaty between the United States and said nation of Indians, which was concluded June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and proclaimed August sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and which land was then estimated to contain two million one hundred and sixty-nine thousand and eighty acres, but which is now, after survey, ascertained to contain two million thirty-seven thousand four hundred and fourteen and sixty-two hundredths acres, said sum of money to be paid as follows: One million five hundred thousand dollars to remain in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of said nation of Indians and to bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum from July first, eighteen hundred and eighty nine, said interest to be paid semi-annually to the treasurer of said nation, and the sum of four hundred and twelve thousand nine hundred and forty-two dollars and twenty cents, to be paid to such person or persons as shall be duly authorized by the laws of said nation to receive the same, at such times and in such sums as shall be directed and required by the legislative authority of said nation, to be immediately available; this appropriation to become operative upon the execution by the duly appointed delegates of said nation, specially empowered so to do, of a release and conveyance to the United States of all the right, title, interest, and claim of said nation of Indians in and to said lands, in manner and form satisfactory to the President of the United States, and said release and conveyance, when fully executed and delivered, shall operate to extinguish all claims of every kind and character of said Seminole nation of Indians in and to the tract of country to which said release and conveyance shall apply, but such release, conveyance, and extinguishment shall not inure to the benefit of or cause to vest in any railroad company any right, title, or interest whatever in or to any of said lands, and all laws and parts of laws so far as they conflict with the foregoing, are hereby repealed, and all grants or pretended grants of said lands or any interest or right therein now existing in or on behalf of any railroad company, except rights of way and depot grounds, are hereby declared to be forever forfeited for breach of condition.

Payment for.

Vol. 14, p. 756.

Manner of payment.

Trust fund.

Interest.

Conveyance.

Not to vest title in any railroad company.

Rights of way.

SEC. 13. That the lands acquired by the United States under said agreement shall be a part of the public domain, to be disposed of only as herein provided, and sections sixteen and thirty-six of each township, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, are hereby reserved for the use and benefit of the public schools, to be established within the limits of said lands under such conditions and regulations as may be hereafter enacted by Congress.

Lands to become part of public domain.

School reservations.

That the lands acquired by conveyance from the Seminole Indians hereunder, except the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections shall be disposed of to actual settlers under the homestead laws only, except as herein otherwise provided (except that section two thousand three hundred and one of the Revised Statutes shall not apply): *And provided further*, That any person who having attempted to, but for any cause, failed to secure a title in fee to a homestead under existing law, or who made entry under what is known as the commuted provision of the homestead law, shall be qualified to make a homestead entry upon said lands: *And provided further*, That the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors in the late civil war as defined and described in sections twenty-three hundred and four and twenty-three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes shall not be abridged: *And provided further*, That each entry shall be in square form as nearly as practicable and no person be permitted to enter more than one-quarter section thereof, but until said lands are opened for settlement by proclamation of the President, no person shall be permitted to enter upon and occupy the same, and no person violating this provision shall ever be permitted to enter any of said lands or acquire any right thereto.

To be disposed of to actual settlers only.

R. S., sec. 2301, p. 421.

Provisos.

Homestead entries.

Rights of soldiers and sailors.

R. S., secs. 2304, 2305, p. 422.

Limit, etc.

No person permitted to enter till proclamation issues.

Town sites. R. S., secs. 2387, 2388, p. 437.

The Secretary of the Interior may, after said proclamation and not before, permit entry of said lands for town-sites, under sections twenty-three hundred and eighty-seven and twenty-three hundred and eighty-eight of the Revised Statutes, but no such entry shall embrace more than one-half section of land.

Provisions applicable to Creek lands.

That all the foregoing provisions with reference to lands to be acquired from the Seminole Indians, including the provisions pertaining to forfeiture, shall apply to and regulate the disposal of the lands acquired from the Muscogee or Creek Indians by articles of cession and agreement made and concluded at the city of Washington on the nineteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

Ante, p. 757.

Negotiations for cession of lands of Cherokees, etc., in Indian Territory.

SEC. 14. The President is hereby authorized to appoint three commissioners, not more than two of whom shall be members of the same political party, to negotiate with the Cherokee Indians and with all other Indians owning or claiming lands lying west of the ninety-sixth degree of longitude in the Indian Territory for the cession to the United States of all their title, claim, or interest of every kind or character in and to said lands, and any and all agreements resulting from such negotiations shall be reported to the President and by him to Congress at its next session and to the council or councils of the nation or nations, tribe or tribes, agreeing to the same for ratification, and for this purpose the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, to be immediately available: *Provided*, That said Commission is further authorized to submit to the Cherokee nation the proposition that said nation shall cede to the United States in the manner and with the effect aforesaid, all the rights of said nation in said lands upon the same terms as to payment as is provided in the agreement made with the Creek Indians of date January nineteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and ratified by the present Congress; and if said Cherokee nation shall accept, and by act of its legislative authority duly passed, ratify the same, the said lands shall thereupon become a part of the public domain for the purpose of such disposition as is herein provided, and the President is authorized as soon thereafter as he may deem dvisable, by proclamation open said lands to settlement in the same manner and to the same effect, as in this act provided ooncerning the lands acquired from said Creek Indians, but until said lands are opened for settlement by proclamation of the President, no person shall be permitted to enter upon and occupy the same, and no person violating this provision shall be permitted to enter any of said lands or acquire any right thereto.

Report.

Expenses.

Proviso.

Proposition to be submitted.

Ante, p. 758.

If accepted lands to become part of public domain.

Proclamation.

Land districts to be created.

SEC. 15. That the President may whenever he deems it necessary create not to exceed two land districts embracing the lands which he may open to settlement by proclamation as hereinbefore provided, and he is empowered to locate land offices for the same appointing thereto in conformity to existing law registers and receivers and for the purpose of carrying out this provision five thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated.

Expenses.

Approved, March 2, 1889.

March 2, 1889.

[25 Stats., p. 1010.]

CHAP. 416.—An act granting to the Duluth and Winnipeg Railway Company the right of way through the Leech Lake and White Earth Indian Reservations in the State of Minnesota.

Duluth and Winnipeg Railway Company granted right of way through Leech Lake and White Earth Indian Reservations, Minn.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby granted to the Duluth and Winnipeg Railway Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, and its assigns, the right of way for the extension of its railroad through the Leech Lake and White Earth Indian Reservations in said State: Commencing at Duluth and running by the most practicable route to some point on the international boundary line between the Lake of the Woods and the Red River of the North. Such right of way shall be fifty feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad, and said company shall also have the right to take from the lands adjacent to the line of said road material, stone, and earth necessary for the construction of said railroad; also grounds adjacent to such right of way for station buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and water stations, not to exceed in amount three hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length

Location.

Width.

Stations, etc.

for each station, and to an extent not exceeding one station for each six miles of road within the limits of said reservations.

Compensation for damages, etc.

SEC. 2. That before said railway shall be constructed through any land, claim, or improvement held by individual occupants according to any treaties or laws of the United States, compensation shall be made such occupant or claimant for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of said railway. In case of failure to make satisfactory settlement with any such claimant, the just compensation shall be determined as provided for by the laws of Minnesota, enacted for the settlement of like controversies in such cases. The amount of damages resulting to the tribe or tribes of Indians pertaining to said reservations in their tribal capacity by reason of the construction of said railway through such lands of the reservations as are not occupied in severalty shall be ascertained and determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, and be subject to his final approval; but no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for until plats thereof, made upon actual survey, for the definite location of such railroad, and including the grounds for station buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and water-stations, shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and until the compensation aforesaid shall have been fixed and paid, and the consent of the Indians on said reservations to the provisions of this act shall have been first obtained in a manner satisfactory to the President of the United States. Said company is hereby authorized to enter upon such reservations for the purpose of surveying and locating its line of railroad: *Provided*, That said railroad shall be located, constructed, and operated with due regard to the rights of the Indians and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe.

Litigation.

Payment to Indians.

Secretray of Interior to approve location, etc.

Survey.

Proviso.

Regulations.

Completion.

SEC. 3. That the right herein granted shall be forfeited by said company unless the road is constructed through said reservations within three years.

Amendment.

SEC. 4. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

Approved, March 2, 1889.

CHAP. 421.—An act for the disposition of the agricultural lands embraced within the limits of the Pipestone Indian Reservation in Minnesota.

March 2, 1889.
[25 Stats., p. 1012.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to appoint three discreet persons, at least one of whom shall be a resident and freeholder of the State of Minnesota, to appraise and report to him the actual value, exclusive of improvements, of all the lands embraced within the exterior limits of the Red Pipestone Indian Reservation in the State of Minnesota, save and except the southwest quarter of section one, in township one hundred and six north, of range forty-six west, and also the actual value of the strip of land one hundred feet in width over and across said reservation, now occupied by the Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls and Northwestern Railway Company, as well as the damage to the balance of the lands of said reservation by reason of the taking and occupying of said strip for railroad purposes; and said commissioners shall also appraise and report the value of any improvements that may be found on any of said lands with the name of the person who made the same.

Red Pipestone Indian Reservation, Minn.

Appraisal of lands to be made.

Right of way reserved.

Prior right to former dispossessed settlers.

SEC. 2. That any person who has heretofore resided on and made improvements on any of said lands, but who was compelled by the military authorities of the United States to abandon the same, shall be entitled to the prior right for the period of six months after the filing of the said report, to enter and purchase the land (not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres) so occupied and improved by such person at the price at which the same was appraised by said commissioners, exclusive of improvements. But if the person entitled to make such purchase shall fail to avail himself of his prior right within the time stated, then the Secretary of the Interior shall cause said lands, or such thereof as remain unentered, to be sold to the highest bidder, and at a price not less than the appraised valuation of such lands and improvements; such sale to be held at the local land office for the district in which they are located; and the said railroad company shall be entitled to enter and purchase the afore-

Auction sale of land.

said strip of land of the width aforesaid, now occupied by its road-bed by paying the amount so assessed as the value thereof together with the amount of damages assessed as aforesaid.

Consent of Indians requisite.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force and authorize the entry and sale of the said right of way, or of any tract or parcel of land so appraised, so soon as, and not until, a majority of the adult male Indians of the Yankton tribe of Sioux Indians consent to the entry and sale of such right of way, or of said appraised lands, or of any part of the same. And if said Indians shall at any future time consent in the manner above stated, to the sale or disposal of any tract or parcel of said appraised land, to the sale of which their consent had not theretofore been given, such tract or parcel shall then be sold in the manner hereinbefore provided.

Patents to issue.

Patents shall be issued in due form for any lands, or the right of way, entered or sold by virtue of this act, and the moneys arising from the sale of said land, right of way, and damages, after deducting the expense of said appraisement, shall be covered into the annuity fund of said Indians, or expended in such manner as the Indians may determine, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior; that the commissioners hereunder shall be paid the sum of five dollars per day for the time actually occupied in performing the duties conferred upon them by this act: *Provided*, That any officer or employé of the Government detailed to act as commissioner shall be paid his actual and necessary traveling and other expenses only.

Proceeds.

Compensation.

Proviso.

Employés of the Government.

Appropriation for expenses.

SEC. 4. That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to defray the expense of procuring the consent of said Indians, and to pay said commissioners.

Approved, March 2, 1889.

March 2, 1889.

[25 Stats., p. 1013.]

CHAP. 422.—An act to provide for allotment of land in severalty to United Peorias and Miamies in Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

Lands in severalty to Wea, Peoria, Kaskaskia, Piankeshaw, and Western Miami Indians.

Vol. 24, pp. 388, 391.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of chapter one hundred and nineteen of the acts of eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes," are hereby declared to extend to and are made applicable to the Confederated Wea, Peoria, Kaskaskia, and Piankeshaw tribes of Indians, and the Western Miami tribe of Indians, now located in the northeastern part of the Indian Territory and to their reservation, in the same manner and to the same extent as if said tribes had not been excepted from the provisions of said act, except as to section six of said act, and as otherwise hereinafter provided.

Allotments.

Lists to be furnished.

Distribution.

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed, within ninety days from and after the passage of this act, to cause to be allotted to each and every member of the said Confederated Wea, Peoria, Kaskaskia, and Piankeshaw tribes of Indians, and the Western Miami tribe of Indians, upon lists to be furnished him by the chiefs of said tribes, duly approved by them, and subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, an allotment of land not to exceed two hundred acres, out of their common reserve, to each person entitled thereto by reason of their being members of said tribes by birth or adoption; all allotments to be selected by the Indians, heads of families selecting for their minor children, and the chiefs of their respective tribes for each orphan child.

Settlement of differences.

Proviso.

All differences arising between members of said tribes, in making said allotments, shall be settled by the chiefs of the respective tribes, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That before any of the allotments herein provided for shall be made there shall be set apart not to exceed twenty acres in all for school, church, and cemetery purposes; the location of the same to be selected by the chiefs of said tribes, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, in such quantities and at such points as they shall deem best, which, together with all improvements now existing or that may hereafter be made by the tribes thereon, shall be held as common property of the respective

School, etc., reservation.

tribes. If, in making the selections as herein provided for, the sites of present school buildings should not be retained, then all improvements thereon may be removed. If not removed, then they shall be sold after appraisement by the chiefs of the tribes; the sale to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and the proceeds placed to the credit of the proper tribe. If any religious denomination, with the consent of either or both of said tribes, should erect any building for church or school purposes upon any of the land selected for church use, the said building, together with the land, shall be held the property of such religious denomination so long as they shall occupy the same for religious or school purposes. And should such denomination at any time desire to move said church or school-house to any other place on their reservation they may do so; or, if they prefer, may sell the same with or without the lands upon which said house is situate, and apply the proceeds to their new building.

Sale of school buildings.

Building for church or school.

Removal, etc.

The land so allotted shall not be subject to alienation for twenty-five years from the date of the issuance of patent therefor, and said lands so allotted and patented shall be exempt from levy, sale, taxation, or forfeiture for a like period of years. As soon as all the allotments or selections shall have been made as herein provided, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause a patent to issue to each and every person so entitled, for his or her allotment, and such patent shall recite in the body thereof that the land therein described and conveyed shall not be alienated for twenty-five years from the date of said patent, and shall also recite that such land so alloted and patented is not subject to levy, sale, taxation, or forfeiture for a like period of years, and that any contract or agreement to sell or convey such land or allotments so patented entered into before the expiration of said term of years shall be absolutely null and void. SEC. 2. That in making allotments under this act no more in the aggregate than seventeen thousand and eighty-three acres of said reservation shall be allotted to the Miami Indians, nor more than thirty-three thousand two hundred and eighteen acres in the aggregate to the United Peoria Indians; and said amounts shall be treated in making said allotments in all respects as the extent of the reservation of each of said tribes, respectively. If, in making said allotments any difference shall arise between said tribes, all such matters of difference shall be determined by the Secretary of the Interior. After the allotments herein provided for shall have been completed, the residue of the lands, if any, not allotted, shall be held in common under present title by said United Peorias and Miamies in the proportion that the residue, if any, of each of the said allotments shall bear to the other. And said United Peorias and Miamies shall have power, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to lease for grazing, agricultural, or mining purposes from time to time and for any period not exceeding ten years at any one time, all of said residue, or any part thereof, the proceeds or rental to be divided between said tribes in proportion to their respective interests in said residue. And after said allotments are completed each allottee may lease or rent his or her individual allotment for any period not exceeding three years, the father acting for his minor children, and in case of no father then the mother, the chief acting for orphans of the tribe to which said orphans may belong.

Land inalienable for twenty-five years.

Patents.

Allotment to Miamies.

To United Peorias.

Residue to be held in common.

Leases authorized.

Lease of allotments.

At the expiration of twenty-five years from the date of the passage of this act, all of said remaining or unallotted lands may be equally divided among the members of said tribes, according to their respective interests, or the same may be sold on such terms and conditions as the President and the adult members of said tribe may hereafter mutually agree upon, and the proceeds thereof divided according to ownership as hereinbefore set forth: *Provided*, That before any division of the land is made, or sale had, that three-fourths of the bona fide adult members of said tribe shall petition the Secretary of the Interior for such division or sale of said land: *Provided further*, That sections one and two of this act shall not take effect until the consent thereto of each of said tribes separately shall have been signified by three-fourths of the adult male members thereof, in manner and form satisfactory to the President of the United States.

Division of unallotted lands after twenty-five years.

Provisos.

Petition of Indians.

Consent of Indians.

SEC. 3. That any act or part of acts of Congress heretofore passed that may conflict with the provisions of this act, either as to land or money, are hereby repealed.

Repeal.

Court of Claims to determine rights of citizen Indians to tribal funds.

SEC. 4. That full jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims, subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, as in other cases, to hear and determine what are the just rights at law, or in equity, of those Wea, Peoria, Kaskaskia, and Piankeshaw Indians and of their children or heirs at law, or legal representatives, who became citizens of the United States under the provisions of article twenty-eight of the treaty of February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, made with the confederated tribes of Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaw in the invested funds and other common property of the said confederated tribes. And the exercise of such jurisdiction shall not be barred by any lapse of time heretofore, nor shall the rights of said Indians be impaired by any ruling or determination upon such rights heretofore made. Suit may be instituted against the United States in said Court of Claims within twelve months after the passage of this act, but not later, on behalf of said Indians who so become citizens of the United States, their heirs and legal representatives, in the name and style of "The Citizen Wea, Peoria, Kaskaskia and Piankeshaw Indians," in accordance with the practice of said court, for the hearing and determination of such rights at law and in equity as are claimed for said citizen Indians, or any of them, in such suit, which rights or equities arise out of the provisions of said treaty, or any law of the United States relating to the invested funds and common property of said confederated tribes. Said "confederated tribes of Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws" may be made a party defendant in said suit, on petition in that name to be made such party defendant, to be filed within three months from the date of the bringing of such suit, but the United States, through its proper officers, shall defend said suit on behalf of said Indians, whether or not they shall become parties to the same. Said courts shall determine what are the legal and equitable rights and interests of the Indians who separated from the tribes to which they belonged, and became citizens of the United States under said treaty, and of the heirs and legal representatives of such of them as are dead, and shall ascertain the value thereof, after deducting what has been paid to each of said Indians on account of such invested funds and common property. And such sums shall be paid to the persons who are respectively entitled to the same out of any money or funds held in trust by the United States for and on account of said confederated tribes of Peoria, Kaskaskia, Wea, and Piankeshaw Indians. Out of the funds so found due to said citizen Indians said Court of Claims may allow a reasonable compensation to the counsel or attorneys of such Indians, to be ratably apportioned upon and paid out of the sums due them, respectively; and the court may ascertain the reasonable value of the services of counsel employed by said confederated tribes to represent the tribes on such examination, not to exceed ten per centum of the aggregate sum actually in controversy, and the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be paid to said counsel so much of the sum so ascertained as in equity and justice he may consider to be due them for such services, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States now due to such tribes arising from the sale of the lands of said tribe in Kansas.

Vol. 15, p. 520.

Action not barred by limitation, etc.

Style of proceedings.

Confederated tribes may be made defendant.

Determination of rights.

Payment.

Compensation to counsel.

Records, etc.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Interior shall transmit to said Court of Claims, upon its request, certified copies of any records, documents, or papers that relate to the rights of any of said Indians involved in such suit.

Approved, March 2, 1889.

PRIVATE ACTS.

March 1, 1889.

CHAP. 350.—An act for the relief of J. M. Hogan.

[25 Stat. p. 1306.]

J. M. Hogan. Payment to.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay the claim of J. M. Hogan, of Stockton, in the State of California, for loss of property in consequence of depredations committed by Snake or Shoshone Indians in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, while en route through the Territory of Utah to the State of California; and that the sum of six thousand six hundred dollars

be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to pay the said claim of the said J. M. Hogan; said claim having been fully examined into by the Indian Bureau of the Interior Department, under rules and regulations promulgated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Secretary of the Interior, with the recommendation for an allowance in the amount hereby appropriated; said claim having been duly reported to Congress, in pursuance to law, by the Secretary of the Interior.

Approved, March 1, 1889.

CHAP. 451.—An act granting a pension to Lucy, widow of Muck-apecwak-ken-zah, or "John," an Indian who served the United States and saved the lives of many white persons in the Indian outbreak or war of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and died from effects of wounds received therein.

March 2, 1889.
[25 Stat. p. 1315.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to place upon the pension-roll, at the rate of twelve dollars per month, the name of Lucy Muck-apecwak-ken-zah, widow of Muck-apecwak-ken-zah, or "John," an Indian who aided in saving the lives of many white people and rendered valuable services in behalf of the white settlers during the Sioux outbreak and Indian war in the State of Minnesota, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and who then served the United States as a scout, and who was at the first session of the Fiftieth Congress granted a pension for injuries received and disability incurred while so defending the white settlers, but who has since died from the effects of those injuries, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws.

Lucy Muck-apecwak-ken-zah.
Pension.

Ante, p. 1151.

Approved, March 2, 1889.

TRUST FUNDS AND TRUST LANDS.

The following statements show the transactions in the Indian trust funds and trust lands during the year ending October 31, 1889.

Statements A, B, C, D, E, and F show in detail the various stocks, funds in the Treasury to the credit of various tribes, and collections of interest. A statement is also given showing the condition of nominal State stocks enumerated in Table C.

A consolidated statement is given of all interest collected, and a statement of interest appropriated by Congress on non-paying State stocks for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.

A statement also will be found showing the transactions arising on account of moneys derived from the sales of Indian lands, all being sufficiently in detail to enable a proper understanding of the subject.

A.—*List of names of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior (Treasurer of the United States custodian), showing the amount standing to the credit of each tribe, the annual interest, the date of the treaty or law under which the investment was made, and the amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation, and the annual interest on the same.*

Tribe.	Treaty or act.	Statutes at Large.		Amount of stock.	Annual interest.	Amount of abstracted bonds.	Annual interest.
		Vol.	Page.				
Cherokee national fund	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	$541,638.56	$31,378.31	$68,000.00	$4,080.00
Cherokee school fund	Feb. 27, 1819	7	195	75,854.28	4,621.26	15,000.00	900.00
	Dec. 29, 1835	7	498				
Cherokee orphan fund	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	22,223.26	1,333.40	.....	.....
	Feb. 14, 1873	17	462				
Chickasaw national fund	Oct. 20, 1872	7	381	347,016.83⅓	20,321.01	.....	.....
	May 24, 1834	7	450				
	June 20, 1878						
Choctaw general fund	Jan. 17, 1837	7	605	450,000.00	27,000.00	.....	.....
Delaware general fund	May 6, 1854	10	1048	189,283.90	11,887.03	.....	.....
Iowas	May 17, 1854	10	1069	55,000.00	3,520.00	.....	.....
	Mar. 6, 1864	12	1171				
Kaskaskias, Peorias, etc	May 30, 1854	10	1082	37,300.00	2,401.00	.....	.....
	Feb. 23, 1867	15	519				
Kaskaskias, etc., school fund	Feb. 23, 1867	15	519	20,700.00	1,449.00	.....	.....
Menomonees	Sept. 3, 1836	7	506	19,000.00	950.00	.....	.....
Pottawatomies, education	Sept. 26, 1833	7	431	.....	.....	*1,000.00	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	1,758,016.83⅓	104,861.01	84,000.00	4,980.00

*No interest appropriated on a $1,000 abstracted bond.

NOTE.—The reduction of the amount of stock held in trust, as shown by the last annual report, was caused by the payment to the Kaskaskias, Peorias, etc, of the sum of $40,000, face value of $37,000 No. Carolina and $3,000 So. Carolina bonds, which bonds are now held by the Treasurer of the United States as trustee.

B.—*Statement of stock account, exhibiting in detail the securities in which the funds of each tribe are invested and now on hand, the annual interest on the same, and the amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.*

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Florida	7	$13,000.00	.....	$13,000.00	$910.00
State of Louisiana	6	11,000.00	.....	11,000.00	660.00
State of Missouri	6	50,000.00	$50,000.00	.....	.....
State of North Carolina	6	41,000.00	13,000.00	28,000.00	1,680.00
State of South Carolina	6	118,000.00	.....	118,000.00	7,080.00
State of Tennessee	6	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....	.....
State of Tennessee	5	125,000.00	.....	125,000.00	6,250.00
State of Virginia	6	90,000.00	.....	90,000.00	5,400.00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	156,638.56	.....	156,638.56	9,398.31
Total	.....	609,638.56	68,000.00	541,638.56	31,378.31
CHEROKEE SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Florida	7	7,000.00	.....	7,000.00	490.00
State of Louisiana	6	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00	120.00
State of North Carolina	6	21,000.00	8,000.00	13,000.00	780.00
State of South Carolina	6	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	60.00
State of Tennessee	6	7,000.00	7,000.00	.....	.....
State of Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company)	6	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	60.00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	51,854.28	.....	51,854.28	3,111.26
Total	.....	90,854.28	15,000.00	75,854.28	4,621.26
CHEROKEE ORPHANS' FUND.					
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	.....	.....	22,223.26	1,333.40
CHICKASAW NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Arkansas	6	.....	.....	168,000.00	10,080.00
State of Maryland	6	.....	.....	8,350.17	501.01
State of Tennessee	6	.....	.....	104,000.00	6,240.00
State of Tennessee	5½	.....	.....	66,666.66⅔	3,500.00
Total	.....	.....	.....	347,016.83⅔	20,321.01
CHOCTAW GENERAL FUND.					
State of Virginia, registered	6	.....	.....	450,000.00	27,000.00
DELAWARE GENERAL FUND.					
State of Florida	7	.....	.....	53,000.00	3,710.00
State of North Carolina	6	.....	.....	87,000.00	5,220.00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	.....	.....	49,283.90	2,957.03
Total	.....	.....	.....	189,283.90	11,887.03
IOWAS.					
State of Florida	7	.....	.....	22,000.00	1,540.00
State of Louisiana	6	.....	.....	9,000.00	540.00
State of North Carolina	6	.....	.....	21,000.00	1,260.00
State of South Carolina	6	.....	.....	3,000.00	180.00
Total	.....	.....	.....	55,000.00	3,520.00
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC.					
State of Florida	7	.....	.....	$16,300.00	$1,141.00
State of Louisiana	6	.....	.....	15,000.00	900.00
State of North Carolina	6	.....	.....	6,000.00	360.00
Total	.....	.....	.....	37,300.00	2,401.00

B.—*Statement of stock account, etc.*—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC., SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Florida	7			$20,700.00	$1,449.00
MENOMONEES.					
State of Tennessee	5			19,000.00	950.00
POTTAWATOMIES—EDUCATION.					
State of Indiana	5		$1,000.00		

C.—*Statement of stocks held by the Treasurer of the United States as custodian for the various Indian tribes, showing the amount now on hand; also abstracted bonds, for which Congress has made no appropriation.*

Stocks.	Per cent.	Amount on hand.	Amount of abstracted bonds.
State of Arkansas	6	$168,000.00	
State of Florida	7	132,000.00	
State of Indiana	5		$1,000.00
State of Louisiana	6	37,000.00	
State of Maryland	6	8,350.17	
State of Missouri	6		50,000.00
State of North Carolina	6	55,000.00	21,000.00
State of South Carolina	6	122,000.00	
State of Tennessee	6	104,000.00	12,000.00
State of Tennessee	5	144,000.00	
State of Tennessee	5½	66,666.66⅔	
State of Virginia	6	541,000.00	
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	280,000.00	
Total		1,758,016.83⅔	84,000.00

D.—*Statement of funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment.*

Tribes and fund.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large. Vol.	Page.	Sec.	Amount in the United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 4 and 5 per cent.
Choctaws	Jan. 20, 1825 / June 22, 1855	7 / 11	236 / 614	9 / 3	$390,257.92	$19,512.90
Choctaw orphan fund	Sept. 27, 1830	7	337	19	1,608.04	80.40
Choctaw school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	49,472.70	2,473.63
Choctaw general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	47,514.00	2,375.70
Creek general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	2,000,000.00	100,000.00
Creeks	Aug. 7, 1856 / June 14, 1866	11 / 14	701 / 786	6 / 3	200,000.00 / 675,168.00	10,000.00 / 33,758.40
Cherokee asylum fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	64,147.17	3,207.37
Cherokee national fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	789,310.90	39,465.55
Cherokee orphan fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	337,456.05	16,872.80
Cherokee school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	712,212.15	35,610.60
Chickasaw national fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	959,678.82	47,983.94
Chickasaw incompetent fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	2,000.00	100.00
Chippewa and Christian Indians fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	42,560.36	2,128.02
Delaware general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	673,894.64	33,694.73
Delaware school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	11,000.00	550.00
Iowas	May 7, 1854	10	1071	9	57,500.00	2,875.00
Iowa fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	116,543.37	5,827.17
Kansas	June 14, 1846	9	842	2	200,000.00	10,000.00
Kansas school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	27,174.41	1,358.72
Kickapoos	May 18, 1854	10	1079	2	82,432.44	4,121.62
Kickapoo general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	115,574.48	5,778.72

D.—*Statement of funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment*—Continued.

Tribes and funds.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large. Vol.	Page.	Sec.	Amount in the United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 4 and 5 per cent.
Kickapoo 4 per cent. fund	July 28, 1882	22	177	.....	$15,162.31	$606.49
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewa fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	20,000.00	1,000.00
Menomonee fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	134,039.38	6,701.98
Miamies of Kansas	June 5, 1854	10	1094	3	14,170.33	708.51
Omaha fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	195,887.96	9,844.39
Osages	June 2, 1825	7	242	6	69,120.00	3,456.00
Osage fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	8,079,048.59	403,952.42
	July 15, 1870	16	36	12		
	May 9, 1872	17	91	2		
	June 16, 1880	21	291	.....		
Osage school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	119,911.53	5,995.58
Otoes and Missourias fund	Aug. 15, 1876	19	208	.....	412,116.39	20,605.81
Pawnee fund	Apr. 12, 1876	19	28	.....	286,457.14	14,322.85
Ponca fund	Mar. 3, 1881	21	422	.....	70,000.00	3,500.00
Pottawatomies	June 5, 1846	9	854	7	230,064.20	11,503.21
	June 17, 1846					
Pottawatomies general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	89,618.57	4,480.93
Pottawatomies educational fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	76,993.93	3,849.70
Pottawatomies mill fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	17,482.07	874.10
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi	Oct. 2, 1837	7	541	2	200,000.00	10,000.00
	Oct. 11, 1842	7	596	2	800,000.00	40,000.00
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	55,058.21	2,752.91
Sac and Fox of the Missouri	Oct. 21, 1837	7	543	2	157,400.00	7,870.00
Sac and Fox of the Missouri fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	21,659.12	1,082.96
Santee Sioux fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	20,000.00	1,000.00
Seminole general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	1,500,000.00	75,000.00
Seminoles	Aug. 7, 1856	11	702	8	500,000.00	25,000.00
	May 21, 1866	14	757	3	70,000.00	3,500.00
Senecas of New York	June 27, 1846	9	35	2-3	118,050.00	5,902.50
Seneca fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	40,979.60	2,048.98
Seneca and Shawnee fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	15,140.42	757.02
Seneca (Tonawanda band) fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	86,950.00	4,347.50
Shawnees	May 10, 1854	10	1056	3	40,000.00	2,000.00
Shawnee fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	1,985.65	99.28
Shoshone and Bannack fund	July 3, 1882	22	149	2	13,621.04	681.05
Eastern Shawnee fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	9,079.12	453.65
Stockbridge consolidated fund	Feb. 6, 1871	16	405	.....	75,988.60	3,799.43
Umatilla school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	59,461.64	2,973.08
Ute 5 per cent. fund	Apr. 29, 1874	18	41	2	500,000.00	25,000.00
Ute 4 per cent. fund	June 15, 1880	21	204	5	1,250,000.00	50,000.00
Winnebagos	Nov. 1, 1837	7	546	4	804,909.17	40,245.45
	July 15, 1870	16	355	.....	78,340.41	3,917.02
Amount of 4 and 5 per cent. funds, as above stated, held by the Government in lieu of investment.					23,805,200.83	
Amount of annual interest						1,177,608.37

The changes in the statement of funds held in lieu of investment are accounted for as follows, viz:

These funds have been increased by—		
The proceeds of sale of Creek lands		$2,000,000.00
The proceeds of sale of Seminole lands		1,500,000.00
The proceeds of sale of Omaha lands		31,044.71
The proceeds of sale of Osage lands		238,578.83
The proceeds of sale of Pawnee lands		15,348.60
The amount paid by the Utah and Northern Railroad Company for right of way over Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho		7,621.04
		3,792,593.18
And decreased by—		
Payment to Kickapoo citizens out of Kickapoo general fund	$5,570.28	
Payment to Kickapoo citizens out of Kickapoo 4 per cent. fund	640.56	
Payment to Miamies of Kansas	7,714.48	
Reimbursement to United States out of Umatilla school fund, on account of expenses of appraisal, etc	618.40	
		14,543.72
Net increase		3,778,049.46
Add amount reported in Statement D, November, 1888		20,027,151.37
Total as before stated		23,805,200.83

E.—*Interest collected on United States bonds.*

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Interest.
Cherokee national fund	$156,638.56	July 1, 1888, to January 1, 1889	$4,699.16
	156,638.56	January 1, 1889, to July 1, 1889	4,699.16
			9,398.32
Cherokee school fund	51,854.28	July 1, 1888, to January 1, 1889	1,555.63
	51,854.28	January 1, 1889, to July 1, 1889	1,555.63
			3,111.26
Cherokee orphan fund	22,223.26	July 1, 1888, to January 1, 1889	666.70
	22,223.26	January 1, 1889, to July 1, 1889	666.70
			1,333.40
Delaware general fund	49,283.90	July 1, 1888, to January 1, 1889	1,478.51
	49,283.90	January 1, 1889, to July 1, 1889	1,478.51
			2,957.02

F.—*Interest collected on certain State bonds, the interest on which is regularly paid.*

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest is regularly paid.	Amount collected.
Maryland 6 per cent. bonds.			
Chickasaw national fund	$8,350.17	July 1, 1888, to July 1, 1889	*$485.34

* Less State tax, $15.66.

Recapitulation of interest collected, as per tables hereinbefore given.

Interest on United States bonds (Table E)	$16,800.00
Interest on paying State stocks (Table F)	485.34
Total interest collected during the time specified, and carried to the credit of trust-fund interest due various Indian tribes	17,285.34

Statement of appropriations made by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, on non-paying stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for various Indian tribes.

Bonds.	Per cent.	Principal.	Annual interest appropriated.
Arkansas	6	$168,000.00	$10,080.00
Florida	7	132,000.00	9,240.00
North Carolina	6	155,000.00	9,300.00
South Carolina	6	122,000.00	7,320.00
Tennessee	6	104,000.00	6,240.00
Tennessee	5½	66,666.66	3,500.00
Tennessee	5	145,000.00	7,250.00
Virginia	6	544,000.00	32,640.00
Louisiana	6	37,000.00	2,220.00
Total amount appropriated			87,790.00

The receipts and disbursements since November 1, 1888, as shown by the books of the Indian Office, on account of sales of Indian lands, are exhibited in the following statement:

Appropriations.	Acts and treaties.	On hand November 1, 1888.	Amount received during year.	Disbursed during the year.	On hand November 1, 1889.
Proceeds of Sioux reservations in Minnesota and Dakota.	12 Stat., 819, act Mar. 3, 1863.	$20,567.48	.....	$14,279.51	$6,287.92
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of lands.	Cherokee Strip	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of school lands.	Treaties of Feb. 27, 1819, and Dec. 29, 1835.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulfilling treaty with Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Article 4, treaty of Oct. 5, 1859, 12 Stat., 1112.	8,085.72	.....	.....	8,085.72
Fulfilling treaty with Miamies of Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Act of Mar. 3, 1872...	9,495.11	.....	9,495.11	.....
Fulfilling treaty with Omahas, proceeds of lands.	Acts of July 31, 1872, and Aug. 7, 1882.	165,843.25	$31,044.71	.....	196,887.96
Fulfilling treaty with Osages, proceeds of trust lands.	2d art. treaty Sept. 29, 1865, 2 sec., act July 15, 1870	7,540,469.76	238,578.83	....	7,779,048.59
Fulfilling treaty with Osages, proceeds of ceded lands.	1st art. treaty Sept. 29, 1865.	300,000.00	.....	.....	300,000.00
Proceeds of New York Indian lands in Kansas.	Acts of Feb. 19, 1873, and June 23, 1874.	4,058.06	.....	.....	4,058.06
Fulfilling treaty with Pottawatomies, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Feb. 27, 1867, 15 Stat., 532.	32,584.94	.....	.....	32,584.94
Fulfilling treaty with Winnebagoes, proceeds of lands.	2d art. treaty 1859, act Feb. 2, 1863.	20,621.61	....	.....	20,621.61
On account of claims of settlers on Round Valley Indian reservation in California.	Act Mar. 3, 1873, 17 Stat., 633.	594.37	.....	....	594.37
Fulfilling treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Mar. 6, 1871, 12 Stat., 1171, act Aug. 15, 1876.	8,557.77	.....	6,579.10	1,978.67
Fulfilling treaty with Shawnees, proceeds of lands.	Acts Apr. 7, 1869, and Jan. 11, 1875.	1,270.56	.....	.....	1,270.56
Fulfilling treaty with Otoes and Missourias, proceeds of lands.	Act of Aug. 15, 1876..	412,116.39	.....	.....	412,116.39
Fulfilling treaty with Pawnees, proceeds of lands.	Act of Apr. 10, 1876...	271,108.54	15,348.60	.....	286,457.14
Fulfilling treaty with Umatillas, proceeds of lands.	Act of Aug. 5, 1882, 22 Stat., 297, 298.	60,080.04	.....	618.40	59,461.64
Fulfilling treaty with Kickapoos, proceeds of lands.	Act July 28, 1882, 22 Stat., 177.	15,802.87	.....	640.56	15,162.31
Total.....	....	8,871,256.42	284,972.14	31,612.68	9,124,615.88

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES TO INDIAN TRIBES UNDER TREATY STIPULATIONS.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under the tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Eight installments, unappropriated, at $30,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 584, §10	.....	$240,000.00	.....	.....
Do.....	Purchase of clothing	Tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	....do	$12,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer.	Fourteenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Vol. 15, p. 585, §14	4,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of physician and teacher.....	.....do	....do	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.	Amount to be expended in such goods, etc., as the President may from time to time determine.	Seventh article treaty of July 27, 1866.	Treaty not published.	30,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under tenth article treaty of October 28, 1867.	Eight installments, unappropriated, at $20,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 596, §10	.....	160,000.00	.....	.....
Do.....	Purchase of clothing, same article	.....	....do	12,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of physician, carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, engineer, and teacher.	.....	Vol. 15, p. 597, §13	6,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Chickasaws	Permanent annuity in goods	.....	Vol. 1, p. 619.....	.....	.....	$3,000.00	.....
Chippewas of the Mississippi.	Forty-six installments, to be paid to the chiefs of the Mississippi Indians.	Three installments, of $1,000 each, due.	Vol. 9, p. 904, § 3,	.....	3,000.00	.....	.....
Chippewas, Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands.	Forty installments: in money, $10,666.66; goods, $8,000; and for purposes of utility, $4,000.	Five installments, of $22,666.66 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1168, § 3; vol. 13, p. 694, § 3.	.....	113,333.30	.....	.....
Choctaws.....	Permanent annuities.....	Second article treaty of November 16, 1805, $3,000; thirteenth article treaty of October 18, 1820, $600; second article treaty of January 20, 1825, $6,000.	Vol. 7, p. 99, § 2; vol. 11, p. 214, § 13; vol. 7, p. 213 § 13; vol. 7, p. 235, § 2.	.....	.....	9,600.00	.....
Do.....	Provisions for smiths, etc.....	Sixth article treaty of October 18, 1820; ninth article treaty of January 20, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 212, § 6; vol. 7, p. 236, § 9; vol. 7, p. 614, §13.	.....	.....	920.00	.....

Choctaws	Interest on $390,257.92, articles ten and thirteen, treaty of January 22, 1855.		Vol. 11, p.614, § 13			19,512.89	$390,257.92
Creeks	Permanent annuities	Treaty of August 7, 1790	Vol. 7, p. 36, § 4			1,500.00	
Do	do	Treaty of June 16, 1802	Vol. 7, p. 69, § 2			3,000.00	
Do	do	Treaty of January 24, 1826	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 4			20,000.00	400,000.00
Do	Smiths, shops, etc	do	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 8			1,110.00	22,200.00
Do	Wheelwright, permanent	Treaty of January 24, 1826, and August 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 8; vol. 11, p. 700, § 5.			600.00	12,000.00
Do	Allowance, during the pleasure of the President, for blacksmiths, assistants, shops, and tools, iron and steel, wagon-maker, education, and assistants in agricultural operations, etc.	Treaty of February 14, 1833, and treaty of August 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 419, § 5; vol. 11, p. 700, § 5.	840.00 270.00 600.00 1,000.00 2,000.00			
Do	Interest on $200,000 held in trust, sixth article treaty August 7, 1856.	Treaty of August 7, 1856	Vol. 11, p. 700, § 6			10,000.00	200,000.00
Do	Interest on $675,168 held in trust, third article treaty June 14, 1886, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 786, § 3			33,758.40	675,168.00
Crows	For supplying male persons over fourteen years of age with a suit of good, substantial woolen clothing; females over twelve years of age a flannel skirt or goods to make the same, a pair of woolen hose, calico, and domestic; and boys and girls under the ages named such flannel and cotton goods as their necessities may require.	Treaty of May 7, 1868; nine installments, of $15,000 each, due, estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9		135,000.00		
Do	For pay of physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Treaty of May 7, 1868	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9	4,500.00			
Do	Blacksmith, iron and steel, and for seeds and agricultural implements.	Estimated at	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 8	1,500.00			
Do	Twenty-five installments of $30,000 each, in cash or otherwise, under the direction of the President.	Seventeen installments, of $30,000 each, due.	Act of April 11, 1882.		510,000.00		
Iowas	Interest on $57,500, being the balance on $157,500.		Vol. 10, p. 1071, § 9			2,875.00	57,500.00
Indians at Blackfeet Agency.	Ten installments of annuity at $150,000 each.	Eight installments, due	Act of May 1, 1888.		1,200,000.00		
Indians at Fort Belknap Agency.	Ten installments of annuity at $115,000 each.	Eight installments, due	do		920,000.00		
Indians at Fort Peck Agency.	Ten installments of annuity at $165,000 each.	Eight installments, due	do		1,320,000.00		
Kansas	Interest on $200,000, at 5 per cent		Vol. 9, p. 842, § 2			10,000.00	200,000.00
Kickapoos	Interest on $82,422.44, at 5 per cent		Vol. 10, p. 1079, § 2			4,121.62	82,432.44
Miamies of Kansas	Permanent provision for smith's shops and miller, etc.	Say $411.43 for shop and $262.62 for miller.	Vol. 7, p. 191, § 5			674.05	13,481.00
Do	Interest on $14,170.33, at the rate of 5 per cent., as per third article treaty of June 5, 1854.		Vol. 10, p. 1094, § 3			708.51	14,170.33
Molels	Pay of teacher to manual-labor school, and subsistence of pupils, etc.	Treaty of December 21, 1855	Vol. 12, p. 982, § 2	3,000.00			
Nez Perces	Salary of two matrons for schools, two assistant teachers, farmer, carpenter, and two millers.	Treaty of June 9, 1863	Vol. 14, p. 650, § 5	3,500.00			

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES TO INDIAN TRIBES, ETC.—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes	Thirty installments, for purchase of clothing, as per sixth article of treaty May 10, 1868,	Nine installments, of $12,000 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 657, § 6.	.....	$108,000.00	.....	.....
Do	Pay of two teachers, two carpenters, two farmers, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician.	Estimated at.....	Vol. 15, p. 658 § 7.	$9,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Osages	Interest on $69,120, at 5 per cent., for educational purposes.	Resolution of the Senate to treaty, January 2, 1885.	Vol. 7, p, 242, § 6.	.....	.....	$3,456.00	$69,120.00
Do	Interest on $300,000, at 5 per cent., to be paid semi-annually, in money or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.	Treaty of September 29, 1865.....	Vol. 14, p. 687, § 1.	.....	.....	15,000.00	300,000.00
Otoes and Missourias.	Twelve installments, last series, in money or otherwise.	Five installments, of $5,000 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1039. § 4.	.....	25,000.00	.....	.....
Pawnees	Annuity goods and such articles as may be necessary.	Treaty of September 24, 1857.....	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 2.	.....	.....	30,000.00	.....
Do	Support of two manual-labor schools and pay of teachers.	.....do	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 3.	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Do	For iron and steel and other necessary articles for shops, and pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom is to be tin and gun smith, and compensation of two strikers and apprentices.	Estimated for iron and steel, $500; two blacksmiths, $1,200; and two strikers, $480.	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 4.	2,180.00	.....	.....	.....
Do	Farming utensils and stock, pay of farmer, miller, and engineer, and compensation of apprentices to assist in working in the mill and keeping in repair grist and saw mill.	Estimated	Vol. 11, p. 730, § 4.	4,400.00	.....	.....	.....
Poncas	Amount to be expended during the pleasure of the President for purposes of civilization.	Treaty of March 12, 1868.....	Vol. 12, p. 998, § 2.	20,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Pottawatomies	Permanent annuity in money.....	August 3, 1795	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4.	.....	.....	357.80	7,156.00
Do	.....do	September 30, 1809	Vol. 7, p. 114, § 3.	.....	.....	178.90	3,578.00
Do	.....do	October 2, 1818	Vol. 7, p. 185, § 3.	.....	.....	894.50	17,890.00
Do	.....do	September 20, 1828	Vol. 7, p. 317, § 2.	.....	.....	715.60	14,312.00

Do	do	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 330, § 2			5,724.77	114,495.40
Do	Permanent provision for three blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel.	October 16, 1826; September 20, 1828; July 29, 1829.	Vol. 7, p. 296, § 3; vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; vol. 7, p. 321, § 2.			1,008.99	20,179.80
Do	Permanent provision for furnishing salt	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 320, § 2			156.54	3,120.80
Do	Permanent provision for payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel.	September 20, 1828; June 5 and 17, 1846.	Vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; vol. 9, p. 855, § 10.			107.34	2,146.80
Do	For interest on $230,064.20, at 5 per cent	June 5 and 17, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 855, § 7			11,503.21	230,064.20
Quapaws	For education, smith, farmer, and smith-shop during the pleasure of the President.	$1,000 for education, $500 for smith, etc.	Vol. 7, p. 425, § 3	1,500.00			
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.	Permanent annuity	Treaty of November 3, 1804	Vol. 7, p. 85, § 3			1,000.00	20,000.00
Do	Interest on $200,000, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 541, § 2			10,000.00	200,000.00
Do	Interest on $800,000, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1842	Vol. 7, p. 596, § 2			40,000.00	800,000.00
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Interest on $157,400, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 543, § 2			7,870.00	157,400.00
Do	For support of school	Treaty of March 6, 1861	Vol. 12, p. 1172, § 5.	200.00			
Seminoles	Interest on $500,000, eighth article of treaty of August 7, 1856.	$25,000 annual annuity	Vol. 11, p. 702, § 8			25,000.00	500,000.00
Do	Interest on $70,000, at 5 per cent	Support of schools, etc	Vol. 14, p. 757, § 3			3,500.00	70,000.00
Senecas	Permanent annuity	September 9 and 17, 1817	Vol. 7, p. 161, § 4; vol. 7, p. 179, § 4.			1,000.00	20,000.00
Do	Smith and smith-shop and miller, permanent	February 28, 1821	Vol. 7, p. 349, § 4			1,660.00	33,200.00
Senecas of N. Y.	Permanent annuities	February 19, 1841	Vol. 4, p. 442			6,000.00	120,000.00
Do	Interest on $75,000, at 5 per cent	Act of June 27, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 35, § 2			3,750.00	75,000.00
Do	Interest on $43,050, transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury.	do	Vol. 9, p. 35, § 3			2,152.50	43,050.00
Senecas and Shawnees.	Permanent annuity	Treaty of September 17, 1818	Vol. 7, p. 179, § 4			1,000.00	20,000.00
Do	Support of smith and smith-shops	Treaty of July 20, 1831	Vol. 7, p. 352, § 4	1,060.00			
Shawnees	Permanent annuity for education	August 3, 1795; September 29, 1817	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4			3,000.00	60,000.00
Do	Interest on $40,000, at 5 per cent	August 3, 1795; May 10, 1854	Vol. 10, p. 1056, § 3			2,000.00	40,000.00
Shoshones and Bannacks:							
Shoshones	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.	Ten installments due, estimated at $10,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9		100,000.00		
Do	For pay of physicians, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10	5,000.00			
Do	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops	do	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 3	1,000.00			
Bannacks	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.	Ten installments due, estimated at $5,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9		50,000.00		
Do	Pay of physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10	5,000.00			
Six Nations of N. Y.	Permanent annuities in clothing, etc	Treaty November 11, 1794	Vol. 7, p. 64, § 6			4,500.00	90,000.00
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.	Purchase of clothing for men, women, and children.	Ten installments, of $130,000 each, due; estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 10		1,300,000.00		
Do	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel	Estimated	do	2,000.00			
Do	For such articles as may be considered necessary by the Secretary of the Interior for persons roaming.	Ten installments, of $200,000 each, due; estimated.	do		2,000,000.00		

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES TO INDIAN TRIBES, ETC.—Continued.

Name of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Pottawatomies	Physician, five teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 13	$10,400.00			
Do	Purchase of rations, etc., as per article 5, agreement of September 26, 1876.	do	Vol. 19, p. 256, § 5	1,000,000.00			
Tabequache band of Utes.	Pay of blacksmith	do	Vol. 13, p. 675, § 10	720.00			
Tabequache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Utes.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.	do	Vol. 15, p. 627, § 9	220.00			
Do	Two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, one blacksmith, and two teachers.	do	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 15	7,800.00			
Do	Thirty installments, of $30,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for clothing, blankets, etc.	Nine installments, each $30,000, due.	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 11		$270,000.00		
Do	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, etc.		Vol. 15, p. 622, § 12	30,000.00			
Winnebagoes	Interest on $804,909.17, at 5 per cent. per annum.	November 1, 1837, and Senate amendment, July 17, 1862.	Vol. 7, p. 546, § 4; vol. 12, p. 628, § 4			$40,245.45	$804,909.17
Do	Interest on $78,340.41, at 5 per cent. per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	July 15, 1870	Vol. 16, p. 355, § 1			3,917.02	78,340.41
Yankton tribe of Sioux.	Twenty installments, of $15,000 each, fourth series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	Nineteen installments, of $15,000 each, due.	Vol. 11, p. 744, § 4		285,000.00		
Total				1,145,190.00	4,869,333.30	347,079.09	5,981,172.27

EXECUTIVE ORDERS RELATING TO INDIAN RESERVATIONS ISSUED SINCE SEPTEMBER 1, 1887.

CALIFORNIA.

Mission Indian Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May* 6, 1889.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands situated and lying in the State of California, viz: Township 10 south, range 4 east, and sections 3 and 4, township 11 south, range 4 east of the San Bernardino meridian, except so much of the same as is covered by the patents issued to J. J. Warner, January 16, 1880, and to Harmon T. Helm, January 16, 1886, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart as a reservation for the Mission Indians: *Provided, however*, That any other tract or tracts the title to which has passed out of the United States, or to which valid legal rights have attached under existing laws of the United States providing for the disposition of the public domain, are also hereby excepted and excluded from the reservation hereby created.

BENJ. HARRISON.

OREGON.

Malheur Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March* 2, 1889.

It is hereby ordered that so much of the Malheur Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon (originally reserved by executive order of September 12, 1872), as has not heretofore been restored to the public domain, the same being situate in fractional sections 7, 8, 17, 18, and 19, township 22 south, range 32½ east, Willamette meridian, Oregon, area 317.65 acres, and comprising the north half of what is locally known as the old Camp Harvey military reservation (announced by executive order of December 5, 1872, which executive order was subsequently canceled by executive order of July 23, 1880), be, and the same is hereby, restored to the public domain.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

UTAH.

Fort Du Chesne military reservation—Uintah reserve.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, August* 31, 1887.

To the President:

SIR: Upon recommendation of the commanding general, Division of the Missouri, I have the honor to request that the following-described tract of land in the Territory of Utah, embraced within the limits of the Uintah Indian Reservation, created by executive order dated October 3, 1861, and act of Congress approved May 5, 1864 (13 Stats., 63), may be duly declared and set apart by the Executive as a military reservation for the post of Fort Du Chesne, viz:

Beginning at a point two (2) miles due north of the flag-staff of Fort Du Chesne, Utah Territory, and running thence due west one (1) mile, to the northwest corner; thence due south three (3) miles, to the southwest corner; thence due east two (2) miles, to the

southeast corner; thence due north three (3) miles, to the northeast corner; thence due west one (1) mile, to the point of beginning. Area, six (6) square miles—2 by 3.

The Secretary of the Interior states that there is no objection on the part of that Department to the use of the tract in question for military purposes (the selection of which is the result of a mutual agreement), *provided* it be understood that the same be subject to such right, title, and interest as the Indians have to and in said land, which shall be vacated whenever the interest of the Indians require it.

A sketch of the proposed military reservation is enclosed herewith.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. MACFEELY,
Acting Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington, September* 1, 1887.

The within request is approved and the reservation is made and proclaimed accordingly: *Provided*, That the use and occupancy of the land in question be subject to such right, title, and interest as the Indians have in and to the same, and that it be vacated whenever the interest of the Indians shall require it, upon notice to that effect to the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of the Interior will cause the proper notation to be made in the General Land Office.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

WASHINGTON.

Quillehute Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February* 19, 1889.

It is hereby ordered that the following described tracts of land situate in Washington Territory, viz, lots three, four, five, and six, section twenty-one; lots ten, eleven, and twelve, and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter, section twenty-two; fractional section twenty-seven, and lots one, two, and three, section twenty-eight, all in township twenty-eight north of range fifteen west be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart for the permanent use and occupation of the Quillehute Indians: *Provided*, That this withdrawal shall not affect any existing valid rights of any party.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

GENERAL ALLOTMENT ACT.

OPINION OF ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL ON CERTAIN QUESTIONS ARISING UNDER THE OPERATION OF THE GENERAL ALLOTMENT ACT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., June 22, 1889.

SIR: On October 16, 1888, the register of the land office at Ashland, Wis., by letter requested instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office in regard to Indian allotments under the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388). This letter was referred to this Department, and by it to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for consideration and report.

Report was made by that office on December 27, 1888, and a further communication from it, on the same subject, was sent to this Department under date of March 21, 1889. Since then said papers have been referred to me by the First Assistant Secretary, for my views "on the questions herein propounded."

The first section of the act of Congress, referred to above, provides that where Indians are located upon a reservation the lands therein may, by authority of the President, be allotted to them in certain quantities; that is, to each head of a family one-quarter section; to each single person over eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section; and to each orphan child under eighteen, one-eighth of a section; and to every other single person under eighteen then living or born prior to the President's order, one-sixteenth of a section; provided, that where the lands are only fit for grazing purposes double the quantity is to be allotted. Section 2 of the act authorizes the heads of families to select land for themselves and their minor children, and the Government agents are to select the lands for the orphans. Section 4 provides that where any Indian "not residing upon a reservation, or for whose tribe no reservation has been provided," "shall make settlement" upon any public lands of the United States "not otherwise appropriated," he or she shall be entitled, upon application to the local land-office of the district in which the lands are located, "to have the same allotted to him or her, and to his or her children, in quantities and manner as provided in this act for Indians residing upon reservations."

It is thus seen that section 1 provides for allotments to Indians located upon reservations, and section 4 for allotments to Indians not residing upon a reservation or for whose tribe no reservation has been made. In addition to these two general classes the Indians are, for the purposes of this act, subdivided into two other classes, namely, those above eighteen years of age and those under that age. Those above eighteen years of age are again divided into those who are heads of families and those who are single persons, it being evidently intended that single persons over eighteen and under twenty-one years of age should, *pro hec vice*, be regarded and treated as adults. Those under eighteen years are also divided into the two classes constituting the minor children of heads of families and the children of deceased parents.

The language of section 4 is not very clear, but rather involved and confused. It requires that the Indian applying for land must have made previous settlement upon the tract, and thereupon he shall "have the same allotted to him or her, and to his or her children, in quantities and manner as provided in this act for Indians residing upon reservations." This language could very well mean that the tract settled upon was to be allotted to the extent of 160 acres to the settler and his or her children as joint tenants, patents therefor to be issued as provided in section 1.

But viewing the act in all its parts, thus gathering all its purposes and its whole scope, it would seem that it must have been the purpose of Congress to allot to Indians not living on a reservation, or for whom no reservation has been provided, and to the minor children of such Indians, lands to the same extent, in the same manner, under the same restrictions and limitations, *mutatis mutandis*, as were enacted in the case of Indians living upon reservations; with the additional requirement, however, of actual settlement on the

tract applied for by the non-reservation adult Indians. Orphan children under eighteen years of age do not seem to come within the benefits of this fourth section, inasmuch as the enumerated beneficiaries therein are the Indian settlers and their children.

The inquiries of the register are as follows:

"Is it necessary when the head of a family applies for an allotment for his or her minor children, for them to make affidavit of actual settlement? As I understand it, heads of families can take allotments for themselves and for each one of their minor children at the same time. Is it necessary that the land taken should be contiguous, providing there is not enough to fill the allotment? If the quarter section is fractional, and more than 160 acres, must the Indian pay the excess as in a homestead entry? Does the Department furnish a register to record the allotments in?"

These inquiries are not confined in terms to any particular section of said act, but the register asks generally "for instructions regarding Indian allotments." The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, however, it will be observed, regards the inquiries as being restricted entirely to the allotments to be made under the fourth section. From the character of some of the questions asked, I am inclined to think this conclusion somewhat questionable.

On September 18, 1887, this Department issued a circular containing rules and regulations in relation to the allotments of lands under the fourth section of said act, but these do not cover all the cases presented by the register.

The circular requires that an Indian applying for an allotment under said section shall make oath that, among other things, he has made actual bona fide settlement upon the lands he desires to have allotted to him. And, if the applicant, being the head of a family, is seeking allotments for his minor children, he is required to swear to their ages and "that they are living under his care and protection." This last requirement would seem to negative any idea that an affidavit of residence by the children, upon the respective tracts applied for, is required by the Land Office, and, I think, answers the inquiry on this point. Besides, the act nowhere expressly demands such an affidavit; and, in the absence of such express demand, it is not to be inferred that Congress intended in this instance to upset well-settled law, and require that a minor child should have a residence separate and apart from that of his parents. I therefore concur in the conclusion arrived at by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that no actual settlement should be required in the case of allotment to minor children under the fourth section.

The next inqury is, whether it be necessary that the land taken should be contiguous, if there is not enough together to fill the allotment? The Commissioner of Indian Affairs considers that this inquiry is made only in relation to the allotment to minor children under the fourth section. In this I think he is mistaken, as the question is general in its terms, and the concluding part clearly refers to allotments to be made of reservations where there is a possibility of an insufficiency of land within the prescribed limits "to fill the allotment."

In the administration of the settlement laws it has been the uniform practice of the Land Department to require that tracts of land taken thereunder should be contiguous to each other. Possibly there may be some exceptions to this rule, because of peculiar circumstances, but I do not now recall any such exceptions. But the rule, as stated, has been coexistent with the settlement laws, and would seem to be most wise and in entire harmony with the theory of those laws, whilst any other could but result in discord and confusion. The act we are now considering is, in its essential elements, a settlement law. Its immediate purpose is to obliterate the tribal relations of the Indians, so far as to induce them to become individual land-holders; thence, stepping by easy gradations, it is hoped, along the path of civilization into the dignity of citizenship. To make such act effective to accomplish the purpose in view, it was doubtless intended it should be administered, so far as practicable, like any other law based upon settlement.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs states that it has been the practice, in regard to allotments within reservations, to require that the tracts should be contiguous, if possible, but that it was permitted to depart from this rule in order to give to the allottee a due proportion of farming and timber land, or in order fairly to distribute land fronting on water courses. This departure from the rule, for many reasons, might be proper with regard to the division of an Indian reservation, which is entirely under the control and supervision of the Indian Office. But when the question is presented in connection with the allotment of portions of the public domain, "not otherwise appropriated," with the change of conditions, the reasons applicable to the reservation disappear, and those which have so long governed the Land Department in the administration of the settlement laws should assume control. I can not agree with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that the practice, or "manner," which has thus obtained in the allotments within a reservation should, under the provisions of this act, be applied outside of a reservation. Whilst allotments within reservations may be made, as stated, without regard to contiguity, and whilst in my opinion it is not required that allotments to minor child-

ren under the fourth section shall be contiguous to that made to the head of the family, it is required that each allotment made to an individual, whether the head of a family, a single adult, or a minor child, where such allotment embraces more than one legal subdivision, must be composed of contiguous tracts, as in the ordinary disposition of the public domain under the settlement law.

The next inquiry is, if the quarter section is "more than 160 acres, must the Indian pay the excess as in a homestead entry?"

The allotments authorized by the act of Congress is not by acres, but by the legal subdivisions of the section, as one-quarter, one-eighth and one-sixteenth of a section. Therefore, on the selection of one of these legal subdivisions the allotment should be made, whether the area thereof be more or less than is ordinarily the case where the section is perfect. Apart from this, it is evident from the provision in section 4 for the payment from the United States Treasury of the land-office fees incident to these allotments it was not intended that the Indians should be at any expense in connection with the execution of the law.

The remaining inquiry of the register, as to whether the Department will furnish a book to register the allotments in, is a matter of detail, which may be safely left to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, whose duty it is to furnish such records as may be needed in the proper administration of his office.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. SHIELDS,
Assistant Attorney-General.

Hon. JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary of the Interior.

Referred to the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for his information and direction.

JOHN W. NOBLE, *Secretary.*

JUNE 22, 1889.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, area of each reservation (unallotted) in acres or square miles, and reference to treaty, law, or other authority by which reservations were established.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. (a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
ARIZONA TERRITORY.					
Colorado River (b)	Colorado River	Kemahwivi (Tantawait), Koahualla, Kokopa (c), Mohavi, and Yuma.	d300,800	470	Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1873, Nov. 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876.
Gila Bend	Pima	Papaho	22,391	35	Executive order, Dec. 12, 1882.
Gila River	do	Marikopa and Pima	357,120	558	Act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive orders, Aug. 31, 1876, Jan. 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, May 5, 1882, and Nov. 15, 1883.
Hualpai		Hwalapai	730,880	1,142	Executive order, Jan. 4, 1883.
Moqui	Navajo	Moqui (Shinumo)	2,508,800	3,920	Executive order, Dec. 16, 1882.
Papago	Pima	Papaho	e70,080	109½	Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Congress approved Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 299.
Salt River	do	Marikopa and Pima	f46,720	73	Executive order, June 14, 1879.
Suppai	Colorado River	Suppai	d38,400	60	Executive orders, June 8, Nov. 23, 1880, and Mar. 31, 1882.
White Mountain	San Carlos	Aravapai, Chilion, Chîrikahwa, Koiotero, Mienbre, Mogollon, Mohavi, Pinal, Tonto, and Yuma-Apache.	2,528,000	3,950	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, April 27, 1876, Jan. 26, and Mar. 31, 1877.
Total			6,603,191	10,317½	
CALIFORNIA.					
Hoopa Valley	Hoopa Valley	Hunsatung, Hupâ, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Saiaz, Sermalton, and Tishtanatan.	d89,572	140	Act of Congress approved Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; Executive order, June 23, 1876.
Klamath River	do	Klamath River	e25,600	40	Executive order, Nov. 16, 1855.
Mission (22 reserves)	Mission	Coahuila, Diegenes, San Luis Rey, Serranos, and Temecula.	182,315	284½	Executive orders, Dec. 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, Aug. 25, Sept. 29, 1877, Jan. 17, 1880, Mar. 2, Mar. 9, 1881, June 27, July 24, 1882, Feb. 5, June 19, 1883, Jan. 25, Mar. 22, 1886, Jan. 29, Mar. 14, 1887, and May 6, 1889.
Round Valley	Round Valley	Konkau, Little Lake, Pitt River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Wailakki, and Yuki.	d102,118	159½	Acts of Congress approved Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and Mar. 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, Mar. 30, 1870, Apr. 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 26, 1876.
Tule River	Mission	Kawai, Kings River, Monache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni.	d48,551	76	Executive orders, Jan. 9, Oct. 3, 1873, and Aug. 3, 1878.
Yuma	do	Yuma	e45,889	72	Executive order, Jan. 9, 1884.
Total			494,045	772	
COLORADO.					
Ute	Southern Ute	Kapoti, Muachi, and Wiminuchi Ute	1,094,400	1,710	Treaties of Oct. 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673, and Mar. 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619; act of Congress approved Apr. 29, 1874, vol. 18, p. 36; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1875, Aug. 17, 1876, Feb. 7, 1879, and Aug. 4, 1882, and acts of Congress approved June 15, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199, and July 28, 1882, vol. 22, p. 178.
Total			1,094,400	1,710	

NORTH DAKOTA.					
Devil's Lake	Devil's Lake	Cuthead, Sisseton, and Wahpeton Sioux	*df* 230,400	360	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See p. 328-337, Comp. Indian Laws.)
Fort Berthold	Fort Berthold	Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan	2,912,000	4,550	Unratified agreement of Sept. 17, 1851, and July 27, 1866 (see p. 322, Comp. Indian Laws); Executive orders, Apr. 12, 1870, and July 13, 1880.
Turtle Mountain	Devil's Lake	Chippewas of the Mississippi	46,080	72	Executive orders, Dec. 21, 1882, Mar. 29 and June 3, 1884.
Total			3,188,480	4,982	
SOUTH DAKOTA.					
Crow Creek	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Lower Yanktonai, Lower Brulé, and Minnekonjo Sioux.	*e*203,397	318	Order of Department, July 1, 1863 (see annual report, 1863, p. 318); treaty of Apr. 29, 1863, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1885. (See President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, annulling Executive order of Feb. 27, 1885.)
Lake Traverse	Sisseton	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	*e*790,893	1,235½	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See p. 328-337, Comp. Indian Laws.) The residue, 127,887 acres, allotted (105,271.37 acres unallotted and 8,386.45 acres allotted in North Dakota).
Old Winnebago	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Two Kettle and Yanktonai Sioux	*e*416,915	652	Order of Department, July 1, 1863 (see annual report, 1863, p. 318); treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1885. (See President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, annulling Executive order of Feb. 27, 1885.)
Ponca	Santee and Flandreau.	Ponca	*f*96,000	150	Treaty of Mar. 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 997, and supplemental treaty, Mar. 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675.
Sioux	Cheyenne River	Blackfeet, Minnekonjo, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux.			
Do	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Lower Brulé and Lower Yanktonai Sioux			Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement, ratified by act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. (Tract 32,000 acres, set apart by Executive order of Jan. 24, 1882, is situated in Nebraska, and 1,348,800 acres in North Dakota.)
Do	Pine Ridge (Red Cloud).	Northern Cheyenne and Ogalalla Sioux	*f*21,593,128	33,739	
Do	Rosebud	Minnekonjo, Ogalalla, Upper Brulé, and Wahzahzah Sioux.			
Do	Standing Rock	Blackfeet, Unkpapa, Lower and Upper Yanktonai Sioux.			
Yankton	Yankton	Yankton Sioux	*e*430,405	672½	Treaty of Apr. 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744.
Total			23,530,738	36,767	
IDAHO TERRITORY.					
Cœur d'Aléne	Colville	Cœur d'Aléne, Kutenay, Pend d'Oreille, and Spokane.	*df*598,500	935	Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and Nov. 8, 1873.

a Approximate. *b* Partly in California. *c* Not on reservation. *d* Outboundaries surveyed. *e* Surveyed. *f* Partly surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. (a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
IDAHO TERRITORY—contiuued.					
Fort Hall	Fort Hall	Boisé and Brunau Bannak (Panaiti) and Shoshoni.	*bd* 1,202,330	1,878	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869; agreement with Indians made July 18, 1881, and approved by Congress July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 148.
Lapwai	Nez Percé	Nez Percé	*bd* 746,651	1,167	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647.
Lemhi	Lemhi	Bannak (Panaiti), Sheepeater, and Shoshoni	64,000	100	Unratified treaty of Sept. 24, 1868, and Executive order, Feb 12, 1875.
Total			2,611,481	4,080	
INDIAN TERRITORY.					
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Apache, Southern Arapaho, and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.	*c*4,297,771	6,715	Executive order, Aug. 10, 1869; unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, Oct. 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.)
Cherokee	Union	Cherokee	*b*5,031,351	7,861	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 414, of Dec. 29, 1835, vol. 7, p. 478, and of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 799.
Chickasaw	do	Chickasaw	*c*4,650,935	7,267	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611.
Choctaw	do	Choctaw (Chahta)	*b*6,688,000	10,450	Do.
Creek	do	Creek	*b*3,040,495	4,750⅘	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417, and of June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785, and deficiency appropriation act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265. (See annual report, 1882, p. LIV.)
Iowa	Sac and Fox	Iowa and Tonkawa	*c*228,418	357	Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883.
Kansas	Osage	Kansas or Kaw	*c*100,137	156¼	Act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228.
Kickapoo	Sac and Fox	Mexican Kickapoo	*c*206,466	322⅛	Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883.
Kiowa and Comanche	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	Apache, Comanche (Komantsu), Delaware, and Kiowa.	*c*2,968,893	4,639	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589.
Modoc	Quapaw	Modoc	*c*4,040	6	Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1874, (see annual report, 1882, p. 271), and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447.
Oakland	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Tonkawa and Lipan	*c*90,711	141¾	Act of Congress approved May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 74 (see annual report for 1882, p. LXII). (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 476.) (See deed from Nez Percés, May 22, 1885, vol. 6, Indian Deed p. 504.)
Osage	Osage	Great and Little Osage and Quapaw	*c*1,470,058	2,297	Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 27, 1871; act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 482.)
Otoe	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Otoe and Missouria	*c*129,113	202	Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 381; order of the Secretary of the Interior, June 25, 1881. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 479.)
Ottawa	Quapaw	Ottawa of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf.	*c*14,860	23	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.

Pawnee	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Pawnee (Pâni)	c283,020	442	Act of Congress approved Apr. 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. (Of this 230,014 acres are Cherokee and 53,006 acres are Creek lands.) (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 470.)
Peoria	Quapaw	Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Piankasha, and Wea.	c50,301	78½	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Ponca	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Ponca	c101,894	159	Acts of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 287; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 76; and Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 473.)
Pottawatomie	Sac and Fox	Absentee Shawnee (Shawano) and Pottawatomi.	c575,877	900	Treaty of Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of Congress approved May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159. (222,716 acres are Creek ceded lands, 353,161 acres are Seminole lands.)
Quapaw	Quapaw	Kwapa	c56,685	88½	Treaties of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	Otoe, Ottawa, Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Missouri and of the Mississippi (including Mokohoko's band).	c479,668	750	Treaty of Feb. 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495.
Seminole	Union	Seminole	d375,000	586	Treaty of Mar. 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agreement, Feb. 14, 1881 (annual report, 1882, p. LIV), and deficiency act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265.)
Seneca	Quapaw	Seneca	c51,958	81	Treaties of Feb. 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348, of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Shawnee	do	Eastern Shawnee (Shawano)	c13,048	21	Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351, of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513, and agreement with Modocs, made June 23, 1874 (see annual report, 1882, p. 271), confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447.
Wichita	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	Comanche (Komantsu), Delaware, Ioni, Kaddo, Kichai, Tawakanay, Wako, and Wichita.	c743,610	1,162	(See treaty of July 4, 1866, with Delawares. Art. 4, vol. 14, p. 794.) Unratified agreement, Oct. 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.)
Wyandotte	Quapaw	Wyandotte	c21,406	33⅓	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
			c2,281,893	3,565¼	Cherokee lands between Cimarron River and one hundredth meridian, including Fort Supply military reservation.
			c105,456	164½	Cherokee unoccupied lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of Oct. 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593), east of Pawnee Reservation.
			c3,626,890	5,667	Cherokee unoccupied lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of Oct. 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593), west of Pawnee Reservation (including Chilocco school reservation, 8,598.33 acres established by Executive order of July 12, 1884).
			c1,511,576	2,362	Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the North Fork of the Red River.
Total			39,199,530	61,249	
IOWA.					
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	Pottawatomi, Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Mississippi, and Winnebago.	1,258	2	By purchase. (See act of Congress approved Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds Nov., 1876, and 1882 and 1883.
Total			1,258	2	

a Approximate. b Outboundaries surveyed. c Surveyed. d Partly surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribe occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres	Square miles. (*a*)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
KANSAS.					
Chippewa and Munsee	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Chippewa and Munsi	*b*4,395	6⅛	Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105.
Kickapoo	do	Kickapoo	*b*20,273	32	Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623.
Pottawatomie	do	Prairie band of Pottawatomi	*b*77,358	121	Treaties of June 5, 1846, vol. 9, p. 853; of Nov. 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; treaty of relinquishment, Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531.
Total			102,026	159⅛	
MICHIGAN.					
Isabella	Mackinac*	Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	*b*7,317	11⅛	Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of Aug. 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633, and of Oct. 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657. The residue allotted.
L'Anse	do	L'Anse and Vieux de Sert bands of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	*b*19,324	30	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109, the residue, 33,360 acres, allotted.
Ontonagon	do	Ontonagon band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	*b*678	1	Sixth clause, second article, treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Sept. 25, 1855, the residue, 1,873 acres, allotted.
Total			27,319	42⅛	
MINNESOTA.					
Boise Fort	La Pointe (*c*)	Boise Fort band of Chippewas	*d*107,509	168	Treaty of Apr. 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765.
Deer Creek	do	do	23,040	36	Executive order, June 30, 1883.
Fond du Lac	do	Fond du Lac band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	*b*92,346	144	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Congress approved May 26, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190, the residue, 7,775 acres, allotted.
Grand Portage (Pigeon River).	do	Grand Portage band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	*d*51,840	81	Treaty of Sept, 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Leech Lake	White Earth (consolidated).	Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of Chippewas.	*e*94,440	148	Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders, Nov. 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874.
Mille Lac	do	Mille Lac and Snake River bands of Chippewas.	*b*61,014	95	Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; and article 12, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, pp. 693, 695.
Red Lake	White Earth (consolidated).	Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas.	*d*3,200,000	5,000	Treaty of Oct. 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667.
Vermillion Lake	La Pointe (*c*)	Boise Fort band of Chippewas	*b*1,080	2	Executive order, Dec. 20, 1881.
White Earth	White Earth (consolidated).	Chippewas of the Mississippi, Gull Lake, Pembina, Otter Tail, and Pillager Chippewas.	*b*796,672	1,245	Treaty of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders Mar. 18, 1879, and July 13, 1883.

Winnebagoshish (White Oak Point).	....do....	Lake Winnebagoshish and Pillager bands of Chippewas, and White Oak Point band of Mississippi Chippewas.	*c*320,000	500	Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1873, and May 26, 1874.
Total			4,747,941	7,419	
MONTANA.					
Blackfeet	Blackfeet	Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	1,760,000	2,750	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15, and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Congress approved Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Feb. 11, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 113.
Crow	Crow	Mountain and River Crow	4,712,960	7,364	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1880, and approved by Congress Apr. 11, 1882, vol. 22, p. 42; and agreement made Aug. 22, 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157; executive order, Dec. 7, 1886.
Fort Belknap	Fort Belknap	Gros Ventre, Assinaboine, and River Crow.	537,600	840	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15, and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Congress approved April 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880; and agreement made Jan. 21, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 113.
Fort Peck	Fort Peck	Assinaboine, Brulé, Santee, Teton, Unkpapa, and Yanktonai Sioux	1,776,000	2,775	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15, and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Congress approved Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Dec. 28, 1886, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 113.
Jocko	Flathead	Flathead, Kutenay, and Pend d'Oreille	1,433,600	2,240	Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975.
Northern Cheyenne	Tongue River	Northern Cheyenne	371,200	580	Executive order, Nov. 26, 1884.
Total			10,591,360	16,549	
NEBRASKA.					
Iowa (*f*)	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Iowa	*d*16,000	25	Treaties of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1069, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171. (5,120 acres in Kansas.)
Niobrara	Santee and Flandreau.	Santee Sioux	1,131	2	Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819; 4th paragraph, art. 6, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 637; Executive orders, Feb. 27, July 20, 1866, Nov. 16, 1867, Aug. 31, 1869, Dec. 31, 1873, and Feb. 9, 1885. (32,875.75 acres selected as homesteads, 38,908.91 acres selected as allotments, and 1,130.70 acres selected for agency, school, and mission purposes.)

a Approximate. *b* Surveyed *c* In Minnesota and Wisconsin. *d* Outboundaries surveyed. *e* Partly surveyed. *f* In Kansas and Nebraska.
*Agency abolished June 30, 1889.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres	Square miles. (*a*)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority, establishing reserve.
NEBRASKA—cont'd.					
Omaha	Omaha and Winnebago.	Omaha	*b*65,191	102	Treaty of Mar. 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selections by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of Mar. 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians, dated July 31, 1874, and act of Congress approved Aug. 7, 1882, vol. 22, p. 341, the residue, 77,153.93 acres allotted.
Sac and Fox (*c*)	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Missouri	*b*8,013	12½	Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol 12, p. 1171; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208. (2,682.03 acres in Kansas.)
Sioux (additional)	Pine Ridge	Ogalalla Sioux	32,000	50	Executive order, Jan. 24, 1882.
Winnebago	Omaha and Winnebago.	Winnebago	14,612	22⅞	Act of Congress approved Feb. 21, 1863, vol. 12, p. 658; treaty of Mar. 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874; (See vol. 6, Indian deeds, p. 215.) The residue, 94,312 acres, allotted.
Total			136,947	214	
NEVADA.					
Duck Valley (*d*)	Western Shoshone	Western Shoshone	312,320	488	Executive orders, Apr. 16, 1877, and May 4, 1886.
Moapa River	Nevada	Kai-bab-bit Kemahwivi (Tantawait), Pawipit, Pai-Ute, and Shiwits.	*e*1,000	1⅝	Executive orders, Mar. 12, 1873, and Feb. 12, 1874; act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445; selection approved by Secretary of Interior, July 3, 1875.
Pyramid Lake	do	Pah-ute (Paviotso)	*e*322,000	503	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874.
Walker River	do	do	*e*318,815	498	Executive order, Mar. 19, 1874.
Total			954,135	1,490⅝	
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.					
Jicarilla Apache	Southern Ute	Jicarilla Apache	416,000	650	Executive order, Feb. 11, 1887.
Mescalero Apache (Fort Stanton).	Mescalero	Mescalero Jicarilla, and Mimbre Apache	474,240	741	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, Feb. 2, 1874, Oct. 20, 1875, May 19, 1882, and Mar. 24, 1883.
Navajo (*f*)	Navajo	Navajo	*g*8,205,440	12,821	Treaty of June 1, 1868, vol. 15, p. 667, and Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1878, Jan. 6, 1880, and two of May 17, 1884. (1,769,600 acres in Arizona and 967,680 acres in Utah were added to this reservation by Executive order of May 17, 1884, and 46,080 acres in New Mexico restored to public domain, but again reserved by Executive order, Apr. 24, 1886).

Pueblo (Jemez)	Pueblo	Pueblo	*e*17,510	1,081	Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; acts of Congress approved Dec. 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 242, and for 1880, p. 658.)
Pueblo (Acoma)			*e*95,792		
Pueblo (San Juan)			*e*17,545		
Pueblo (Picuris)			*e*17,461		
Pueblo (San Felipe)			*e*34,767		
Pueblo (Pecos)			*e*18,763		
Pueblo (Cochiti)			*e*24,256		
Pueblo (S'to Domingo)			*e*74,743		
Pueblo (Taos)			*e*17,361		
Pueblo (Santa Clara)			*e*17,369		
Pueblo (Tesuque)			*e*17,471		
Pueblo (San Ildefonso)			*e*17,293		
Pueblo (Pojoaque)			*e*13,520		
Pueblo (Zia)			*e*17,515		
Pueblo (Sandia)			*e*24,187		
Pueblo (Isleta)			*e*110,080		
Pueblo (Nambe)			*e*13,586		
Pueblo (Laguna)			*e*125,225		
Pueblo (Santa Ana)			*e*17,361		
Zuñi	Pueblo	Pueblo	215,040	336	Executive orders, Mar. 16, 1877, May 1, 1883, and Mar. 3, 1885. (Area of original Spanish grant, 17,581.25 acres.)
Total			10,002,525	15,629	
NEW YORK.					
Allegany	New York	Onondaga, Seneca, and Tonawanda	*e*30,469	47½	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
Cattaraugus	do	Cayuga, Onondaga, Seneca, Tonawanda, and Tuscarora.	*e*21,680	34	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587. (See annual report, 1877, p. 164.)
Oil Spring	do	Seneca	640	1	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report, 1877, p. 166.)
Oneida	do	Oneida	350	½	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report, 1877, p. 168.)
Onondaga	do	Oneida, Onondaga, and Tonawanda	6,100	9½	Do.
Saint Regis	do	Saint Regis	14,640	23	Treaty of May 13, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55. (See annual report 1877, p. 168.) They hold about 24,250 acres in Canada.
Tonawanda	do	Cattaraugus, Cayuga, and Tonawanda band of Seneca.	*e*7,549	11¾	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and Nov. 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 991; purchased by the Indians and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated Feb. 14, 1862. (See also annual report, 1877, p. 165.)
Tuscarora	do	Onondaga and Tuscarora	6,249	9¾	Treaty of Jan. 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551, and arrangement (grant and purchase) between the Indians and the Holland Land Company. (See annual report, 1877, p. 167.)
Total			87,677	137	

a Approximate.
b Surveyed.
c In Kansas and Nebraska.
d Partly in Idaho.
e Outboundaries surveyed.
f Partly in Arizona and Utah.
g Partly surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribe occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles.(a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NORTH CAROLINA.					
Qualla Boundary and other lands.	Eastern Cherokee	Eastern band of North Carolina Cherokee...	b50,000 b15,211	·78 24	Held by deed to Indians under decision of United States circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated Oct. 23, 1874, and act of Congress approved Aug. 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and deeds to Indians from Johnston and others, dated Oct. 9, 1876, and Aug. 14, 1880. (See also H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 196, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.)
Total			65,211	102	
OREGON.					
Grande Ronde	Grande Ronde	Kalapuaya, Klakama, Luckiamute, Molele, Neztucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, and Umqua.	c61,440	96	Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of Dec. 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order, June 30, 1857.
Klamath	Klamath	Klamath, Modok, Pai-Ute, Walpape, and Yahuskin band of Snake (Shoshoni).	d1,056,000	1,650	Treaty of Oct. 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707.
Siletz	Siletz	Alsiya, Coquell, Kusa, Rogue River, Skoton-Shasta, Saiustkia, Sinslaw, Tootootna, Umqua, and thirteen others.	d225,000	351	Unratified treaty, Aug. 11, 1855; Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1855, and Dec. 21, 1865, and act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 446.
Umatilla	Umatilla	Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla.	c268,800	420	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Congress approved Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 297.
Warm Springs	Warm Springs	John Day, Pi-Ute, Tenino, Warm Springs, and Wasko.	464,000	725	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963.
Total			2,075,240	3,242	
UTAH TERRITORY.					
Uintah Valley	Uintah and Ouray	Gosi Ute, Pavant, Uinta, Yampa, Grand River and White River Ute.	db2,039,040	3,186	Executive orders, Oct. 3, 1861, and Sept. 1, 1887; acts of Congress approved May 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63, and May 24, 1888, vol. 25, p. 157.
Uncompahgre	do	Tabequache Ute	1,933,440	3,021	Executive order, Jan. 5, 1882. (See act of Congress approved June 15, 1880, ratifying the agreement of March 6, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199.)
Total			3,972,480	6,207	
WASHINGTON.					
Chehalis	Puyallup (consolidated).	Klatsop, Tsihalis, and Tsinuk	c471	¾	Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864; Executive order, Oct. 1, 1886. The residue, 3,753.63 acres, allotted.

Columbia	Colville	Chief Moses and his people	24,220	38	Executive orders, Apr. 19, 1879, Mar. 6, 1880, and Feb. 23, 1883. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, 23 Stat., p. 79.) Executive order, May 1, 1886.
Colville	do	Cœur d'Aléne, Colville, Kalispelm, Kinikane, Lake, Methau, Nepeelium, Pend d'Oreille, San Poel, and Spokane.	2,800,000	4,375	Executive orders, Apr. 9 and July 2, 1872.
Lummi (Chah choosen).	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swinamish.	*c*1,884	3	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Nov. 22, 1873. The residue, 10,428 acres, allotted.
Makah	Neah Bay	Kwillehiut and Makah	23,040	36	Treaty of Neah Bay, Jan. 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive orders, Oct. 26, 1872, Jan. 2 and Oct. 21, 1873.
Muckleshoot	Tulalip	Muckleshoot	*c*3,367	5	Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Apr. 9, 1874.
Nisqually	Puyallup (consolidated).	Muckleshoot, Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and five others.	(*c*)		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, Jan. 20, 1857. Land all allotted, 4,717 acres.
Port Madison	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swinamish.	*c*2,015	3	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 21, 1864. The residue, 5,269.48 acres, allotted.
Puyallup	Puyallup (consolidated).	Muckleshoot, Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and five others.	*c*599	1	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Sept. 6, 1873. The residue, 17,463 acres, allotted.
Quillehute	do	Kwillehiut	837	1¼	Executive order, Feb. 19, 1889.
Quinaielt	do	Hoh, Kweet, and Kwinaiult	224,000	350	Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and Jan. 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 971. Executive order, Nov. 4, 1873.
Shoalwater	do	Shoalwater and Tsihalis	*c*335	⅛	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1866.
S'Kokomish	do	Klalam, S'Kokomish, and Twana	*c*276	⅛	Treaty of Point-no-Point, Jan. 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, Feb. 25, 1874. The residue, 4,714 acres, allotted.
Snohomish or Tulalip	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swinamish.	*c*8,930	14	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Dec. 23, 1873. Residue, 13,560 acres, allotted.
Spokane	Colville	Spokane	153,600	240	Executive order, Jan. 18, 1881.
Squaxin Island (Klahchemin).	Puyallup (consolidated).	Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and five others.	(*c*)		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; land all alloted, 1,494.15 acres.
Swinomish (Perry's Island).	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swinamish.	*c*1,710	2¾	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Sept. 9, 1873. The residue, 5,460 acres, allotted.
Yakama	Yakama	Klickitat, Topnish, and Yakama	*d*800,000	1,250	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951.
Total			4,045,284	6,321	
WISCONSIN.					
Lac Court d'Oreilles	La Pointe (*f*)	Lac Court d'Oreille band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	*c*31,096	48½	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1860, Apr. 4, 1869. (See report by Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1873.) Act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. The residue, 38,040 acres, allotted.
Lac du Flambeau	do	Lac du Flambeau band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	*c*62,817	98½	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109 (lands selected by Indian). (See report of Superintendent Thompson, Nov. 14, 1863, and report to Secretary of the Interior, June 22, 1866.) Act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. The residue, 7,096.32 acres, allotted.

a Approximate *b* Out-boundaries surveyed. *c* Surveyed. *d* Partly surveyed. *f* In Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribe occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles (*a*).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WISCONSIN—cont'd.					
La Pointe (Bad River)	La Pointe	La Pointe band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	*b*97,668	152⅛	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. The residue, 26,664.97 acres, allotted. (See letter to General Land Office, Sept. 17, 1859.)
Red Cliff	La Pointe (*c*)	La Pointe band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	*b*11,457	18	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Feb. 21, 1856. (See report of Superintendent Thompson, May 7, 1863.) (Lands withdrawn by General Land Office May 8 and June 3, 1863.) The residue, 2,535.91 acres, allotted.
Menomonee	Green Bay	Menomonee	*d*231,680	362	Treaties of Oct. 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952, of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, and Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679.
Oneida	do	Oneida	*c*65,540	102½	Treaty of Feb. 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566.
Stockbridge	do	Stockbridge	*c*11,803	18¼	Treaties of Nov. 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 955, of Feb. 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663, and of Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Congress approved Feb. 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404. (For area see act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.)
Total			512,061	800	
WYOMING TERRITORY.					
Wind River	Shoshone	Northern Arapaho and Eastern band of Shoshoni.	*d*2,342,400	3,660	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and Dec. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291; Executive order, May 21, 1887.
Total			2,342,400	3,660	
Grand total			116,385,729	181,852	

a Approximate. *b* Surveyed. *c* In Minnesota and Wisconsin. *d* Partly surveyed. *e* Outboundaries surveyed.

NOTE.—The spelling of the tribal names in the column "Name of tribe occupying reservation" revised by Maj. J. W. Powell. In many cases corrupted names have come into such general use as to make it impolitic to change them.

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsist

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Sex.		Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Dwelling-houses.		
		Male.	Female.	Wholly.	In part.			Built by Indians during the year.	Built for Indians during the year.	Occupied by Indians.
ARIZONA.										
Colorado River Agency.										
Mohave	777	388	389	65	712	140	150	.....	.....	2
Chimehuevi	a202	.....	.....							
Pima Agency.										
Pima	4,208	6,518	5,000	10,000	1,518	150	35	22	.....	122
Maricopa	310									
Papago	7,000									
San Carlos Agency.										
San Carlos Apache	1,164	1,547	1,693	20	200	31	45	3	.....	11
Cayotero and White Mountain Apache	591									
Tonto Apache	646									
Yuma Apache	839									
Mohave Apache										
White Mountain Apache at Camp Apache	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indians in Arizona not under an agent.										
Mohave	a400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suppai	a214	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hualapai	a728	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CALIFORNIA.										
Mission Tule River (consolidated) Agency.										
Hoopa	476	225	251	476	.....	120	470	5	6	45
Klamath: a										
Regua Ranch	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wirks-wah Ranch	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hoopa Ranch	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wakel Ranch	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Too-rup Ranch	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sah-sil Ranch	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ai-yolch Ranch	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Susper Ranch	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission:										
Diegueno	410	2,320	2,204	3,021	1,503	454	250	90	.....	410
Serrano	412									
Coahuilla	1,051									
San Luis Rey	901									
Tule River	147									
Yuma	1,118									
Miscllaneous and mixed-bloods	485									
Round Valley Agency.										
Concow	122	272	259	531	.....	138	460	3	1	119
Little Lake and Redwood	134									
Ukie and Wylackie	241									
Pitt River and Potter Valley	34									

a Taken from last year.

ence of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics.

Number of Indian apprentices.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			RELIGIOUS.					VITAL.		CRIMINAL.						
	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Number of missionaries.	Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.	Amounts contributed by religious societies and other parties.		Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during year.		Number whites killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished.		Crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whisky-sellers prosecuted.
							For education.	For church work.			By Indians.	By whites.		By courts of Indian offenses.	By other methods.		
4	46	40	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	100	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	(b)	(b)	1	2	1	25	1	.....	4
4	66	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	52	4	.....	2	.....	200	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	98	1	.....	1	2,700	6	.....	.....	78	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	129	22	20
45	68	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	15	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	1

b Not reported.

Table relating to population, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Sex.		Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Dwelling-houses.		
		Male.	Female.	Wholly.	In part.			Built by Indians during the year.	Built for Indians during the year.	Occupied by Indians.
CALIFORNIA—continued.										
Indians in California not under an agent.										
Wichumni, Keweah, and others	a6,995	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
COLORADO.										
Southern Ute Agency.										
Moache Ute	286									
Capote Ute	195	504	509	20	300	14	50	.....	.....	50
Weeminuche Ute	532									
Jicarilla Apache (Olleros	300	375	426	15	56	26	30	60	.....	80
Jicarilla Apache (Llañeros	501									
DAKOTA.										
Cheyenne River Agency.										
Blackfeet Sioux, Sans Arc Sioux, Minneconjou Sioux, Two Kettle Sioux	2,846	1,307	1,539	2,150	696	1,175	350	84	2	643
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency.										
Lower Yanktonai Sioux	1,104	532	572	830	274	400	190	13	.....	294
Lower Brulé Sioux	1,067	525	542	700	250	340	50	33	.....	290
Devil's Lake Agency. c										
Sioux	1,016	484	532	980	36	480	100	.....	.....	260
Chippewa, Turtle Mountain	1,340	698	642	1,126	214	332	500	4	.....	217
Half-breeds in vicinity of Turtle Mountain.	591	306	285	591	.....	(b)	(b)	.....	.....	107
Fort Berthold Agency. c										
Arickaree	454									
Gros Ventre	495	555	640	450	250	225	190	19	.....	350
Mandan	246									
Pine Ridge Agency.										
Ogalalla Sioux	4,552									
Cheyenne (northern)	557	2,618	2,993	1,100	4,511	1,580	610	164	.....	1,107
Mixed-bloods	502									
Rosebud Agency.										
Brulé Sioux No. 1	2,036									
Brulé Sioux No. 2	1,209									
Loafer Sioux	1,353									
Waziahziah Sioux	1,825	(b)	(b)	550	1,600	330	270	150	.....	925
Two Kettle Sioux	315									
Northern Sioux	307									
Mixed-bloods	541									
Sisseton Agency.										
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	a1,487	640	847	1,487	.....	a700	200	.....	23	206

a Taken from last year. b Not reported.

of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Number of Indian apprentices.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			RELIGIOUS.					VITAL.		CRIMINAL.						
	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Number of missionaries.	Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.	Amounts contributed by religious societies and other parties.		Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during year.		Number whites killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished.		Crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whisky-sellers prosecuted.
							For education.	For church work.			By Indians.	By whites.		By courts of Indian offenses.	By other methods.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	10	40	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	31	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
4	40	.....	60	2	.....	.....	(*b*)	(*b*)	50	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
5	42	8	50	18	1,250	8	$4,000	.....	104	73	.....	.....	.....	50	5	.....	.....
14	50	.....	50	5	114	4	.....	$735	29	44	.....	.....	.....	8	9	.....	.....
7	25	.....	75	3	201	4	.....	388	31	60	.....	.....	.....	7	*12	3	3
.....	95	.....	5	17	750	4	.....	.....	49	54	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....
.....	60	10	30	2	1,092	3	2,000	.....	50	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	85	10	5	2	591	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	50	16	34	1	5	1	3,672	.....	19	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
25	30	.....	70	9	2,213	10	14,115	3,325	273	256	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	.....
4	20	.....	80	11	793	5	10,690	.....	211	252	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	100	.....	.....	7	*a* 606	9	5,070	5,070	35	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

c In North Dakota. *Slight offenses.

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Sex.		Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Dwelling-houses.		
		Male.	Female.	Wholly.	In part.			Built by Indians during the year.	Built for Indians during the year.	Occupied by Indians.
DAKOTA—continued.										
Standing Rock Agency.										
Upper Yanktonnais Sioux	506									
Lower Yanktonnais Sioux	1,321	1,928	2,182	2,500	1,610	700	250	77	.....	1,000
Hunkpapa Sioux	1,738									
Blackfeet Sioux	545									
Yankton Agency.										
Yankton Sioux	1,760	840	920	1,760	.....	410	385	.....	.....	489
IDAHO.										
Fork Hall Agency.										
Shoshone	1,057	875	725	30	425	150	200	13	.....	63
Bannack	543									
Lemhi Agency.										
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepeater	524	259	265	50	100	14	10	.....	.....	13
Nez Percé Ageney.										
Nez Percé	1,450	700	750	450	600	400	150	6	.....	242
Indians in Idaho not under an agent.										
Pend d'Oreilles and Kootenais	a600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
INDIAN TERRITORY.										
Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency.										
Cheyenne	2,229									
Arapaho	1,272	1,674	1,924	400	3,198	500	600	1	28	55
Children away at school	97									
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency.										
Apache	349									
Kiowa	1,142									
Comanche	1,590									
Wichita	164									
Tehuacana	145	1,919	2,169	100	300	450	300	16	4	175
Keechee	62									
Waco	29									
Delaware	90									
Caddo	517									
Osage Agency.										
Osage	1,496	866	830	460	380	370	520	25	.....	250
Kansas	200			50	15	105	150			50
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency.										
Pawnee	851	396	455	250	601	200	350	62	.....	160
Ponca	533	252	281	135	200	120	130	5	2	72
Otoe and Missouria	320	163	157	15	40	100	200	.....	.....	19
Tonkawa	76	33	43	10	66	7	30	.....	.....	14

a Taken from last year.

of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Number of Indian apprentices.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			RELIGIOUS.					VITAL.		CRIMINAL.						
	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Number of missionaries.	Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.	Amounts contributed by religious societies and other parties.		Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during year.		Number whites killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished.		Crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whisky-sellers prosecuted.
							For education.	For church work.			By Indians.	By whites.		By courts of Indian offenses.	By other methods.		
13	30	.....	70	13	300	4	.....	$8,800	133	297	1	.....	.....	83	1	.....	.....
6	75	.....	25	10	513	6	.....	3,378	30	46	.....	.....	.....	6	8	3	3
1	67	8	25	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	42	.....	.....	.....	30	1	.....	.....
.....	33	33	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	75	25	.....	6	675	4	(*b*)	.....	(*b*)	(*b*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	10	5	85	2	5	2	$7,480	(*c*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	30	20	50	7	125	3	2,500	3,000	218	145	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
.....	100	.....	.....	2	20	2	.....	.....	28	39	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	47	37
.....	100	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	10	12							
3	88	.....	12	2	28	.....	.....	300	49	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
6	100	.....	.....	1	13	1	.....	1,000	20	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
2	50	.....	50	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	32	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
.....	25	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

b Not reported.

c Clothing, etc.

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Sex.		Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Dwelling-houses.		
		Male.	Female.	Wholly.	In part.			Built by Indians during the year.	Built for Indians during the year.	Occupied by Indians.
INDIAN TERRITORY—continued.										
Quapaw Agency.										
Eastern Shawnee	82	34	48	82	.....	45	82	4	.....	20
Miami	65	30	35	65	.....	50	65	5	.....	16
Modoc	88	40	48	88	.....	36	88	.....	.....	21
Ottawa	115	59	56	115	.....	50	115	2	.....	22
Peoria	149	72	68	149	.....	80	149	.....	.....	38
Quapaw	116	69	47	116	.....	36	95	6	.....	36
Seneca	256	131	125	256	.....	100	200	.....	.....	48
Wyandotte	279	132	147	279	.....	210	279	8	.....	67
Sac and Fox Agency.										
Absentee Shawnee	650									
Pottawatomie (citizen)	600									
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi	519	1,069	1,111	900	700	710	1,300	43	.....	350
Mexican Kickapoo	325									
Iowa	86									
Union Agency.b										
Cherokee	24,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chickasaw	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Choctaw	18,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Creek	14,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seminole	2,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
IOWA.										
Sac and Fox Agency.										
Sac and Fox	393	.....	.....	200	193	200	200	3	.....	3
KANSAS.										
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency.										
Pottawatomie, Prairie band of	447	237	210	275	172	235	310	2	.....	138
Kickapoo	227	113	114	224	3	75	175	4	.....	45
Iowa	166	84	82	131	35	134	130	5	.....	30
Chippewa and Muncie	78	46	32	78	.....	43	76	2	.....	17
Sac and Fox of Missouri	71	37	34	50	21	47	40	4	.....	14
MICHIGAN.										
Mackinac Agency. (a)										
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert	721	.....	.....	721	.....	375	600	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River	630	.....	.....	630	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pottawatomie of Huron	77	.....	.....	77	.....	60	12	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa and Chippewa	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MINNESOTA.										
White Earth Agency.										
Mississippi Chippewa	1,115									
Otter Tail Chippewa	657	1,013	977	1,960	30	490	850	.....	.....	220
Pembina Chippewa	218									

a Taken from last year.

b Includes natives, adopted whites, and freedmen.

of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Number of Indian apprentices.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			RELIGIOUS.					VITAL.		CRIMINAL.						
	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Number of missionaries.	Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.	Amounts contributed by religious societies and other parties		Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during year.		Number whites killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished.		Crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whisky-sellers prosecuted.
							For education.	For church work.			By Indians.	By whites.		By courts of Indian offenses.	By other methods.		
.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	100	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	67	.....	33	2	50	.....	.....	$600	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	100	.....	.....	2	67	1	.....	.....	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	100	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	100	.....	.....	1	65	1	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	100	.....	.....	2	120	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	90	10	.....	7	100	2	$75	.....	55	38	1	.....	.....	.....	7	10	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	50	50	.....	1	.....	.....	1,000	.....	17	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	75	25	.....	.....	135	.....	.....	.....	16	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1
1	75	25	.....	.....	100	1	.....	.....	17	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2
1	75	25	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	8	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	80	20	.....	1	15	1	.....	480	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	50	50	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	67	33	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	29	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	90	10	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	40	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	80	20	.....	11	825	10	4,255	c2,965	57	69	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	20	15

c For relief of the n eedy, poor, etc.

Total relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Sex.		Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Dwelling-houses.		
		Male.	Female.	Wholly.	In part.			Built by Indians during the year.	Built for Indians during the year.	Occupied by Indians.
MINNESOTA—continued.										
White Earth Agency—Continued.										
Pillager Chippewa, Winnebagoshish	360	796	761	1,150	407	275	200	.....	.....	10
Pillager Chippewa, Cass Lake										
Pillager Chippewa, Leech Lake	1,197									
Red Lake Chippewa	1,168	577	591	681	455	128	21	2	.....	147
Mille Lac Chippewa	a 942	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Oak Point Chippewa	a 582	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MONTANA.										
Blackfeet Agency.										
Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	2,293	953	1,340	1,100	500	90	320	15	2	160
Crow Agency.										
Crow	2,456	1,137	1,319	280	1,920	120	150	3	.....	307
Flathead Agency.										
Pend d'Oreille	1,680	854	1,060	700	1,214	285	930	20	.....	539
Kootenai										
Flathead										
Carlos band, Bitter Root Flatheads	176									
Lower Kalispel	58									
Fort Belknap Agency.										
Assinaboine	1,793	(c)	(c)	300	12	144	15	106	.....	106
Gros Ventre										
Fort Peck Agency.										
Yankton Sioux	1,186	1,021	870	610	218	200	65	160	.....	480
Assinaboine	705									
Tongue River Agency.										
Northern Cheyenne	867	408	459	200	667	47	35	20	.....	108
NEBRASKA.										
Omaha and Winnebago Agency.										
Omaha	1,137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago	1,210	605	605	1,210	.....	250	500	64	.....	198
Santee and Flandreau Agency.										
Santee Sioux at Flandreau, Dak	280	144	136	280	.....	205	50	.....	20	43
Ponca of Dakota	224	108	116	209	15	57	46	.....	.....	33
Santee Sioux	850	431	419	850	.....	600	400	.....	25	210
NEVADA.										
Nevada Agency.										
Pah-Ute at Pyramid Lake	482	489	469	958	.....	295	600	4	.....	28
Pah-Ute at Walker River	477									
Indians off reserve	3,541	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Taken from last year.
b Church being built by the Misses Drexel, of Philadelphia; cost, unknown.
c Not reported.

of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Number of Indian apprentices.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			RELIGIOUS.					VITAL.		CRIMINAL.						
	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Number of missionaries.	Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.	Amounts contributed by religious societies and other parties.		Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during the year.		Number whites killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished.		Crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whisky-sellers prosecuted.
							For education.	For church work.			By Indians.	By whites.		By courts of Indian offenses.	By other methods.		
.....	25	75	.....	2	100	1	.....	.....	52	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	75	25	.....	3	343	3	$3,700	$500	47	39	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	15	10	75	.....	150	1	.....	(*b*)	70	45	1	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....
5	25	12	63	22	.....	1	.....	.....	33	28	1	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
.....	90	2	8	16	1,500	5	.....	.....	4	27	8	3	3	25	.....	3	2
4	50	.....	50	13	104	1	18,000	.....	90	73	.....	*f*1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
4	5	.....	95	1	1	1	.....	1,200	70	69	2	.....	.....	.....	*d*55	.....	.....
3	15	5	80	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	36	17	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	100	.....	.....	2	18	1	.....	2,400	42	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	100	.....	.....	2	180	2	.....	285	13	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	95	5	.....	1	6	.....	.....	225	8	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	97	1	2	2	435	5	12,890	2,000	20	15	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	2	1
2	63	25	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	31	2	.....	.....	9	.....	2	.....

d By agent, for horse-stealing and trivial offenses.

f Railroad accident.

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Sex.		Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Dwelling-houses.		
		Male.	Female.	Wholly.	In part.			Built by Indians during the year.	Built for Indians during the year.	Occupied by Indians.
NEVADA—continued.										
Western Shoshone Agency.										
Western Shoshone	345	253	224	477	.....	45	250	6	.....	30
Pi-Ute	132									
Indians wandering in Nevada	a3,274	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NEW MEXICO.										
Mescalero Agency.										
Mescalero Apache	474	211	263	32	442	44	50	10	.....	14
Navajo Agency.										
Navajo	a18,000	8,500	9,500	5,000	13,000	30	50	5	.....	30
Moquis Pueblo	2,200	950	1,250	100	800	15	5	2	.....	350
Pueblo Agency.										
Isleta	1,037									
Santa Clara	187									
Laguna	970									
Pojoaque	18									
San Ildefonso	189									
Acoma	582									
Zuñi	1,547									
Santa Domingo	930									
Sandia	150									
Nambe	81	4,388	3,866	1,000	300	1,300	1,300	20	3	2,040
Taos	324									
San Felipe	501									
Zia	113									
Santa Ana	264									
Cochiti	300									
Teseque	94									
Jemez	474									
Picuria	120									
San Juan	373									
NEW YORK.										
New York Agency.										
Allegany Reserve:										
Seneca	824	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cattaraugus Reserve:										
Seneca	1,315	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oneida Reserve:										
Oneida	237	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tonawanda Reserve:										
Seneca	553	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga Reserve:										
Onondaga	380	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuscarora Reserve:										
Tuscarora	404	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Regis Reserve:										
St. Regis	1,043	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Taken from last year. *b* Not reported.

of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Number of Indian apprentices.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			RELIGIOUS.					VITAL.		CRIMINAL.						
	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Number of missionaries.	Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.	Amounts contributed by religious societies and other parties.		Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during year.		Number whites killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished.		Crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whisky-sellers prosecuted.
							For education.	For church work.			By Indians.	By whites.		By courts of Indian offenses.	By other methods.		
.....	30	25	45	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	10	10	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,400	700	1	.....	1	.....	3	2	1
.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(*b*)	(*b*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
250	100	.....	.....	2	(*c*)	19	.....	.....	700	900	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

c All claim church membership.

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Sex.		Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Dwelling-houses.		
		Male.	Female.	Wholly.	In part.			Built by Indians during the year.	Built for Indians during the year.	Occupied by Indians.
NORTH CAROLINA.										
Eastern Cherokee Agency.										
Eastern Cherokee	a3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
OREGON.										
Grand Ronde Agency.										
Yoncalla	7									
Chasta	20									
Rogue River	27									
Mary River	33									
Calapooya	5									
Cow Creek	23									
Umpqua	35									
Oregon City	25									
Santiam	36									
Tillamook	5	180	194	374	.....	118	310	7	.....	113
Yamhill	13									
Salmon River	4									
Molele	31									
Luckimute	25									
Wapato Lake	32									
Pendorilla	7									
Iroquas	4									
Clackamas	42									
Klamath Agency.										
Klamath and Modoc	769	419	485	904	.....	290	450	18	.....	180
Snake	135									
Siletz Agency.										
Alsea, Chasta Costa, Chetco, Tootootna, Coos, Umpqua, Coquill, Euchre, Nultonatna, Galise Creek, Joshua, Klamath, Sixes, Macnootna, Neztucca, Rogue River, Salmon River, Sinslaw	c606	291	315	606	.....	180	480	.....	.....	200
Umatilla Agency.										
Walla Walla	399	433	550	250	100	75	500	25	.....	50
Cayuse	408									
Umatilla	176									
Warm Springs Agency.										
Warm Springs	413	386	467	725	130	180	80	5	.....	148
Wasco	252									
Tenino	71									
John Day	50									
Pi-Utes	67									
Indians in Oregon not under an agent.										
Indians roaming on Columbia River	a800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Taken from last year. *b* Not reported.

of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Number of Indian apprentices.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			RELIGIOUS.					VITAL.		CRIMINAL.						
	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Number of missionaries.	Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.	Amounts contributed by religious societies and other parties.		Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during year.		Number whites killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished.		Crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whisky-sellers prosecuted.
							For education.	For church work.			By Indians.	By whites.		By courts of Indian offenses.	By other methods.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	80	.....	20	1	100	1	.....	.....	14	16	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....
.....	75	20	5	.....	200	2	.....	.....	25	45	.....	.....	.....	31	15	1	.....
8	60	10	30	1	160	.....	.....	.....	(b)	18	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
.....	75	25	.....	2	300	2	.....	.....	35	36	1	.....	.....	50	10	51	40
7	66	34	.....	2	81	1	.....	$2,025	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

c Impossible to give number of each tribe by reason of intermarriages.

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Sex.		Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Dwelling-houses.		
		Male.	Female.	Wholly.	In part.			Built by Indians during the year.	Built for Indians during the year.	Occupied by Indians.
TEXAS.										
Indians in Texas not under an agent.										
Alabama, Cushatta, Muskokee	a290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
UTAH.										
Uintah and Ouray Agency.										
Uncompahgre Ute (at Ouray)	938	465	565	.....	1,030	.....	6	4	.....	12
White River Ute (at Ouray)	33									
Southern Ute (at Ouray)	59									
Uintah Ute	453	.....	.....	40	834	16	50	10	.....	36
White River Ute	421									
Indians in Utah not under an agent.										
Pah-Vant	a134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goship Ute	a256	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WASHINGTON.										
Colville Agency	a b1,751	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lower Spokane	335	175	160	335	.....	12	13	.....	.....	75
Okanagan, Tonasket's Band	215	115	100	214	1	12	10	6	.....	14
Neah Bay Agency.										
Makah	484	357	379	664	72	72	110	5	.....	85
Quillehute	252									
Puyallup Agency (consolidated).										
Hoh	71	228	229	457	.....	62	50	.....	.....	57
Queet	81									
Quinaielt	101									
Chehalis	4									
Oyhut	36									
Humptulip	19									
Hoquiam	12									
Montesano	17									
Satsop	12									
Georgetown	104									
Puyallup	563	293	270	563	.....	113	300	4	.....	137
Chehalis	140	67	73	140	.....	50	75	.....	.....	29
Nisqually	89	44	45	89	.....	50	75	.....	.....	30
Squaxon	69	33	36	69	.....	25	45	.....	.....	26
S'Klallam	304	147	157	304	.....	50	130	.....	.....	61
S'Kokomish	222	109	113	222	.....	51	80	.....	.....	6
Tulalip Agency.										
Tulalip	444	212	232	444	.....	97	300	4	3	61
Madison	147	69	78	140	7	32	100	2	.....	23
Muckleshoot	103	51	52	103	.....	22	64	1	.....	25
Swinomish	229	119	110	229	.....	61	200	4	.....	53
Lummi	310	151	159	300	10	50	250	6	.....	63

a Taken from last report. *b* Not reported this year.

of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Number of Indian apprentices.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			RELIGIOUS.					VITAL.		CRIMINAL.						
	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Number of missionaries.	Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.	Amounts contributed by religious societies and other parties.		Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during year.		Number whites killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished.		Crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whisky-sellers prosecuted.
							For education.	For church work.			By Indians.	By whites.		By courts of Indian offenses.	By other methods.		
1	10	10	80						19	27	1						
2	50	10	40						20	9							
	100				200	1			20	4				5			
	100				150	1			12	5				5			
5	60	30	10					(c)	9	12						1	
	75	20	5						(d)	(d)							
5	100			1	200	2		$1,200									
4	100			1													
	100			1	46	1											
	75	25		1	28												
	85	15		1	26	1											
2	100			1													
8	70	10	20	1	103	1			9	11	1			22			10
	80	10	10	1	36	1			3	5	1			3			
	90		10	1	42	1			2	3				4			2
2	80	10	10	1	56	1			4	3				8			
	90	10		1	160	1			5	7				22			

c Merchandise, books, etc.

d Not reported.

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Sex.		Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Dwelling-houses.		
		Male.	Female.	Wholly.	In part.			Built by Indians during the year.	Built for Indians during the year.	Occupied by Indians.
WASHINGTON—continued.										
Yakama Agency.										
Yakama, Palouse, Pisquose, Wenatshapam, Klickitat, Klinquit, Kow-was-say-ee, Li-az-was, Skinpah, Wish-ham, Shyiks, Ochechotes, Kah-milk-pah, Se-ap-cat, Other tribes	*a*1,675	860	815	1,000	675	300	375	8	.....	168
Yakama, not on reserve	*b*2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WISCONSIN.										
Green Bay Agency.										
Oneida, including "homeless" Indians	1,713	856	857	1,700	13	400	900	31	.....	292
Stockbridge	138	65	73	138	.....	96	130	5	.....	49
Menomonee	1,469	740	729	1,469	.....	260	425	59	.....	301
La Pointe Agency.										
Chippewa at Redcliff	404	203	201	400	4	190	340	4	.....	80
Chippewa at Bad River	711	382	329	711	.....	230	350	9	.....	129
Chippewa at Fond du Lac	734	375	359	691	43	320	520	.....	.....	77
Chippewa at Lac Court d'Oreilles	1,220	610	610	1,000	200	500	700	32	.....	110
Chippewa at Grand Portage	287	139	148	287	.....	50	120	.....	.....	14
Chippewa at Bois Forte, Vermillion Lake Band	719	375	344	375	344	95	300	16	.....	32
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau	638	306	332	638	.....	80	100	25	.....	50
Indians in Wisconsin not under an agent.										
Winnebago	*b*930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pottawatomie (Prairie Band)	*b*280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WYOMING.										
Shoshone Agency.										
Shoshone	930	937	1,008	150	300	170	60	90	.....	(*c*)
Northern Arapaho	1,015									
MISCELLANEOUS.										
Miami and Seminole in Indiana and Florida	*b*892	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Old Town Indians in Maine	*b*410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Impossible to determine number of each tribe by reason of intermarriages.

of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Number of Indian apprentices.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			RELIGIOUS.					VITAL.		CRIMINAL.						
	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Number of missionaries.	Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.	Amounts contributed by religious societies and other parties.		Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during year.		Number whites killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished.		Crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whisky-sellers prosecuted.
							For education.	For church work.			By Indians.	By whites.		By courts of Indian offenses.	By other methods.		
3	90	5	5	2	.....	3	.....	$1,325	21	29	3	.....	.....	6	2	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	100	.....	.....	.....	300	2	.....	.....	52	43	.....	1	.....	.....	6	(c)	(c)
.....	100	.....	.....	.....	20	1	.....	150	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
23	100	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	41	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	1
4	66	34	.....	5	200	2	.....	.....	22	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	95	5	.....	2	190	2	.....	.....	9	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	60	40	.....	....	250	2	.....	.....	29	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	2
.....	75	25	.....	1	399	4	.....	600	39	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	50	50	.....	.....	75	1	.....	.....	10	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	37	50	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	67	33	.....	2	40	1	.....	300	40	20	1	.....	.....	.....	1c	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	25	25	50	2	40	3	$3,529	$3,500	60	48	.....	.....	.....	9	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

b Taken from last report. c Not reported.

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics.

SUMMARY.

Population, exclusive of Indians in Alaska	250,483
exclusive of five civilized tribes	185,283
Indians who wear citizens' dress, wholly	67,586
in part	44,522
Indians who can read	21,576
Indians who can use English enough for ordinary purposes	24,976
Dwelling-houses occupied by Indians	16,544
Indian apprentices	570
Missionaries	253
Church members, Indians	19,785
Church buildings	167
Contributed by religious societies and other parties for education	$93,576
for other purposes	$40,081
for Carlisle School	$6,079
Births	5,181
Deaths	4,719
Indians killed during the year, by Indians	36
by whites	13
Whites killed during the year by Indians	7
Indian criminals punished during the year, by court of Indian offenses	666
by other methods	529
Crimes against Indians committed by whites	234
Whisky-sellers prosecuted	168

Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of Indian lands, crops

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.								Number of allotments made to date.	Number of Indian families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Acres cultivated during year.		Acres broken during year.		Fence.			
			By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	Number acres under.	Rods of, made during year.		
ARIZONA.										
Colorado River Agency.										
Mohave Chimehuevi	339,200	40,000	3	300	.....	100	303	4,500	.....	175
Pima Agency.										
Pima Maricopa Papago	496,311	20,000	.....	7,300 1,200 1,000	.....	100	9,500	.....	.....	1,500
San Carlos Agency.										
San Carlos, Yumas, Tontos, etc., Apache	2,528,000	8,000	10	2,390	70	870	3,000	3,750	.....	800
CALIFORNIA.										
Mission, Tule River (consolidated) Agency.										
Hoopa	115,172	2,500	.....	900	.....	230	1,300	880	.....	111
Mission and Tule River	276,755	12,000	20	3,000	.....	1,200	1,500	615	.....	800
Round Valley Agency.										
Concow, Little Lake, Redwood, Ukie, Wylackie, Pitt River, and Potter Valley	102,118	3,000	500	850	50	50	4,000	700	.....	150
COLORADO.										
Southern Ute Agency.										
Muache, Capote, and Weeminuche	1,094,400	300,000	.....	600	.....	150	800	200	.....	75
Jicarilla Apache (Olleros Llañeros).	416,000	3,000	..	300	.....	200	1,500	1,100	.....	(*a*)
DAKOTA.										
Cheyenne River Agency.										
Blackfeet, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux	*21,625,128	1,600,000	65	2,175	.....	220	2,030	2,200	.....	560
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency.										
Lower Yanktonnai Sioux	620,312	432,000	75	2,449	.....	423	3,438	6,300	267	282
Lower Brulé Sioux	(*b*)	(*b*)	30	1,211	12	278	1,500	7,500	.....	275
Devil's Lake Agency.										
Sioux	230,400	46,000	50	5,000	7	93	.....	.....	.....	384
Chippewa, Turtle Mountain	46,080	8,000	.....	1,815	.....	652	2,000	.....	.....	274
Half-breeds in vicinity of Turtle Mountain	.....	(*a*)	.....	1,080	.....	145	.....	.....	.....	112
Fort Berthold Agency.										
Arickaree Gros Ventre Mandan	2,912,000	1,500,000	.....	940	.....	250	1,500	1,250	12	*c*345

* This is the area of Great Sioux Reserve and includes Cheyenne River, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, and Standing Rock Agencies, and lands occupied by Lower Brulé Sioux under Crow Creek Agency, and 32,000 acres in Nebraska.

raised, and stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor.

Crops raised during year by Indians.					Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.				
Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
								Pounds.	Amount earned.					
250	.....	200	175	35	.....	.....	700	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	350
108,000	36,000	3,600	3,325	150	.....	.....	.....	(a)	$150	6,700	6,500	500	.....	15,000
9,107	16,300	8,200	352	865	.....	.....	1,392	.....	.....	2,188	1,799	.....	337	356
3,800	2,500	1,100	200	220	.....	260.	325	.....	.....	142	100	60	100	1,000
2,000	18,000	800	2,135	400	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	1,025	1,200	250	500	3,000
10,000	1,000	2,000	3,600	200	1,000	250.	1,000	.....	.....	63	100	1,000	.....	2,000
3,000	6,000	350	3,600	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,020	250	.....	5,000	100
3,600	45,000	3,000	44,200	400	.....	50.	.....	.....	.....	3,010	.....	.....	600	.....
270	1,300	4,100	3,776	2,200	450	.....	1,200	900,000	4,000	3,782	9,317	145	.....	1,882
4,940	4,060	6,430	4,000	1,300	234	.....	350	521,736	1,304	858	1,143	12	.....	2,042
1,500	2,000	10,000	2,900	900	200	.....	450	400,340	801	999	1,152	45	.....	1,000
1,000	500	.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....	2,000	33,225	40	122	506	60	.....	.....
13,195	7,810	5	42,787	2,500	.....	.....	3,000	534,171	3,439	352	634	79	.....	437
8,703	3,445	.....	14,699	.....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	232	299	84	4	501
1,200	2,500	3,000	4,850	806	300	37.5	450	300,500	1,606	630	200	4	.....	1,400

a Not reported. *b* Undivided portion of Great Sioux Reservation. *c* Taken from last report.

Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of Indian lands, crops raised,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.								Number of allotments made to date.	Number of Indian families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Acres cultivated during year.		Acres broken during year.		Fence.			
			By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	Number acres under.	Rods of, made during year.		
DAKOTA—continued.										
Pine Ridge Agency.										
Ogalalla Sioux	(a)	400,000	120	4,420	120	4,445	13,550	34,800	.....	1,415
Northern Cheyenne										
Rosebud Agency.										
Brulé Sioux 1	(a)	3,228,160	.....	5,000	.....	500	6,000	18,000	100	1,000
Brulé Sioux 2										
Loafer Sioux										
Waziahziah Sioux										
Two Kettle Sioux										
Northern Sioux										
Sisseton Agency.										
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	790,893	675,000	50	2,450	10	190	.....	.....	1,365	300
Standing Rock Agency.										
Upper Yanktonnai, Lower Yanktonnai Sioux, Hunkpapa, Blackfeet Sioux, and Mixed-bloods	(a)	(c)	125	4,875	.....	700	5,000	10,000	.....	1,000
Yankton Agency.										
Yankton Sioux	430,405	385,000	65	4,332	.....	300	5,000	19,000	670	550
IDAHO.										
Fort Hall Agency.										
Shoshone and Bannack	1,202,330	325,000	30	1,070	.....	110	4,500	4,000	.....	380
Lemhi Agency.										
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepeater	64,000	2,000	30	270	.....	17	800	440	.....	49
Nez Percé Agency.										
Nez Percé	746,651	400,000	40	7,960	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	280
INDIAN TERRITORY.										
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.										
Cheyenne	4,297,771	457,692	91	2,224	350	87	8,311	11,318	.....	250
Arapaho										
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency.										
Apache, Kiowa, Comanche, Wichita, Tehuacana, Keechie, Waco, Delaware, Caddo	3,712,503	1,485,000	75	4,445	.....	200	12,000	8,000	1	701
Osage Agency.										
Osage	1,470,058	250,000	...	12,000	.....	.....	7,500	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	100,137			3,000	.....	.....				
Union Agency.										
Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole	19,785,781	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Undivided portion of Great Sioux Reservation. *c* Too indefinite to approximate.

and stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Crops raised during year by Indians.					Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.				
Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
								Pounds.	Amount earned.					
1,860	1,170	14,590	33,252	6,525	98	23.	9,025	1,882,423	$9,412	9,051	10,968	157	.....	5,967
150	6,200	20,000	19,850	8,500	775	.....	5,100	2,475,204	12,376	7,590	3,400	450	*b* 37	7,000
3,000	2,000	2,000	1,700	2,000	445	.....	.....	455,750	500	534	250	70	1	2,000
500	4,000	12,000	27,000	5,000	500	.....	1,800	516,472	3,305	2,684	4,590	150	.....	6,000
8,750	2,000	65,000	12,100	5,500	.....	.....	7,000	700,000	2,000	1,049	720	316	.....	4,500
4,500	4,450	125	2,000	1,800	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,142	1,000	50	.....	400
100	3,400	.....	2,200	75	.....	.....	95	28,798	288	3,003	75	.....	.....	20
20,000	6,000	1,000	13,000	3,000	.....	.....	.....	65,935	198	14,000	6,000	500	.....	2,500
.....	730	17,120	280	745	135	40.	400	1,477,331	6,837	1,989	1,640	143	28	995
.....	.....	45,000	2,150	150	500	80.	400	883,903	6,773	10,750	18,000	500	40	6,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	{200 / 75}	116,896	584	3,607	14,000	.....	.....	400

b Goats.

Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of Indian lands, crops raised,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.								Number of allotments made to date.	Number of Indian families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Acres cultivated during year.		Acres broken during year.		Fence.			
			By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	Number acres under.	Rods of, made during year.		
INDIAN TERRITORY—continued.										
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency.										
Ponca	101,894	90,000	50	950	20	100	3,000	3,200	.....	123
Pawnee	283,020	100,000	80	2,800	.....	300	6,000	2,000	188	140
Otoe and Missouria	129,113	116,250	36	375	.....	30	1,525	200	.....	52
Tonkawa	90,711	75,000	.....	125	.....	.....	600	300	.....	17
Quapaw Agency.										
Eastern Shawnee	13,048	9,000	.....	3,500	.....	500	4,500	250	.....	26
Miami	(*b*)	14,500	.....	1,000	.....	460	1,500	1,200	66	36
Modoc	4,040	1,500	.....	500	.....	.....	500	150	.....	.....
Ottawa	14,860	10,000	.....	3,000	.....	500	3,500	380	.....	26
Peoria	50,301	22,500	.....	7,500	.....	.....	8,000	300	60	48
Quapaw	56,685	25,000	125	1,100	.....	400	1,225	1,000	.....	35
Seneca	51,958	40,000	.....	5,500	.....	100	10,000	300	125	71
Wyandotte	21,406	16,000	60	4,540	.....	100	9,000	875	.....	70
Sac and Fox Agency.										
Absentee Shawnee, Iowa, Mexican Kickapoo, Pottawatomie (citizen), Sac and Fox of the Mississippi	1,490,429	150,000	40	5,960	.....	400	12,000	3,000	724	737
IOWA.										
Sac and Fox Agency.										
Sac and Fox	1,258	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	200	.....	3
KANSAS.										
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency.										
Pottawatomie, Prairie band of	77,358	30,900	78	3,750	.....	400	7,200	4,500	.....	107
Kickapoo	20,273	16,000	50	2,220	7	400	6,750	6,000	.....	45
Iowa (*c*)	16,000	10,000	33	4,000	.....	500	8,000	3,000	.....	30
Chippewa and Munsee	4,395	4,000	.....	773	.....	36	3,100	480	104	12
Sac and Fox of the Missouri (*c*)	8,013	6,000	17	5,000	.....	500	8,000	3,000	.....	14
MICHIGAN.										
Mackinac Agency. (*d*)										
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert and Ontonagon bands Chippewa, Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River	27,319	1,640	.....	1,534	.....	40	1,750	1,000	.....	.....
Pottawatomie of Huron	(*e*)	120	.....	120	.....	.....	120	20	.....	14
MINNESOTA.										
White Earth Agency.										
Mississippi, Otter Tail, and Pembina Chippewa	796,672	552,960	9	5,846	.....	9,049	12,536	9,289	52	558
Leech Lake, Winnebagoshish, and Cass Lake Pillager Chippewa	475,454	600	5	295	5	50	25	100	.....	200
Red Lake Chippewa	3,200,000	1,000,000	4	910	.....	13	4,000	700	.....	341

a Goats. *b* On Peoria reserve. *c* Partly in Nebraska.

and stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Crops raised during year by Indians.					Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.				
Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams. Pounds.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams. Amount earned.	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
1,532	410	33,200	1,230	700	50	.....	1,200	160,791	$80	271	439	77	.....	1,728
2,800	3,000	80,000	4,105	700	350	50.	1,290	414,767	1,629	1,630	600	100	.....	3,000
.....	.....	12,500	1,575	660	150	.....	630	351,870	528	403	28	15	25	150
.....	.....	4,000	70	70	.....	.....	120	26,429	40	66	5	50	(a)	200
680	500	1,800	1,225	500	250	.....	200	.....	.....	83	62	320	.....	600
18,000	1,000	20,000	500	2,000	1,000	5.	350	.....	.....	145	2,000	500	.....	1,000
.....	.....	5,000	300	100	100	.....	50	20,000	200	42	60	250	.....	300
500	500	12,000	1,100	950	750	.....	375	.....	.....	45	40	175	.....	250
.....	.....	20,000	500	750	2,000	.....	500	.....	.....	105	600	500	.....	2.000
.....	.....	2,000	1,015	1,000	1,200	.....	500	.....	.....	20	60	105	.....	1,500
5,000	.....	20,000	2,000	500	2,000	.....	500	.....	.....	156	300	600	.....	2,000
2,000	500	25,000	3,275	750	3,300	100.	1,500	.....	.....	250	800	600	500	2,000
.....	500	250,000	8,000	1,500	3,000	.....	250	275,000	2,500	2,325	9,000	4,000	150	7,000
.....	.....	2,500	1,725	10	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	1	.....	.....	400
.....	200	75,000	3,725	4,500	500	.....	150	.....	.....	2,500	2,600	800	100	1,300
740	570	51,000	1,950	1,250	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	194	75	225	.....	1,100
6,000	.....	100,000	2,070	2,000	400	.....	300	.....	.....	270	650	150	.....	2,000
600	1,610	13,550	495	247	2,525	.....	235	.....	.....	54	265	97	.....	1,472
8,000	2,000	125,000	785	1,000	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	235	400	200	.....	225
4,000	6,300	3,300	9,400	505	6,700	20.	800	.....	.....	100	280	115	600	3,000
200	250	300	740	40	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	10	30	20	.....
40,170	24,045	2,280	12,950	4,901	5,000	.....	1,032	230,743	577	466	1,205	703	148	1,944
.....	.....	500	425	300	.....	.....	300	81,955	1,024	50	20	.....	.....	50
.....	.....	5,000	3,675	1,650	.....	.....	3,700	63,503	953	57	165	197	.....	.....

d Taken from last report.

e No reservation.

Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of Indian lands, crops raised,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.								Number of allotments made to date.	Number of Indian families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Acres cultivated during year.		Acres broken during year.		Fence.			
			By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	Number acres under.	Rods of, made during year.		
MONTANA.										
Blackfeet Agency.										
Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	1,760,000	(a)	50	520	20	130	1,100	5,000	.....	215
Crow Agency.										
Crow	4,712,960	2,030	60	999	.....	30	10,430	11,661	423	440
Flathead Agency.										
Kalispel Flathead Pend d'Oreille Kootenai	1,433,600	400,000	.....	8,900	.....	900	15,500	2,000	.....	380
Fort Belknap Agency.										
Assinaboine, Gros Ventre	537,600	276,480	40	1,160	500	.....	1,100	14,400	.....	376
Fort Peck Agency.										
Assinaboine, Yankton Sioux	1,776,000	444,000	.....	500	.....	50	6,000	3,840	.....	215
Tongue River Agency.										
Northern Cheyenne	371,200	14,000	.....	226	.....	80	863	.....	.....	170
NEBRASKA.										
Omaha and Winnebago Agency.										
Omaha	b65,191	c100,000	.....	4,000	.....	500	30,180	.....	954	300
Winnebago	b14,612	100,000	100	4,300	.....	800	20,000	15,000	1,674	400
Santee and Flandreau Agency.										
Ponca, of Dakota	d96,000	c20,000	.....	511	.....	113	.....	2,000	.....	36
Santee Sioux, of Flandreau, Dak	(e)	1,500	.....	650	.....	40	400	.....	52	52
Santee Sioux	b1,131	20,000	39	3,961	.....	183	4,500	19,400	848	210
NEVADA.										
Nevada Agency,										
Pah-ute and Pi-ut	641,815	7,500	6	1,550	.....	300	1,550	675	180	465
Western Shoshone Agency.										
Western Shoshone and Pi-ute	312,320	12,000	120	275	20	30	1,400	40	.....	100
NEW MEXICO.										
Mescalero Agency.										
Mescalero Apache	474,240	4,000	.....	245	.....	.....	1,300	400	.....	125
Navajo Agency.										
Navajo	8,205,440	50,000	30	7,970	.....	400	1,000	2,000	.....	f)
Moquis Pueblo h	2,508,800	3,500	6	2,494	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	f)
Pueblo Agency.										
Pueblo	906,845	100,000	.....	4,500	.....	500	640	420	.....	(f)

a Not reported
b The residue allotted.
c Taken from last report.
d In Dakota.
e All homesteads.

and stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Crops raised during year by Indians.					Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.				
Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams. Pounds.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams. Amount earned.	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
100	750	.....	1,170	300	1,500	8.	300	188,800	$2,833	1,642	35	.....	.....	320
153	625	495	2,105	1,207	127	.....	490	504,994	2,075	5,730	3,700	.....	.....	240
500	.....	.....	215							25	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,700	9,000	.....	4,424	6,040	4,800	500.	1,500	100,000	150	1,407	1,700	400	.....	2,500
35,000	33,000	.....	17,716							3,650	11,000	900	.....	3,900
3,000	3,500	.....	5,325							700	550	160	.....	450
500	1,500	500	6,263	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	375	.....	.....	200
.....	.....	3,500	12,300	400	300	45.	1,600	300,000	900	560	461	8	300	700
.....	.....	1,500	109	60	.....	.....	.....	243,087	1,823	1,030	.....	7	.....	408
3,000	1,500	100,000	3,750	1,500	500	.....	900	.....	.....	556	400	400	.....	4,000
2,000	300	125,000	2,000	4,000	250	50.	2,000	132,645	338	486	200	425	.....	4,500
745	835	11,129	1,213	468	1,269	.....	646	20,019	25	163	257	169	.....	4,410
.....	.....	400	1,600	600	.....	.....	100	50,000	50	132	40	10	12	1,650
4,500	10,020	66,600	18,180	1,400	600	.....	1,000	181,938	287	459	409	210	.....	3,270
2,587	1,500	225	290	514	.....	.....	135	299,135	1,556	1,948	101	.....	.....	115
200	615	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	70	4,696	89	652	600	100	.....	79
.....	1,250	2,000	280	55	250	.....	80	60,000	500	650	350	.....	.....	.....
2,000	.....	360,000	5,610	.....	.....	.....	150	6,500	32	250,500	5,000	.....	g900,000	1,000
.....	.....	70,000	i6,575	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000	185	6,500	250	.....	6,000	500
8,000	100	15,000	900	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,800	2,000	300	18,000	800

f All the families.
g Includes 200,000 goats.
h In Arizona.
i Includes 5,000 bushels of peaches.

Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of Indian lands, crops raised,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.								Number of allotments made to date.	Number of Indian families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.
	Number or acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Acres cultivated during year.		Acres broken during year.		Fence.			
			By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	Number acres under.	Rods of, made during year.		
NEW YORK.										
New York Agency.c										
Allegany Reserve: Seneca and Onondaga	30,469	6,500	.....	3,500	.....	500	8,000	600	.....	220
Cattaraugus Reserve: Seneca, Cayuga, and Onondaga	21,680	3,800	.....	2,800	.....	.....	2,200	.....	.....	250
Tonawanda Reserve: Seneca and Cayuga	7,549	5,000	.....	4,500	.....	.....	5,000	1,000	.....	150
Oneida Reserve: Oneida	350	175	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Onondaga Reserve: Onondaga and Oneida	6,100	6,000	.....	5,000	.....	.....	4,500	.....	.....	120
Tuscarora Reserve: Tuscarora and Onondaga	6,249	6,000	.....	5,060	.....	.....	4,500	.....	.....	130
St. Regis Reserve	15,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NORTH CAROLINA.c										
Eastern Cherokee in North Carolina, Tennessee, and other States	65,211	6,000	....	4,050	.....	80	15,750	180	.....	60
OREGON.										
Grand Ronde Agency.										
Clackama, Rogue River, Umpqua, and others	61,440	8,000	46	862	46	862	4,020	700	269	269
Klamath Agency.										
Klamath, Modoc, and Snake	1,056,000	20,000	100	2,400	.....	500	12,000	6,000	.....	190
Siletz Agency.										
Alsea, Chasta Costa, Chitco, and others	225,000	12,000	70	1,280	.....	102	3,650	400	71	153
Umatilla Agency.										
Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla	268,800	150,000	50	25,000	.....	5,000	25,000	5,000	.....	325
Warm Springs Agency.										
Warm Springs, Wasco, Tenino, John Day, Pi-Ute	464,000	3,000	52	1,500	.....	25	6,000	400	300	214
UTAH.										
Uintah and Ouray Agency.										
Uncompahgre Ute (at Ouray)	1,933,440	(b)	.....	150	.....	.....	350	300	.....	55
Uintah Ute and White River (at Uintah)	2,039,040	500,000	5	1,600	.....	100	5,000	4,000	.....	160
WASHINGTON.										
Colville Agency.										
Cœur d'Aléne c	598,500	360,000	.....	6,000	.....	500	25,000	6,000	.....	90
Lower Spokane	153,600	4,000	.....	1,500	.....	150	3,000	200	.....	100
Columbia Nez Percé, Nespilem c	24,220	.....	.....	275	.....	75	3,000	1,500	25	75
O'Kanagan and others	2,800,000	2,500	.....	1,000	.....	100	1,500	.....	.....	(b)

a All the families. b Not reported.

and stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Crops raised during year by Indians.					Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.				
Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams. Pounds.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams. Amount earned.	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
500	6,000	5,000	7,200	800	2,000	.....	2,000	.....	.....	200	400	350	.....	2,000
2,000	10,000	10,000	6,000	800	1,500	.....	1,500	.....	.....	304	800	200	15	3,000
3,000	5,500	10,000	3,300	300	1,500	.....	1,000	.....	.....	156	200	500	.....	1,500
150	600	500	855	50	250	.....	30	.....	.....	20	40	40	.....	200
3,500	6,000	3,500	6,770	1,000	100	5.	1,500	.....	.....	65	140	150	.....	400
6,000	5,500	1,000	6,050	1,500	500	.....	1,500	.....	.....	80	70	300	.....	75
2,600	3,750	5,800	3,260	18	450	.....	60	.....	.....	590	820	1,250	960	1,880
5,255	12,242	.....	4,300	350	1,000	113.7	200	21,107	$57	282	335	448	40	1,608
20,000	3,000	.....	1,000	2,500	500	70.	300	150,000	2,000	6,460	2,620	250	....	1,000
600	1,800	.....	9,200	400	800	.....	800	115,133	557	254	300	1,000	70	1,800
350,000	45,000	6,000	19,200	2,000	1,500	100.	2,000	.....	.....	6,025	1,000	500	....	10,000
500	150	25	310	25	25	75.	300	96,014	1,255	7,007	1,500	500	3,900	1,000
.....	800	125	375	20	.....	.....	.....	49,088	982	6,040	335	.....	3,500	125
300	6,000	250	1,055	100	1,200	.....	200	300,000	6,000	6,050	2,000	.....	.....	250
40,000	11,000	.....	2,610	1,500	250	.....	2,000	.....	.....	3,205	1,200	1,500	100	1,200
4,600	3,350	150	3,545	240	140	.....	40	(*d*)	120	808	250	75	.....	310
5,000	3,000	.....	2,975	75	40	30.	75	15,000	65	3,500	500	.....	.....	200
100	17,000	.....	250	1,000	100	.....	10	.....	.....	700	350	100	.....	200

c Taken from last year.

d Freighting done by the trip.

Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of Indian lands, crops raised,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.								Number of allotments made to date.	Number of Indian families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Acres cultivated during year.		Acres broken during year.		Fence.			
			By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	Number acres under.	Rods of, made during year.		
WASHINGTON—continued.										
Neah Bay Agency.										
Makah, Quillehute	23,040	150	22	15	12	2	35	20	.....	.....
Puyallup Agency (consolidated).										
Hoh, Queet, Quinaielt, and others.	225,172	1,019	14	42	.....	.....	56	100	.....	160
Chehalis	a471	(b)	58	277	.....	44	655	66	26	36
Puyallup	a599	(b)	40	1,268	.....	50	2,825	1,500	.....	191
Nisqually	(c)	800	.....	300	.....	.....	650	.....	.....	60
Squaxin	(c)	100	.....	50	.....	.....	180	15	24	(b)
S'Klallam	.....	(b)	.....	300	.....	20	320	500	(b)	(b)
S'Kokomish	276	(b)	20	311	.....	22	800	.....	(b)	(b)
Tulalip Agency.										
Snohomish (or Tulalip)	c8,930	400	.....	270	.....	80	500	60	95	115
Madison	c2,015	100	.....	20	.....	10	75	10	43	43
Muckleshoot	3,367	800	.....	500	.....	100	650	200	(b)	.....
Swinomish	c1,710	500	.....	350	.....	275	350	170	49	51
Lummi	c1,884	8,000	.....	963	.....	250	963	500	77	82
Yakama Agency.										
Yakama, Wasco, Wishphan, and others	800,000	e240,000	j300	j2,700	.....	400	25,000	3,000	.....	400
WISCONSIN.										
Green Bay Agency.										
Oneida	65,540	45,000	.....	2,926	.....	369	5,392	3,266	.....	324
Stockbridge	11,803	11,000	.....	203	.....	23	203	370	49	79
Menomonee	231,680	184,320	56	2,134	10	600	3,000	3,670	.....	298
La Pointe Agency.										
Chippewa at Red Cliff	a11,457	800	.....	25	.....	20	800	120	31	100
Chippewa at Bad River	a97,668	12,000	.....	500	.....	50	3,000	500	312	175
Chippewa at Lac Court d'Oreille	a31,096	400	.....	200	.....	17	868	430	479	139
Chippewa at Fond du Lac h	a92,346	85,000	.....	114	.....	.....	114	80	99	77
Chippewa at Grand Portage h	51,840	500	.....	25	.....	15	15	75	.....	.....
Chippewa at Bois Forte h	131,629	800	.....	200	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau	a62,817	60	.....	40	.....	20	40	80	13	62
WYOMING.										
Shoshone Agency.										
Shoshone, Northern Arapaho	2,342,400	16,000	30	470	10	170	7,000	5,000	.....	700

a The residue allotted. *b* Not reported. *c* Land all allotted.
d 250 pounds of wool. *e* When the streams are not dried up. *f* Also 55,000 shingles.
g 2,500 pounds of wild rice, 200 bushels of berries gathered, 5,000 pounds of fish caught, and 20 canoes (birch bark) sold.
h In Minnesota. *j* Chiefly as hay meadow.

SUMMARY.

Area of reservations	*116,385,729
Number of acres tillable	
Cultivated during the year by Government	
by Indians	3,280
Broken during the year by Government	259,355
by Indians	1,269
Land under fence	40,000
Fence built during the year	496,787
Total allotments to date	298,845
Indian families engaged in farming and other civilized pursuits	9,827
Crops raised during the year by Indians	23,523

* Including reserves not under any agency, viz: Hualpai, Ariz., 730,880 acres, Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Choctaw lands, Indian Terrttory, 7,525,815 acres; aggregating 8,256,695 acres.

and stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued

Crops raised during year by Indians.					Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.				
Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
								Pounds.	Amount earned.					
.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	35	45	.....	.....	100
.....	.....	.....	4,100	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	60	.....	.....	250
936	1,255	.....	914	150	.....	.....	.....	9,836	$25	92	52	3	54	164
1,500	9,685	.....	21,306	1,063	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	532	500	400	3,046
750	1,500	.....	4,075	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	150	250	150	500
.....	100	.....	788	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	100	70	.....	350
120	350	.....	3,345	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	220	225	55	600
.....	.....	.....	1,047	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	123	.....	35	.....
.....	1,500	.....	7,175	160	100	.....	2,000	.....	.....	122	156	275	10	523
.....	.....	.....	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	8	.....	.....	235
90	3,000	.....	1,260	*i*300	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	154	20	*d*50	350
.....	21,000	.....	575	80	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	115	25	.....	75	284
.....	3,650	.....	6,500	2.9	1,150	.....	25	.....	.....	102	335	318	*d*642	897
10,000	5,500	100	2,270	.4	5,000	1,053. (*f*)	3,000	65,457	327	10,020	6,000	150	250	1,000
5,807	28,604	12,228	11,000	1,261	27,770	40.3	12,000	.....	.....	509	641	487	36	3,436
500	2,150	700	2,232	70	40	5.	25	.....	.....	56	150	94	.....	440
1,250	24,335	7,470	55,700	1,200	800	500.	800	.....	.....	442	469	256	8	3,505
50	200	200	1,275	80	500	.....	500	300,000	300	9	40	.....	.....	400
.....	120	30	6,300	220	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	131	7	.....	216
.....	300	2,000	2,400	150	500	.....	120	.....	.....	43	42	.....	.....	452
*g*1	100	100	3,780	500	200	.....	200	.....	.....	36	37	.....	.....	600
.....	.....	.....	100	12	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	6	194	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	6	.....	4	.....	2
.....	.....	75	1,570	50	.....	.....	300	800,000	3,000	18	.....	50	.....	30
1,000	3,500	300	33,750	400	.....	10.	150	349,760	7,870	3,520	500	8	5	100

i Also three tons hops.

SUMMARY—Continued.

Wheat		836,741
Oats, barley, etc		529,790
Corn		190,458
Vegetables		647,802
Hay		110,372
Miscellaneous products of Indian labor:	Butter	93,648
	Lumber	3,540,500
	Wood cut	93,125
Stock owned by Indians:	Horses and mules	435,687
	Cattle	153,774
	Swine	27,353
	Sheep	942,857
	Domestic fowls	171,330
Additional items raised by Indians:	Melons	1,157,958
	Pumpkins	2,536,543
Value of produce sold by Indians to	Government	$71,260
	other parties	$799,333

	NAME AND LOCATION OF AGENCY.	Class I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES. Order 1.—Miasmatic Diseases.																		
		Typhoid fever.	Typhus fever.	Typho-malarial fever.	Remittent fever.	Quotidian intermittent fever.	Tertian intermittent fever.	Quartan intermittent fever.	Congestive intermittent fever.	Acute diarrhœa.	Chronic diarrhœa.	Acute dysentery.	Chronic dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Hospital gangrene.	Pyæmia.	Small-pox.	Varioloid.	Chicken-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
1	Blackfeet, Mont	...	...	...	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	4	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
2	Cheyenne River, Dak	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	4	.....	3	...	...	...	...	.....	481	.....
3	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. T	1	...	2	16	2	224	.....	.....	118	.....	1	.....	7	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
4	Colorado River, Ariz	...	...	...	6	2	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
5	Colville, Wash	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
6	Cœur d'Aléne	...	...	...	.....	.....	89	.....	.....	28	.....	3	.....	2	...	...	...	...	.....	80	.....
7	Tonasket	...	...	...	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	5	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
8	Crow Creek, Dak	...	...	...	.....	11	.....	4	.....	22	.....	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	152	.....
9	Lower Brulé, Dak	...	...	...	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	21	1	11	...	...	...	...	4	170	.....
10	Crow, Mont	...	...	...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	2	.....	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
11	Devil's Lake, Dak	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	2	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	16	40	.....
12	Flathead, Mont	8	5	...	44	.....	42	.....	.....	43	8	.....	.....	7	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
13	Fort Berthold, Dak	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	2	.....	.....	17	...	1	...	...	.....	71	.....
14	Fort Belknap, Mont	...	...	...	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	.....
15	Fort Hall, Idaho	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	2
16	Fort Peck, Mont	...	...	...	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
17	Grande Ronde, Oregon	...	...	...	33	53	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	.....
18	Green Bay, Wis	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	2	.....	1	...	2	...	...	19	8	.....
19	Hoopa Valley, Cal	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
20	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. T	...	...	2	237	3	1306	.....	6	549	.....	218	.....	344	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
21	Klamath, Oregon	...	...	4	16	.....	9	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	...	...	...	...	6	.....	.....
22	Lemhi, Idaho	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	...	...	...	...	1	.....	.....
23	Mackinac, Mich	2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	2	.....	1	...	...	...	...	.....	12	.....
24	Mescalero, N. Mex	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
25	Mission, Tule River Cal	10	...	10	.....	.....	25	30	.....	26	1	11	10	3	...	4	...	...	17	.....	.....
26	Navajo, N. Mex	...	...	...	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
27	Neah Bay, Wash	1	...	...	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
28	Nevada, Nev	...	...	...	1	6	112	.....	.....	55	.....	25	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
29	New York, N. Y	2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	2	.....	1	...	4	2	1	7	.....	.....
30	Nez Percé, Idaho	...	...	1	20	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	.....
31	Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr	...	...	...	129	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
32	Osage, Ind. T	...	...	4	169	.....	220	.....	5	86	.....	51	.....	11	...	...	...	...	.....	16	.....
33	Kaw	...	...	1	4	142	61	.....	.....	81	.....	29	.....	3	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
34	Pima, etc., Ariz	1	...	4	.....	31	23	5	.....	46	.....	20	.....	1	...	...	...	...	4	.....	.....
35	Pine Ridge, Dak	...	...	...	17	...	.....	.....	.....	108	.....	30	.....	4	...	...	...	...	64	465	64
36	Ponca, Ind. T	...	...	...	19	82	77	.....	.....	71	.....	38	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
37	Pawnee	...	...	...	91	1390	122	10	2	53	.....	78	1	3	...	...	...	...	36	.....	.....
38	Otoe	...	...	...	12	80	81	.....	.....	46	.....	25	.....	...	...	...	...	...	5	.....	.....
39	Oakland	...	...	...	1	23	23	.....	.....	22	.....	2	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
40	Pottawatomie, etc., Kans	...	...	6	41	78	19	.....	1	15	.....	9	.....	3	...	1	...	...	3	54	.....
41	Puyallup, Wash	5	...	2	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	6	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
42	S'Kokomish	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
43	Quinaielt	...	...	...	3	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	...	...	...	...	1	.....	.....

Indian service, for fiscal year 1889—Continued.

Class I.—Zymotic diseases.																						Class II.—Constitutional diseases.								
Order 1.—Miasmatic diseases.							Order 2.—Enthetic diseases.								Order 3.—Dietic diseases.						Order 1.—Diathetic diseases.								
Mumps.	Tonsilitis (quinsy).	Diphtheria.	Epidemic catarrh (influenza).	Whooping cough.	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	Other diseases of this order.	Primary syphilis.	Constitutional syphilis.	Gonorrhea.	Gonorrheal orchitis.	Gonorrheal opthalmia.	Stricture of urethra (gonorrheal).	Bite of serpent.	Malignant pustule.	Other diseases of this order.	Starvation.	Scurvy.	Purpura.	Delirium tremens.	Chronic alcholism.	Acute rheumatism.	Chronic rheumatism.	Anæmia.	Dropsy. (When not a mere symptom of disease of heart, liver, or kidneys.)	Cancer.	Epithelioma.	Tumors.	Other diseases of this order.	
36	23	....	.....	47	....	.....	4	2	1	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	.....	....	.....	....	...	...	....	1
....	6	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	3	1	....	....	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	24	1	36	1	....	...	...	....	2
....	9	....	.....	....	....	1	3	11	8	1	....	2	...	...	1	...	...	....	....	....	7	3	16	.....	1	...	...	....	3
....	7	....	.....	....	....	1	13	4	5	....	....	....	...	...	2	...	...	....	....	....	41	.....	....	.....	....	...	...	....	4
....	5	....	.....	....	2	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	....	....	4	4	....	.....	....	...	...	....	5
....	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	....	....	36	.....	3	.....	....	...	...	....	6
....	3	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	4	....	....	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	....	....	5	1	2	.....	....	...	...	....	7
3	53	....	.....	....	....	.....	1	....	2	....	....	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	....	....	37	.....	....	1	1	...	...	....	8
19	22	....	26	....	....	6	...	2	3	....	....	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	....	....	19	.....	....	.....	....	...	...	....	9
7	6	....	.....	....	....	.....	2	....	16	....	....	....	...	...	14	...	...	....	....	....	....	173	....	.....	....	...	...	....	10
....	2	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	....	....	17	.....	1	.....	....	...	...	....	11
4	.....	....	.....	34	....	.....	....	....	32	....	....	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	....	....	25	8	....	.....	....	...	...	....	12
....	4	....	2	....	....	3	15	19	8	....	....	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	....	....	30	2	7	1	....	...	...	....	13
20	5	1	30	....	....	4	10	7	8	....	....	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	....	....	10	12	....	.....	....	...	1	8	14
....	5	2	.....	6	1	.....	1	10	10	1	....	6	...	...	....	...	...	....	....	....	4	14	....	.....	....	...	...	....	15
....	71	....	120	....	....	.....	1	13	50	....	5	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	....	....	40	1	....	.....	....	...	...	....	16
4	11	....	.....	7	....	.....	....	....	6	....	....	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	....	....	20	6	2	1	....	...	...	....	17
....	1	....	.....	....	1	31	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	....	....	5	.....	1	.....	....	...	...	....	18
....	5	....	.....	....	....	.....	7	7	13	....	2	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	....	....	14	4	....	.....	....	...	1	....	19
87	406	....	.....	22	....	.....	2	....	9	....	....	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	....	....	6	1519	....	1	....	...	...	....	20
....	20	....	18	....	....	.....	....	....	3	....	....	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	....	....	8	1	....	.....	....	...	...	....	21
....	3	....	8	30	....	.....	....	2	7	....	....	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	....	....	5	3	1	.....	1	...	...	....	22
6	12	....	17	10	2	.....	....	....	6	....	....	1	...	...	....	...	...	....	....	....	1	37	1	1	....	...	...	....	23
....	15	....	5	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	1	...	...	....	....	....	....	1	2	.....	....	...	...	....	24
1	17	....	21	....	....	.....	12	24	12	1	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	....	7	28	....	10	....	...	1	1	25
....	11	....	37	....	....	1	1	4	27	....	....	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	....	....	36	.....	1	1	....	1	...	....	26
....	36	....	.....	....	....	5	1	....	4	....	....	....	...	...	1	...	...	....	....	....	4	.....	....	.....	....	...	...	4	27
....	2	1	25	47	....	.....	1	3	42	....	1	....	1	...	....	1	...	....	....	....	145	3	....	.....	....	...	...	....	28
...	28	....	.....	....	....	.....	...	2	2	....	....	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	....	....	23	134	....	1	....	...	...	....	29
4	2	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	....	....	....	.....	....	2	....	...	...	....	30
....	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	...	53	147	....	....	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	....	....	221	124	....	.....	2	...	...	....	31
41	9	....	.....	32	....	28	....	....	10	....	....	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	1	....	19	.....	....	.....	....	...	...	....	32
....	....	....	.....	42	....	.....	...	1	....	2	....	1	...	...	....	...	...	....	....	....	16	3	2	3	....	...	...	....	33
....	2	....	.....	....	....	2	16	19	7	....	....	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	....	....	61	.....	....	.....	1	...	...	....	34
12	85	2	.....	17	....	.....	11	....	71	....	....	9	...	...	....	...	...	....	....	....	67	1	....	1	1	...	5	....	35
....	9	....	.....	39	....	.....	...	3	5	....	....	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	....	....	1	8	....	.....	....	...	...	....	36
....	58	....	26	....	....	.....	1	3	42	2	1	....	...	...	....	...	...	6	....	....	20	.....	....	.....	....	..	.	....	37
....	8	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	....	....	7	9	....	.....	....	...	...	....	38
....	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	....	...	...	....	39
18	40	....	.....	....	1	18	2	18	45	2	15	1	...	1	....	...	...	2	....	....	73	.....	....	.....	....	...	...	....	40
....	54	....	.....	....	....	.....	1	....	3	....	....	1	...	...	....	...	...	....	....	....	126	.....	19	.....	....	...	1	....	41
....	14	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	4	....	....	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	....	....	11	1	....	.....	....	...	...	....	42
....	.....	1	.....	....	....	.....	...	1	3	....	....	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	....	....	15	.....	....	.....	....	...	...	....	43

Medical statistics of the United States Indian

	NAME AND LOCATION OF AGENCY.	Class II.—Constitutional diseases. Order 2.—Tubercular diseases.			Class III.—Parasitic diseases.					Class IV.—Local diseases. Order 1.—Diseases of the nervous system.										
		Consumption.	Scrofula.	Other diseases of this order.	Itch.	Tape-worms.	Lumbricoid worms.	Ascarides.	Other diseases of this order.	Apoplexy.	Convulsions.	Chorea.	Epilepsy.	Headache.	Insanity.	Inflammation of the brain.	Inflammation of the membranes of the brain.	Inflammation of the spinal cord.	Neuralgia.	Paralysis.	Sunstroke.	Other diseases of this order.
1	Blackfeet, Mont		4					3										1	2			
2	Cheyenne, Dak	1	23		8	24	15	10			1	3		18		2			6			3
3	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. T	1	31		184	6	5	16	5		2		5	13					18			
4	Colorado River, Ariz		4	1										4					6			1
5	Colville, Wash	1	17				2	1						25					15			
6	Cœur d'Aléne				2			2									1		17			
7	Tonasket	1	9																5			
8	Crow Creek, Dak	15	12		48	12		7			2		1	23					20	2		
9	Lower Brulé	5	8	1	10	5		24			1	3	2	72			1		11			
10	Crow, Mont	10	27					2					2	5								
11	Devil's Lake, Dak	4	4		10						1	1		5					5			
12	Flathead, Mont	13	30																21	1		
13	Fort Berthold, Dak	19	19		6	1	6	1	1		7	2	1	9					13	1		10
14	Fort Belknap, Mont	11	39	4	1	1	1	1			1	1		12					28	1		3
15	Fort Hall, Idaho	4			51								1						7		1	8
16	Fort Peck, Mont	36	21								2			11			2		5			1
17	Grande Ronde, Oregon	2	7				4										2		21	1	1	
18	Green Bay, Wis	18	2		2						2	1	2	6					20	1		2
19	Hoopa Valley, Cal	2	4																	2		
20	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind T	1	57		1604									667					579			
21	Klamath, Oregon	7	1				1	1			1		1	9			3		7			
22	Lemhi, Idaho	1	6								1		1	5					6			
23	Mackinac, Mich	2	2		29		8	9				1		18		1			13	1		
24	Mescalero, N. Mex		3																1			
25	Mission, Tule River, Cal	20	21			4	3		13				1				1		15	1		
26	Navajo, N. Mex	4	4		3		1							64					15			
27	Neah Bay, Wash	11																				
28	Nevada, Nev	5	2				1	7					1	21	2		1		9	2		1
29	New York, N. Y	25	174		2		13				1			34					48			
30	Nez Percé, Idaho	6	7										1	1			1					
31	Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr	87	164		381	16							2	442					201			
32	Osage, Ind. T	2			133				1					1	1	1			11			
33	Kaw	3	12		4		3				3	1	1	13					6			
34	Pima, etc., Ariz	6	23											10					47			32
35	Pine Ridge, Dak	26	89		394	16	9	90			8	3	1	795		3		1	41			
36	Ponca, Ind. T				72		8							2					1	1		
37	Pawnee	15	5		399		7				3		3				1		8			
38	Otoe	1			61	1	2										1		1			
39	Oakland	1			23		2															
40	Pottawatomie, etc., Kans	2	31		44		29				5			3					75			
41	Puyallup, Wash. T	15	42			2	2				4						1		50			
42	S'Kokomish	3	5				1				1			3		1				1		
43	Quinaielt	3	3				1							3					8			

service for the fiscal year 1889—Continued.

Class IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.																												
Order 2.—Diseases of the eye.					Order 3.—Of the ear.				Order 4.—Diseases of the organs of circulation.								Order 5.—Diseases of the respiratory organs.											
Conjunctivitis.	Iritis.	Cataract.	Amaurosis.	Other diseases of this order.	Otorrhœa.	Inflammation of the internal ear.	Deafness.	Other diseases of this order.	Inflammation of endocardium.	Hypertrophy of heart.	Valvular disease of heart.	Dropsy from heart disease.	Aneurism.	Phlebitis.	Varicose veins.	Other diseases of this order.	Asthma.	Catarrh.	Acute bronchitis.	Chronic bronchitis.	Inflammation of larynx.	Inflammation of lungs.	Inflammation of pleura.	Dropsy of the chest.	Hemorrhage from the lungs.	Other diseases of this order.	
53	.....	20	1	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	5	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	1
67	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	108	5	.....	.....	1	1	...	.....	1	2
295	5	.....	.....	6	16	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	1	45	111	13	2	4	...	...	.....	.....	3
10	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	15	...	.....	1	...	...	1	.....	4
43	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	2	74	5	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	5
39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	1	.....	22	1	5	4	4	...	.....	.....	6
33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	3	2	...	.....	4	...	...	.....	.....	7
116	.....	.....	.....	3	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	87	...	.....	13	2	...	7	2	8
42	1	.....	.....	8	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	1	9	39	...	1	41	1	...	.....	2	9
426	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	170	..	.....	1	...	...	.....	11	10
36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	12	2	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	11
.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	...	...	.....	.....	6	.....	5	1	.....	12	...	...	.....	.....	12
57	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	21	43	...	.....	15	3	...	.....	.....	13
58	2	.....	1	15	1	2	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	53	12	3	12	2	...	5	3	14
64	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1	.....	...	20	9	...	1	3	9	...	.....	.....	15
123	.....	.....	.....	20	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	79	...	.....	62	1	...	.....	.....	16
63	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	7	...	2	3	5	...	.....	.....	17
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	23	57	...	.....	24	...	...	1	.....	18
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	19
1920	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	268	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	125	.....	...	649	9	49	...	.....	.....	20
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	2	30	...	11	9	...	...	1	.....	21
18	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	31	2	5	7	...	...	.....	.....	22
5	.....	.....	.....	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	1	3	14	2	1	2	2	...	.....	.....	23
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	21	...	.....	5	2	...	.....	.....	24
63	3	2	.....	7	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	3	11	21	.....	21	...	...	.....	.....	25
82	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	19	...	5	16	1	...	.....	1	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	20	...	.....	4	...	...	2	.....	27
244	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	...	.....	.....	1	37	11	...	3	25	2	...	.....	.....	28
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	7	99	92	1	6	...	...	.....	.....	29
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	7	...	.....	2	...	...	.....	.....	30
362	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	585	.....	...	.....	56	...	...	.....	.....	31
259	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	2	.....	11	...	2	64	...	1	.....	.....	32
69	1	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	105	3	...	.....	7	9	...	.....	.....	33
205	.....	.....	.....	9	20	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	15	103	...	.....	2	...	...	.....	.....	34
129	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	1	1	112	...	6	6	1	...	.....	.....	35
87	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	1	...	...	.....	.....	36
994	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	15	2	.....	13	1	...	.....	.....	37
63	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	5	...	...	.....	.....	38
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	39
49	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	.....	.....	...	1	50	...	5	12	5	...	.....	.....	40
28	1	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	2	.....	122	...	1	7	2	...	.....	.....	41
42	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	35	1	.....	2	1	...	.....	.....	42
10	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	9	3	4	19	...	2	...	1	.....	43

	NAME AND LOCATION OF AGENCY.	CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES—Continued. Order 6.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.																				
		Colic.	Constipation.	Cholera morbus.	Dyspepsia.	Inflammation of stomach.	Inflammation of bowels.	Inflammation of peritoneum.	Ascites.	Hemorrhage from stomach.	Hemorrhage from bowels.	Fistula in ano.	Piles.	Prolapsus ani.	Femoral hernia.	Inguinal hernia.	Acute inflammation of liver.	Chronic inflammation of liver.	Cirrhosis of liver.	Dropsy from hepatic disease.	Jaundice.	Inflammation of the spleen.	Enlarged spleen.	Other diseases of this order.
1	Blackfeet, Mont	1	8	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	Cheyenne River, Dak	11	18	....	44	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
3	Cheyenne and Arapaho, I. T	10	127	10	6	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
4	Colorado River, Ariz	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
5	Colville, Wash	1	13	5	10	1	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	4	....	....	....
6	Cœur d'Aléne	4	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	4	....	....	....	....	....	....
7	Tonasket	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8	Crow Creek, Dak	5	43	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	2	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
9	Lower Brulé	....	19	2	4	1	34	....	..	....	2	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
10	Crow, Mont	....	392	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11	Devil's Lake, Dak	2	52	1	12	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21
12	Flathead, Mont	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
13	Fort Berthold, Dak	2	28	2	3	7	....	1	..	1	3	..	1	..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
14	Fort Belknap, Mont	1	69	....	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	9
15	Fort Hall, Idaho	1	95	5	22	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
16	Fort Peck, Mont	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
17	Grande Ronde, Oregon	2	1	1	3	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
18	Green Bay, Wis	9	10	....	43	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
19	Hoopa Valley, Cal	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20	Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita, Ind. T	625	573	....	128	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	42	....	....	....
21	Klamath, Oregon	6	3	....	28	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
22	Lemhi, Idaho	....	5	....	10	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
23	Mackinac, Mich	....	5	....	4	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	6	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
24	Mescalero, N. Mex	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
25	Mission, Tule River, Cal	3	22	4	....	....	2	10	2	....	....	2	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
26	Navajo, N. Mex	14	23	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
27	Neah Bay, Wash	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
28	Nevada, Nev	6	2	33	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
29	New York, N. Y	2	113	....	62	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
30	Nez Percé, Idaho	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
31	Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	41	....	....	25	....	....	....
32	Osage, Ind. T	21	....	6	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....
33	Kaw	16	95	....	63	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	6	....	8	....
34	Pima, etc., Ariz	16	10	....	39	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
35	Pine Ridge, Dak	88	883	9	9	....	5	2	1	....	5	7	29	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	2	....
36	Ponca, Ind. T	....	5	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
37	Pawnee	....	1	15	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	8	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....
38	Otoe	3	8	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
39	Oakland	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
40	Pottawatomie, etc., Kans	9	18	10	1	....	11	....	....	....	4	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2
41	Puyallup, Wash	1	....	....	8	5	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	1	....	....
42	S'Kokomish	4	2	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
43	Quinaielt	....	5	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

service, for the fiscal year 1889—Continued.

CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES—Continued.

Order 7.—DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.													Order 8.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND JOINTS.						Order 9.—DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.							
Inflammation of kidneys.	Bright's disease.	Diabetes.	Gravel.	Inflammation of bladder.	Incontinence of urine.	Retention of urine.	Inflammation of testicle (not gonorrhœal).	Hydrocele.	Varicocele.	Hysteria.	Prolapsus uteri.	Disease of uterus.	Other diseases of this order.	Inflammation of periosteum.	Inflammation of bones.	Caries.	Necrosis.	Inflammation of joints.	Anchylosis.	Other diseases of this order.	Abscess.	Boil.	Carbuncle.	Ulcer.	Whitlow.	Skin diseases (not including syphilitic skin affections or itch).	Other diseases of this order.	
.....	1	...	...	.....	.....	4	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1
.....	...	...	...	3	.....	4	.....	...	.....	1	.....	8	1	1	.....	1	...	1	.....	.....	12	.....	2	3	1	53	.....	2
.....	...	...	...	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3	3	1	.....	...	...	4	.....	.....	15	9	5	19	.....	125	.....	3
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	6	2	4
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	...	1	.....	.....	1	4	.....	1	.....	6	.....	5
.....	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	11	.....	6
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	7
1	...	...	...	.....	6	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	2	.....	.....	...	...	1	.....	.....	15	25	.....	1	.....	17	.....	8
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	9
.....	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	10
.....	...	1	...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	11
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	5	1	...	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....	12	.....	13
.....	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	...	2	.....	1	9	1	.....	9	.....	6	1	14
.....	...	...	...	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	15
7	...	...	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	1	35	15	3	.....	16
1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	.....	5	.....	17
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	2	.....	15	.....	18
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	49	3	19	.....	223	.....	20
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	8	1	21
2	...	...	...	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	22
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	23
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	24
3	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1	4	.....	.....	70	.....	25
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	13	.....	26
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
1	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	3	1	1	.....	28
3	...	...	...	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	...	7	...	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	4	25	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	30
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146	.....	3	119	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	32
3	...	...	1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	12	2	.....	1	.....	12	7	.....	49	.....	25	.....	33
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	.....	34
.....	...	...	11	8	4	4	1	.....	.....	2	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	57	53	9	24	1	499	.....	35
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.....	...	...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	15	1	37
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	3	13	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	4	.....	2	.....	18	.....	41
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	6	1	.....	.....	43

Medical statistics of the United States Indian

	NAME AND LOCATION OF AGENCY.	CLASS V.—VIOLENT DISEASES.														
		Order 1.—WOUNDS, INJURIES, AND ACCIDENTS.														
		Burns and scalds.	Bruises or contused wounds.	Concussion of the brain.	Sprains.	Dislocation.	Frost-bite.	Simple fracture. (Not gunshot.)	Compound fracture. (Not gunshot.)	Gunshot wound.	Incised wound.	Lacerated wound.	Punctured wound.	Poisoning.	Casualty fatal.	Other diseases of this order.
1	Blackfeet, Mont	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Cheyenne River, Dak	6	14	.....	5	1	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	3	.....	.....
3	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. T.	7	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Colorado River, Ariz	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Colville, Wash	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Cœur d'Aléne	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	2	2	2	1	.....	1
7	Tonasket	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Crow Creek, Dak	.....	15	.....	6	2	3	3	.....	2	6	3	2	1	.....	.....
9	Lower Brulé	1	2	.....	1	1	2	3	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
10	Crow, Mont	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Devil's Lake, Dak	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Flathead, Mont	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Fort Berthold, Dak	2	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....
14	Fort Belknap, Mont	.....	14	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
15	Fort Hall, Idaho	3	3	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	3	1	5	.....	.....
16	Fort Peck, Mont	5	7	.....	8	.....	.....	2	.....	1	5	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Grande Ronde, Oregon	.....	7	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Green Bay, Wis	.....	6	.....	1	1	.....	4	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
19	Hoopa Valley, Cal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. T	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Klamath, Oregon	6	16	.....	4	1	.....	3	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
22	Lemhi, Idaho	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
23	Mackinac, Mich	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Mescalero, N. Mex	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
25	Mission, Tule River, Cal	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Navajo, N. Mex	3	14	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....
27	Neah Bay, Wash	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Nevada, Nev	2	2	.....	8	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	12	2	2	1	.....	.....
29	New York, N. Y	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
30	Nez Percé, Idaho	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr	6	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Osage, Ind. T	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Kaw	1	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6	1	5	.....	.....
34	Pima, etc., Ariz	10	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
35	Pine Ridge, Dak	19	13	.....	7	9	.....	2	.....	1	7	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Ponca, Ind. T	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
37	Pawnee	3	2	.....	7	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Otoe	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Oakland	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Pottawatomie, etc., Kans	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	3	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Puyallup, Wash	2	7	2	4	1	.....	2	.....	1	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....
42	S'Kokomish	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Quinaielt	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....

service for the fiscal year 1889—Continued.

TAKEN SICK OR WOUNDED DURING THE YEAR.		RESULTS.										VACCINATED.		BIRTHS.					DEATHS BY—				
		Remaining last report.	Total.	DIED.				Total deaths.	Discontinued treatement.	Recovered.		Remaining under treatment.			Male.	Female.	Indians.	Half-breeds.	White.	Homicide.	Suicide.	Execution of sentence.	Accident.	
				Aged over 5 years.		Aged under 5 years.																		
M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.		Successfully.	Unsuccessfully.										
155	118	44	317	5	4	5	7	21	26	140	110	20	46	.....	50	49	78	21	...	2	...	...	...	1
624	490	144	1,258	19	13	22	21	75	52	578	446	107	.....	.....	43	38	76	5	...	...	...	...	...	2
923	689	33	1,645	8	10	3	4	25	.....	903	666	51	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	4	...	1	...	...	3
103	72	1	176	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	92	69	14	.....	.....	9	8	17	.....	.	...	...	...	...	4
207	86	22	315	2	.....	2	1	5	22	197	87	4	.....	.. ..	2	.....	1	.....	1	...	..	...	...	5
188	212	0	400	6	1	2	.....	9	.....	176	212	3	.....	.....	9	16	25	.....	...	..	..	...	...	6
46	47	2	95	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	46	42	6	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	..	...	...	7
485	386	13	884	9	16	12	9	46	6	458	360	14	.....	.....	16	19	34	.....	1	...	...	...	...	8
429	338	71	838	10	16	14	12	52	9	412	320	45	.....	.....	8	21	28	.....	1	...	...	...	...	9
612	755	7	1,374	7	10	5	5	27	10	592	739	6	.....	.....	6	5	11	.....	...	...	...	...	...	10
160	138	104	402	2	6	3	2	13	22	148	137	82	.....	.....	26	19	45	.....	...	...	...	...	...	11
206	174	24	404	11	7	.....	.....	18	.....	204	164	18	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	. .	...	...	12
323	251	26	600	15	21	4	6	46	34	271	202	47	.....	.....	2	10	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	13
331	241	18	590	21	18	5	9	53	7	301	220	9	39	10	46	44	90	.....	...	...	1	...	2	14
281	172	62	515	7	6	2	6	21	13	287	186	8	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	...	1	...	1	15
561	421	110	1,092	25	9	1	3	38	48	492	374	140	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	2	1	...	...	16
193	181	18	392	6	4	2	4	16	11	189	168	8	112	58	6	8	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	17
212	191	26	429	15	12	4	4	35	10	190	180	14	.....	.....	21	21	42	.....	...	...	...	...	...	18
52	32	154	238	3	3	2	1	9	.....	50	27	152	.....	.....	7	3	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	19
6,229	6,135	130	12,494	6	6	1	.....	13	.....	6,227	6,124	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	..	...	...	...	22
160	152	18	330	5	10	2	7	24	4	153	143	6	.....	.....	12	13	25	.....	...	...	...	...	1	21
124	75	4	203	5	2	3	2	12	.....	115	68	8	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	...	...	1	...	...	22
141	180	40	361	7	4	4	4	19	11	141	177	13	.. ...	.....	9	8	5	12	...	...	...	...	1	23
48	45	8	101	.....	7	2	.....	9	1	45	40	6	42	17	6	5	10	1	...	...	...	...	.....	24
374	331	40	745	7	16	4	9	36	40	348	285	36	.....	.....	47	28	75	.....	...	..	...	...	1	25
302	142	24	468	2	1	.....	.....	3	9	310	144	2	53	48	3	5	8	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	26
71	43	17	131	5	7	.....	.....	12	.....	75	41	3	.....	.....	4	2	6	.....	...	...	...	...	...	27
549	393	81	1,023	13	6	6	2	27	47	544	396	9	.....	.....	4	8	12	.....	...	2	2	...	1	28
479	537	74	1,090	12	22	.....	.....	34	.....	491	535	30	537	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	39
48	33	9	90	4	3	1	1	9	2	43	27	9	.....	.....	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	30
1,694	1,813	161	3,668	38	35	.....	.....	73	346	1,468	1,615	166	. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	31
742	540	8	1,290	8	6	2	3	19	7	732	532	0	.....	.....	7	1	2	6	...	2	...	...	...	32
620	386	46	1,052	3	4	4	.....	11	22	621	391	7	.....	.....	5	3	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	33
519	424	26	969	7	4	.....	.....	11	116	452	344	46	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	34
2,194	2,367	73	4,634	23	18	23	20	84	26	2,121	2,308	95	.....	.....	81	85	103	63	...	...	1	...	...	35
258	286	33	577	3	.....	2	3	8	.....	255	282	32	.....	.....	14	10	24	.....	...	...	...	...	...	36
1,775	1,722	54	3,551	11	4	1	.....	16	.....	1,746	1,702	87	.....	.. ..	6	5	11	.....	...	...	...	...	...	37
209	224	17	450	3	4	.....	3	10	2	209	219	10	.....	.....	16	16	32	.....	...	...	...	...	...	38
60	74	13	147	4	3	.....	.....	7	.....	60	73	7	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	...	...	...	...	...	49
481	441	14	936	5	3	3	2	13	.....	466	436	21	799	342	14	11	16	9	...	...	...	...	...	40
384	314	41	739	4	8	2	1	15	.....	378	306	40	24	69	4	5	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	41
100	65	21	186	2	1	1	3	7	.....	102	65	12	.....	.....	5	4	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	42
78	53	0	131	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	76	51	3	.....	.....	2	3	5	.....	...	...	...	...	2	43

Medical statistics of the United States Indian

	NAME AND LOCATION OF AGENCY.	CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES. Order 1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES. Typhoid fever.	Typhus fever.	Typho-malarial fever.	Remittent fever.	Quotidian intermittent fever.	Tertian intermittent fever.	Quartan intermittent fever.	Congestive intermittent fever.	Acute diarrhœa.	Chronic diarrhœa.	Acute dysentery.	Chronic dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Hospital gangrene.	Pyæmia.	Small-pox.	Varioloid.	Chicken-pox.
1	Quapaw, Ind. Ter	1		1	30	155			2	13	1	18		1					
2	Rosebud, Dak				1		2			5	1	3		2					
3	Round Valley, Cal	1			56					36	1	5							6
4	Sac and Fox, Ind. Ter			2	17		64			47		2		3					
5	Mex. Kickapoo						519			70		1							38
6	San Carlos, Ariz				2	4	15			19	1								
7	White Mt. Apache			2	18	17	7			17				1					
8	Santee, Nebr					58	3	3		40		8		4					
9	Flandreau	5								27		2							7
10	Ponca			1	14	12	5		2	13	1	10		4					7
11	Shoshone, Wyo				5	7				83		44							
12	Siletz, Oregon				11	1	2			4									
13	Sisseton, Dak									7		1							1
14	Southern Ute, Colo									61		14		1					
15	Jicarilla				20		10			50		48		2					
16	Standing Rock, Dak				1					63	2	19		11					16
17	Tongue River, Mont			2	2					2		3		2					
18	Tulalip, Wash	23			21	8				9				4					
19	Uintah, Utah		1		4		2			13									
20	Ouray										2	2							
21	Umatilla, Oregon	15		26	19		71			27		1							
22	Warm Springs			1	1		18			4		30							
23	Western Shoshone, Nev	1		1	3					24		5							
24	White Earth, Minn				59					57	1			1		1			2
25	Leech Lake	1								53		3		5					19
26	Red Lake			1			6			80		6							8
27	Yakima, Wash				12	71	96			31	1								
28	Yankton, Dak				25					40		1		1					
	SCHOOLS.																		
29	Albuquerque, N. Mex						2			19				4			1		
30	Carlisle, Pa	2			4	4	20			3				5					
31	Chilocco, Ind. Ter	6		8	46	5	52			10		4		2					
32	Fort Stevenson, Dak				1					2				9					
33	Fort Yuma, Cal.*	13								12		13							
34	Genoa, Nebr																		
35	Grand Junction, Colo				8														
36	Haskell (Lawrence), Kans					8	70			9		3		1					
37	Keam's Cañon (Moquis), Ariz				5					28									
38	Salem (Chemawa), Oregon				6		15	11						1					9

*Includes treatment of Yuma Indians.

service for the fiscal year 1889—Continued.

Class I.—Zymotic diseases.																											Class II.—Constitutional diseases.								
Order 1.—Miasmatic diseases.									Order 2.—Enthetic diseases.									Order 3.—Dietic diseases.							Order 1.—Diathetic diseases.									
Measles.	Scarlet fever.	Mumps.	Tonsilitis (quinsy).	Diphtheria.	Epidemic catarrh (influenza).	Whooping cough.	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	Other diseases of this order.	Primary syphilis.	Constitutional syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Gonorrhœal orchitis.	Gonorrhœal ophthalmia.	Stricture of urethra (gonorrhœal).	Bite of serpent.	Malignant pustule.	Other diseases of this order.	Starvation.	Scurvy.	Purpura.	Inebriation.	Delirium tremens.	Chronic alcoholism.	Other diseases of this order.	Acute rheumatism.	Chronic rheumatism.	Anæmia.	Dropsy (when not a mere symptom of disease of heart, liver, or kidneys).	Cancer.	Epithelioma.	Tumors.	Other diseases of this order.	
7	...	...	5	...	.....	20	...	.....	...	1	1	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	3	...	1	...	...	...	.....	1
447	...	4	22	1	.....	.....	...	.....	...	2	18	....	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	2
.....	...	...	3	...	54	.....	...	.....	2	1	17	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	3
.....	..	30	11	...	.....	4	...	8	...	3	.....	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	4
.....	...	2	2	...	.....	88	...	...	8	1	5	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	5
.....	...	...	5	...	.....	.....	...	1	16	14	22	1	.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	6
.....	...	...	2	...	.....	.....	...	.....	13	1	7	....	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	7
1	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	1	1	....	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	8
28	5	2	53	1	7	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	9
3	...	2	13	...	2	7	...	.....	...	...	.....	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	5	1	.....	...	...	...	.....	10
18	4	48	28	...	14	24	...	.....	4	4	79	1	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	15	1	.....	...	...	...	.....	11
.....	..	..	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	1	2	3	1	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	.....	2	.....	...	...	...	.....	12
200	...	4	8	...	199	145	...	.....	...	...	.....	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	1	.....	...	...	...	.....	13
1	...	1	.....	...	.....	.....	...	16	...	15	27	1	1	.....	...	...	33	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	196	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	2	14
.....	...	...	6	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	3	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	5	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	15
922	.	...	106	...	.....	.....	...	.....	1	9	4	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	4	.....	...	1	...	.....	16
.....	...	...	2	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	.....	...	.....	1	...	...	.....	17
2	...	1	17	...	2	3	...	.....	...	2	1	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	13	10	2	...	...	...	.....	18
6	...	...	1	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	10	....	.....	.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	4	.....	...	...	...	.....	19
8	...	...	2	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	2	15	3	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	20
.....	...	35	.....	...	.....	.....	...	7	...	.....	8	....	.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	45	6	.....	...	1	...	.....	21
.....	...	...	1	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	.....	3	.....	...	...	...	.....	22
.....	...	...	12	...	.....	8	...	.....	...	1	4	....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	1	.....	...	...	...	.....	23
145	...	...	64	...	39	.....	...	.....	1	4	1	....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	1	1	...	...	...	.....	24
...	...	...	6	...	.....	.....	3	...	2	.....	7	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	29	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	25
2	...	...	31	1	.....	.....	...	.....	...	2	1	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	26
...	...	...	2	...	71	.....	...	.....	4	.....	11	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	23	...	.....	1	...	1	.....	27
32	...	...	7	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	....	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	28
24	...	...	2	68	.....	.....	..	75	...	...	.....	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	..	...	.....	29
.....	...	2	.....	...	45	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	.....	12	.....	...	...	...	.....	30
.....	...	..	5	...	22	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	31
15	...	...	1	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	6	.....	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	32
.....	...	1	7	1	.....	.....	...	.....	2	13	53	....	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	.....	2	.....	1	...	5	.....	33
.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	34
.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	35
.....	...	4	21	...	.....	4	...	.....	...	...	.....	....	.....	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	.....	...	...	1	.....	36
..	...	...	1	...	.....	5	...	4	1	6	17	....	.....	.....	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	37
.....	...	2	20	...	73	.....	...	3	...	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	...	...	1	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	4	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	38

Medical statistics of the United States Indian.

	NAME AND LOCATION OF AGENCY.	Class II.—Constitutional diseases. Order 2.—Tubercular diseases. Consumption.	Scrofula.	Other diseases of this order.	Class III.—Parasitic diseases. Itch.	Tape-worms.	Lumbricoid worms.	Ascarides.	Other diseases of this order.	Class IV.—Local diseases. Order 1.—Diseases of the nervous system. Apoplexy.	Convulsions.	Chorea.	Epilepsy.	Headache.	Insanity.	Inflammation of the brain.	Inflammation of the membranes of the brain.	Inflammation of the spinal cord.	Neuralgia.	Paralysis.	Sunstroke.	Other diseases of this order.
1	Quapaw, Ind. T	11	4	.....	...	3	38	4	7	.....	...	...	...	3	27	...	...	3	...	10	...	...	...
2	Rosebud, Dak	35	59	.....	3	38	4	7	.....	...	...	...	...	3	27	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	1
3	Round Valley, Cal	12	.....	.....	19	...	.....	2	.....	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	.....	...	50	...	...	2
4	Sac and Fox, Ind. T	2	4	.....	59	...	8	5	.....	...	2	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	6	...	...	1
5	Mex. Kickapoo	1	.....	.....	254	...	.....	.....	.....	...	1	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	4	...	...	...
6	San Carlos, Ariz	1	2	.....	15	...	.....	.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	.....	...	1	...	...	7
7	White Mt. Apache	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	.....	...	7	...	...	...
8	Santee, Nebr	6	5	.....	10	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	8	2	...	...
9	Flandreau	3	2	.....	.....	...	1	1	.....	...	2	...	...	...	211	...	1	.....	...	17	...	...	...
10	Ponca	.....	.....	.....	41	1	1	3	.....	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	.....	...	6	...	...	...
11	Shoshone, Wyo	17	9	.....	1	...	15	1	201	...	...	...	...	1	30	...	...	1	...	30	1	...	...
12	Siletz, Oregon	3	.....	.....	2	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	2	...	...	1
13	Sisseton, Dak	42	32	.....	.....	...	.....	42	2	...	...	4	...	...	6	1	5	.....	...	4	2	...	...
14	Southern Ute, Colo	1	7	4	1	...	3	.....	122	...	...	1	...	...	50	...	1	.....	...	46	...	...	40
15	Jicarilla	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	.....	...	5	...	...	...
16	Standing Rock, Dak	61	296	.....	19	33	93	60	.....	...	5	1	1	398	...	...	.....	...	...	75	...	...	...
17	Tongue River, Mont	.....	5	.....	.....	...	1	3	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	...	3	...	...	...
18	Tulalip, Wash	27	22	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	.....	...	26	1	...	...
19	Uintah, Utah	6	5	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	1	...	18	...	...	...
20	Ouray	2	1	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	2	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...
21	Umatilla, Oregon	2	25	.....	12	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	.....	...	...	1	...	...
22	Warm Springs	4	14	4	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	1	.....	...	9	...	...	...
23	Western Shoshone, Nev	3	1	.....	.....	...	1	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	1	.....	...	5	...	...	...
24	White Earth, Minn	6	3	.....	63	...	28	3	.....	...	2	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	10	...	...	...
25	Leech Lake	9	2	.....	52	...	1	7	.....	...	5	...	...	...	.....	...	1	.....	...	15	1	...	...
26	Red Lake	6	11	.....	26	...	43	.....	.....	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	.....	...	82	...	...	...
27	Yakama, Wash	22	36	.....	.....	...	1	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	3	.....	2	25	2	...	...
28	Yankton, Dak	21	4	.....	10	...	9	.....	.....	...	1	2	1	.....	...	...	2	.....	...	15	...	...	1
	SCHOOLS.																						
29	Albuquerque, N. Mex	1	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...
30	Carlisle, Pa	18	6	1	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	1	...	...	...	25	...	...	2	...	.....	1	...	...
31	Chilocco, Ind. T	3	4	.....	12	...	.....	.....	.....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	.....	...	...	...
32	Fort Stevenson, Dak	3	5	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...
33	Fort Yuma, Cal.*	3	10	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	.....	...	8	...	...	4
34	Genoa, Nebr	4	5	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...
35	Grand Junction, Colo	1	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...
36	Haskell (Lawrence), Kans	4	25	.....	31	...	.....	.....	.....	...	2	...	1	8	...	...	.....	...	...	16	...	...	...
37	Keam's Cañon (Moquis), Ariz	1	2	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	2	1	...	...
38	Salem (Chemawa), Oregon	5	11	.....	18	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	.....	...	6	...	...	...

*Includes treatment of Yuma Indians.

service for the fiscal year 1889—Continued.

CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.

Order 2.—DISEASES OF THE EYE.					Order 3.—DISEASES OF THE EAR.				Order 4.—DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.								Order 5.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.										
Conjunctivitis.	Iritis.	Cataract.	Amaurosis.	Other diseases of this order.	Otorrhœa.	Inflammation of the internal ear.	Deafness.	Other diseases of this order.	Inflammation of endocardium.	Hypertrophy of heart.	Valvular disease of heart.	Dropsy from heart disease.	Aneurism.	Phlebitis.	Varicose veins.	Other diseases of this order.	Asthma.	Catarrh.	Acute bronchitis.	Chronic bronchitis.	Inflammation of larynx.	Inflammation of lungs.	Inflammation of pleura.	Dropsy of the chest.	Hemorrhage from the lungs.	Other diseases of this order.	
15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	3	5	....	1	5	....	....	....	....	1
14	....	....	1	23	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	5	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	2
18	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	....	15	11	7	....	....	....	3
63	....	....	....	....	25	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	2	3	1	....	2	2	4
231	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	5
100	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	6
11	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
57	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	7	2	9	16	5	....	....	....	8
4	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	19	102	....	....	8	2	....	....	....	9
34	....	....	....	....	8	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	10
247	7	....	....	1	15	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	161	5	1	2	2	....	....	....	11
6	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	12
144	1	....	....	53	13	31	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	22	....	....	9	1	....	....	....	13
114	1	....	....	8	12	13	....	5	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	4	468	....	20	22	1	1	2	12	14
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	37	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	15
254	1	....	5	....	74	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	18	161	3	6	35	41	....	....	....	16
34	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26	....	3	3	....	....	....	127	17
34	1	....	....	....	6	2	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	42	2	2	29	5	....	....	....	18
11	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	15	....	2	5	....	....	....	3	19
11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	3	....	....	4	20
31	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	89	....	16	15	....	....	....	....	21
57	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	6	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	79	....	16	8	....	....	....	....	22
44	1	....	2	....	11	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	138	1	4	4	....	....	....	....	23
48	....	1	....	....	4	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	12	....	3	18	5	....	2	....	24
....	3	....	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	10	....	2	23	5	....	....	....	25
2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	218	1	1	6	1	....	....	....	26
87	....	2	....	1	26	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	25	6	9	....	....	....	....	27
67	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	1	24	....	....	2	....	28
63	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	29
23	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	30
59	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	31
15	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	32
20	1	....	....	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	99	1	....	6	....	....	....	....	33
43	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	34
3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35
93	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	4	13	2	....	....	....	36
52	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	52	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	37
27	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	24	5	....	....	1	....	....	....	38

† Bronchocele.

	NAME AND LOCATION OF AGENCY.	Class IV.—LOCAL DISEASES—Continued. Order 6.—Diseases of the digestive organs. Colic.	Constipation.	Cholera morbus.	Dyspepsia.	Inflammation of stomach.	Inflammation of bowels.	Inflammation of peritoneum.	Ascites.	Hemorrhage from stomach.	Hemorrhage from bowels.	Fistula in ano.	Piles.	Prolapsus ani.	Femoral hernia.	Inguinal hernia.	Acute inflammation of liver.	Chronic inflammation of liver.	Cirrhosis of liver.	Dropsy from hepatic disease.	Jaundice.	Inflammation of the spleen.	Enlarged spleen.	Other diseases of this order.
1	Quapaw, Ind. T	....	1	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	Rosebud, Dak	....	11	29	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	Round Valley, Cal	3	68	12	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
4	Sac and Fox, Ind. T	....	1	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5	Mexican Kickapoo	8	90	10	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	34	....
6	San Carlos, Ariz	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7	White Mountain Apache	17	....	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
8	Santee, Nebr	....	....	21	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9	Flandreau	4	274	8	6	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10	Ponca	5	35	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11	Shoshone, Wyo	....	218	....	16	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
12	Siletz, Oregon	....	5	....	3	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
13	Sisseton, Dak	....	3	11	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30
14	Southern Ute, Colo	7	62	4	123	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	42
15	Jicarilla	12	8	21	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
16	Standing Rock, Dak	9	69	....	9	12	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
17	Tongue River, Mont	2	5	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
18	Tulalip, Wash	6	....	....	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
19	Uintah, Utah	9	3	7	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20	Ouray	2	5	....	1	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
21	Umatilla, Oregon	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
22	Warm Springs	....	7	1	10	5	13	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	7
23	Western Shoshone, Nev	....	45	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
24	White Earth, Minn	2	5	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
25	Leech Lake	2	....	....	5	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
26	Red Lake	103	1,197	....	16	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
27	Yakama, Wash	....	4	....	51	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	5
28	Yankton, Dak	4	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
	SCHOOLS.																							
29	Albuquerque, N. Mex	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
30	Carlisle, Pa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
31	Chilocco, Ind. T	....	1	2	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
32	Fort Stevenson, Dak	8	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20
33	Fort Yuma, Cal.*	....	36	....	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	23
34	Genoa, Nebr	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
35	Grand Junction, Colo	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
36	Haskell (Lawrence), Kans	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	5
37	Keam's Cañon (Moquis), Ariz	3	5	1	14	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21
38	Salem (Chemawa), Oregon	3	....	....	9	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....

* Includes treatment of Yuma Indians.

service for the fiscal year 1889—Continued.

CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES—Continued.

Order 7.—DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.													Order 8.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND JOINT.						Order 9.—DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.								
Inflammation of kidneys.	Bright's disease.	Diabetes.	Gravel.	Inflammation of bladder.	Incontinence of urine.	Retention of urine.	Inflammation of testicle. (Not gonorrhœal.)	Hydrocele.	Varicocele.	Hysteria.	Prolapsus uteri.	Diseases of uterus.	Other diseases of this order.	Inflammation of periosteum.	Inflammation of bones.	Caries.	Necrosis.	Inflammation of joints.	Anchylosis.	Other diseases of this order.	Abscess.	Boil.	Carbuncle.	Ulcer.	Whitlow.	Skin diseases. (Not including syphilitic skin affections or itch.)	Other diseases of this order.	
....	..	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	2	....	.....	....	1
3	....	....	....	....	8	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	6	2	....	....	....	.....	2	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	7	....	....	2	1	.....	....	3
....	....	....	....	4	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	4
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	37	....	5
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	5	....	.....	2	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	3	....	....	1	.....	....	7
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	9	....	8
1	....	....	.1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	....	....	....	2	4	9
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	1	....	....	10
2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18	22	....	25	....	24	....	11
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	3	....	12
....	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	4	29	2	1	....	....	2	....	2	1	....	....	....	2	21	2	13
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	91	....	38	33	14
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	15
6	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	12	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	....	16
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	41	1	17
1	....	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	....	3	....	9	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	5	1	....	3	....	7	....	18
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	....	....	4	....	12	....	19
1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	....	20
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	2	....	21
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	5	9	....	9	....	22
2	....	....	....	1	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	18	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	16	....	23
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	7	1	1	....	1	57	....	24
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....	....	25
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	1	....	.....	....	26
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	64	....	27
1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	1	....	....	3	4	....	28
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	....	29
....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	7	....	3	....	4	....	30
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	....	....	4	3	....	31
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	9	....	....	....	.....	....	32
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	1	6	....	1	1	1	....	13	1	11	....	33
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	34
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	2	35
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	13	....	3	....	2	....	36
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	37
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	3	....	15	....	38

Medical statistics of the United States Indian

	NAME AND LOCATION OF AGENCY.	Class V.—VIOLENT DISEASES. Order 1.—Wounds, injuries, and accidents. Burns and scalds.	Bruises or contused wounds.	Concussion of the brain.	Sprains.	Dislocation.	Frost-bite.	Simple fracture. (Not gunshot.)	Compound fracture. (Not gunshot.)	Gunshot wound.	Incised wound.	Lacerated wound.	Punctured wound.	Poisoning	Casualty, fatal.	Other diseases of this order.
1	Quapaw, Ind. T	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
2	Rosebud, Dak	1	1	.....	4	1	.....	1	.....	1	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
3	Round Valley, Cal	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....
4	Sac and Fox, Ind. T	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
5	Mexican Kickapoo	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3	.....	5	11	.....	.....
6	San Carlos, Ariz	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	4	5	2	.....	.....	1
7	White Mt. Apache	8	3	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
8	Santee, Nebr	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
9	Flandreau	2	7	.....	7	1	1	1	.....	.....	10	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Ponca	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Shoshone, Wyo	15	36	.....	11	.....	2	1	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
12	Siletz, Oregon	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3	5	.....	.....	.....	2
13	Sisseton, Dak	4	1	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
14	Southern Ute, Colo	4	15	.....	5	.....	1	4	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	.....	1
15	Jicarilla	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Standing Rock, Dak	17	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Tongue River, Mont	10	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Tulalip, Wash	3	1	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1	8	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Uintah, Utah	2	4	.....	7	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	2	.....	1	.....	.....
20	Ouray	4	3	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....
21	Umatilla, Oregon	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Warm Springs	.....	16	.....	5	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
23	Western Shoshone, Nev	3	5	1	19	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	White Earth, Minn	2	.....	.....	2	3	1	2	.....	.....	3	3	1	1	.....	.....
25	Leech Lake	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
26	Red Lake	3	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
27	Yakama, Wash	8	21	.....	7	1	.....	6	.....	2	16	1	.....	1	.....	.....
28	Yankton, Dak	3	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
	SCHOOLS.															
29	Albuquerque, N. Mex	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Carlisle, Pa	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Chilocco, Ind. T	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
32	Fort Stevenson, Dak	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	2	.....	.....
33	Fort Yuma, Cal.*	4	5	.....	6	.....	.....	2	.....	1	7	16	1	.....	.....	.....
34	Genoa, Nebr	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Grand Junction, Colo	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Haskell (Lawrence), Kans	4	1	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
37	Keam's Cañon (Moquis), Ariz	4	23	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
38	Salem (Chemawa), Oregon	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....

* Includes treatment of Yuma Indians.

service for the fiscal year 1889—Continued.

TAKEN SICK OR WOUNDED DURING THE YEAR.		Remaining last report.	Total.	RESULTS.									VACCINATED.		BIRTHS.					DEATHS BY—				
				DIED.						Recovered.		Remaining under treatment.												
				Aged over 5 years.		Aged under 5 years.		Total deaths.	Discontinued treatment.				Successfully.	Unsuccessfully.	Male.	Female.	Indians.	Half-breeds.	White.	Homicide.	Suicide.	Execution of sentence.	Accident.	
M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.													
166	174	13	353	3	4	2	3	12	12	154	166	9	.....	.....	11	5	12	4	...	1	...	...	.....	1
476	373	62	911	18	21	24	25	88	.....	441	350	32	.....	.....	5	6	3	8	...	...	...	...	2	2
312	190	22	524	8	7	1	1	17	.....	296	182	29	.....	.....	6	5	7	3	1	...	...	...	.....	3
217	222	36	475	3	2	.....	1	6	.....	222	229	18	.....	.....	1	5	.....	6	...	...	...	...	.....	4
908	632	13	1,553	2	1	4	1	8	.....	904	634	7	.....	.....	15	14	16	13	...	...	...	...	.....	5
198	128	11	337	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	194	128	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	4	...	...	.....	6
115	114	17	246	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	115	17	.....	.....	3	1	4	.....	...	...	1	...	.....	7
176	135	15	326	1	6	3	.....	10	.....	174	131	11	.....	.....	14	8	18	4	...	...	...	...	.....	8
468	400	14	882	1	.....	.....	4	5	.....	472	400	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	9
185	145	...	330	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	185	142	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	10
922	664	7	1,593	6	8	.....	2	16	77	851	605	44	.....	.....	17	14	30	.....	1	...	...	...	.....	11
66	54	9	129	5	3	.....	2	10	1	62	45	11	.....	.....	4	3	7	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	12
564	518	151	1,233	10	25	3	8	46	35	545	480	127	.....	.....	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	.....	13
1,284	552	1	1,837	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1,282	551	0	480	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	14
262	38	1	301	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	263	38	0	99	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	15
1,618	1,302	472	3,392	47	39	34	23	143	2	1,485	1,204	558	.....	.....	68	65	133	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	16
118	87	9	214	2	2	1	.....	5	33	107	65	4	.....	.....	15	8	23	.....	...	...	1	...	1	17
280	186	21	487	12	8	2	6	28	40	235	139	45	574	46	11	11	20	1	1	...	...	...	.....	18
135	75	2	212	6	1	.....	1	8	1	129	66	8	.....	.....	6	1	6	.....	1	1	...	...	.....	19
75	52	17	144	12	12	.....	3	27	.....	66	36	15	.....	.....	11	8	19	.....	...	1	...	...	.....	20
297	226	28	551	6	4	1	.....	11	15	294	231	0	360	90	3	1	3	1	..	1	1	...	4	21
210	170	22	402	2	2	2	3	9	22	196	151	24	.....	.....	1	3	4	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	22
279	161	.....	440	2	1	3	.....	6	3	273	158	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	23
365	342	76	783	8	5	7	3	23	33	367	347	13	.....	.....	24	19	12	31	...	...	...	...	1	24
180	119	104	403	2	5	2	2	11	30	212	132	18	.....	.....	7	4	11	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	25
1,214	760	11	1,985	4	2	5	2	13	9	1,205	748	10	.....	.....	6	1	7	.....	...	...	...	...	2	26
524	417	97	1,038	11	7	1	2	21	40	471	395	111	133	6	10	12	18	3	1	1	1	...	1	27
150	167	47	364	17	16	15	7	55	.....	112	147	50	.....	.....	19	12	23	8	...	...	...	...	.....	28
192	113	3	308	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	190	114	1	76	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	29
130	97	17	244	9	8	.....	1	18	14	124	80	8	65	30	.....	1	1	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	30
180	131	3	314	2	3	.....	.....	5	6	178	120	5	38	2	1	1	.....	.....	2	...	...	...	.....	31
63	56	5	124	2	5	.....	.....	7	1	59	48	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	32
307	145	21	473	5	2	.....	.....	7	33	290	127	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	33
36	22	5	63	2	1	.....	.....	3	5	30	19	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	34
19	14	1	34	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	17	14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	35
224	171	13	408	4	2	.....	.....	6	18	211	160	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	36
180	101	21	302	.....	...	1	...	1	22	179	91	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	37
193	125	12	330	2	1	.....	.....	3	25	183	114	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	38

Aggregate of foregoing table.

CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Order 1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.

Typhoid fever	99	
Typhus fever	6	
Typho-malarial fever	81	
Remittent fever	1,422	
Quotidian intermittent fever	2,274	
Tertian intermittent fever	3,453	
Quartan intermittent fever	63	
Congestive intermittent fever	18	
Acute diarrhœa	2,907	
Chronic diarrhœa	25	
Acute dysentery	850	
Chronic dysentery	13	
Erysipelas*	506	
Hospital gangrene*	1	
Pyæmia	9	
Small-pox	5	
Varioloid	2	
Chicken-pox	302	
Measles	3,420	
Scarlet fever	75	
Mumps	400	
Tonsilitis (quinsy)	1,535	
Diphtheria	79	
Epidemic catarrh (influenza)	863	
Whooping cough	641	
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	10	
Other diseases of this order	214	
		19,273

Order 2.—ENTHETIC DISEASES.

Primary syphilis	160	
Constitutional syphilis	298	
Gonorrhœa	938	
Gonorrhœal orchitis	17	
Gonorrhœal ophthalmia	39	
Stricture of urethra (gonorrhœal)	31	
Bite of serpent	5	
Malignant pustule	1	
Other diseases of this order	64	
		1,553

Order 3.—DIETIC DISEASES.

Starvation	1	
Scurvy	14	
Purpura	3	
Delirium tremens	1	
Chronic alcoholism	3	
		22
Total		20,848

CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

Order 1.—DIATHETIC DISEASES.

Acute rheumatism	2,009	
Chronic rheumatism	2,238	
Anæmia	142	
Dropsy (when not a mere symptom of disease of heart, liver, or kidneys)	29	
Cancer	9	
Epithelioma	3	
Tumors	17	
Other diseases of this order	17	
		4,464

Order 2. — TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

Consumption	781	
Scrofula	1,529	
Other diseases of this order	15	
		2,325
Total		6,789

CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.

Itch	4,120	
Tape-worms	161	
Lumbricoid worms	333	
Ascarides	309	
Other diseases of this order	346	
		5,269

CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.

Order 1.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Apoplexy	3	
Convulsions	74	
Chorea	27	
Epilepsy	32	
Headache	3,181	
Insanity	4	
Inflammation of the brain	27	
Inflammation of the membranes of the brain	19	
Inflammation of the spinal cord	4	
Neuralgia	1,878	
Paralysis	30	
Sunstroke	2	
Other diseases of this order	118	
		5,399

Order 2.—DISEASES OF THE EYE.

Conjunctivitis	8,408	
Iritis	107	
Cataract	25	
Amaurosis	10	
Other diseases of this order	167	
		8,717

Order 3.—DISEASES OF THE EAR.

Otorrhœa	515	
Inflammation of the internal ear	348	
Deafness	14	
Other diseases of this order	7	
		884

Order 4.—DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.

Inflammation of endocardium	3	
Hypertrophy of heart	7	
Valvular disease of heart	54	
Dropsy from heart disease	4	
Aneurism	1	
Phlebitis	2	
Varicose veins	3	
Other diseases of this order	7	
		81

Order 5.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Asthma	23	
Catarrh	1,253	
Acute bronchitis	3,494	
Chronic bronchitis	209	
Inflammation of larynx	847	
Inflammation of lungs	797	
Inflammation of pleura	191	
Dropsy of the chest	2	
Hemorrhage from the lungs	26	
Other diseases of this order	68	
		6,910

Order 6.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Colic	1,077	
Constipation	4,839	
Cholera morbus	269	
Dyspepsia	847	
Inflammation of stomach	85	
Inflammation of bowels	93	
Inflammation of peritoneum	24	
Ascites	9	
Hemorrhage from stomach	11	
Hemorrhage from bowels	25	
Fistula in ano	12	
Piles	91	
Prolapsus ani	10	
Femoral hernia	4	
Inguinal hernia	23	
Acute inflammation of liver	75	
Chronic inflammation of liver	50	
Cirrhosis of liver	1	
Dropsy from hepatic disease	1	
Jaundice	99	
Inflammation of the spleen	1	
Enlarged spleen	49	
Other diseases of this order	226	
		7,921

Order 7.—DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.

Inflammation of kidneys	40	
Bright's disease	6	

*When these affections occur as complications of wounds, they are not reported as new cases; and in such instances, should they terminate fatally, the deaths are set down opposite "wounds."

Aggregate of foregoing table—Continued.

Diabetes	10	
Gravel	5	
Inflammation of bladder	49	
Incontinence of urine	35	
Retention of urine	66	
Inflammation of testicle (not gonorrhœal)	20	
Hydrocele	6	
Variocele	3	
Hysteria	36	
Prolapsus uteri	28	
Diseases of uterus	183	
Other diseases of this order	137	
		624
Order 8.—Diseases of the Bones and Joints.		
Inflammation of periosteum	10	
Inflammation of bones	5	
Caries	17	
Necrosis	20	
Inflammation of joints	49	
Anchylosis	1	
Other diseases of this order	5	
		107
Order 9.—Diseases of the Integumentary System.		
Abscess	523	
Boil	269	
Carbuncle	45	
Ulcer	488	
Whitlow	43	
Skin diseases (not including syphilitic skin affections or itch)	1,662	
Other diseases of this order	51	
		3,081
Total		33,724

Class V.—Violent Diseases.		
Order 1.—Wounds, Injuries, and Accidents.		
Burns and scalds	232	
Bruises or contused wounds	364	
Concussion of the brain	6	
Sprains	211	
Dislocation	63	
Frost-bite	23	
Simple fracture (not gunshot)	122	
Compound fracture (not gunshot)	10	
Gunshot wound	34	
Incised wound	221	
Lacerated wound	133	
Punctured wound	51	
Poisoning	51	
Casualty, fatal	1	
Other diseases of this order	13	
		1,535

*Aggregate of deaths from diseases enumerated in foregoing table.**

Class 1.—Zymotic Diseases.		
Order 1.—Miasmatic Diseases.		
Typhoid fever	17	
Typhus fever	1	
Typho-malarial fever	11	
Remittent fever	14	
Tertian intermittent fever	11	
Congestive intermittent fever	10	
Acute diarrhœa	24	
Chronic diarrhœa	3	
Acute dysentery	17	
Erysipelas	3	
Hospital gangrene	1	
Pyæmia	7	
Small-pox	4	
Measles	205	
Scarlet fever	11	
Mumps	1	
Tonsillitis (quinsy)	1	
Diphtheria	8	
Epidemic catarrh (influenza)	3	
Whooping cough	30	
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	7	
Other diseases of this order	6	
		395
Order 2.—Enthetic Diseases.		
Primary syphilis	6	
Constitutional syphilis	35	
Gonorrhœa	2	
Gonorrhœal orchitis	1	
Malignant pustule	1	
Other diseases of this order	1	
		46
Order 3.—Dietic Diseases.		
Starvation	1	
Purpura	1	
		2
Total		443
Class II.—Constitutional Diseases.		
Order 1.—Diathetic Diseases.		
Acute rheumatism	10	
Chronic rheumatism	5	
Anæmia	7	
Dropsy (when not a mere symptom of disease of heart, liver, or kidneys)	8	
Cancer	6	
Other diseases of this order	1	
		37
Order 2.—Tubercular Diseases.		
Consumption	601	
Scrofula	79	
		*680
Total		717
Class III.—Parasitic Diseases.		
No deaths.		
Class IV.—Local Diseases.		
Order 1.—Diseases of the Nervous System.		
Apoplexy	3	
Convulsions	13	
Chorea	1	
Epilepsy	9	
Insanity	2	
Inflammation of the brain	19	
Inflammation of the membranes of the brain	17	
Inflammation of the spinal cord	2	
Neuralgia	1	
Paralysis	15	
Other diseases of this order	7	
		89
Order 2.—Diseases of the Eye.		
No deaths.		
Order 4.—Diseases of the Organs of Circulation.		
Inflammation of endocardium	2	
Hypertrophy of heart	2	
Valvular disease of heart	22	
Dropsy from heart disease	1	
Aneurism †	2	
Other diseases of this order	1	
		30
Order 5.—Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.		
Acute bronchitis	51	
Chronic bronchitis	12	
Inflammation of larynx	4	
Inflammation of lungs	150	
Inflammation of pleura	2	
Hemorrhage from the lungs	4	
		223

* Some cases of diseases were reported in preceding years.
† See case reported in 1888.

Aggregate of deaths from diseases enumerated in foregoing table—Continued.

Order 6.—Diseases of the Digestive Organs.		
Colic	2	
Constipation	1	
Cholera morbus	7	
Dyspepsia	1	
Inflammation of stomach	6	
Inflammation of bowels	15	
Inflammation of peritoneum	7	
Hemorrhage from stomach	3	
Hemorrhage from bowels	4	
Acute inflammation of liver	1	
Chronic inflammation of liver	5	
Cirrhosis of liver	1	
Jaundice	1	
Other diseases of this order	6	
		60
Order 7.—Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Organs.		
Inflammat'n of kidneys	1	
Bright's disease	6	
Diabetes	6	
Inflammat'n of bladder	3	
Retention of urine	1	
Prolapsus uteri	1	
Disease of uterus	2	
Other diseases of this order	5	
		25
Order 8.—Diseases of the Bones and Joints.		
Necrosis	2	
Inflammation of joints	4	
		6
Order 9.—Diseases of the Integumentary System.		
Abscess	2	
Ulcer	1	
		3
Total		436
Class V.—VIOLENT DISEASES.		
Order 1.—Wounds, Injuries, and Accidents.		
Burns and scalds	3	
Bruises, or contused wounds	1	
Concussion of the brain	3	
Dislocation	2	
Frost-bite	1	
Simple fracture (not gunshot)	1	
Gunshot wound	5	
Incised wound	4	
Punctured wound	1	
Poisoning	2	
Casualty, fatal	1	
Other diseases of this order	1	
		25
Deaths by*—		
Homicide	17	
Suicide	12	
Accident	24	

* Not included in aggregate of table.

SUMMARY.

Remaining under treatment last year		3,210
Taken sick and injured during year: Males, 37,018; females, 31,147		68,165
Recovered: Males, 35,676; females, 29,915	65,591	
Treatment discontinued	1,384	
Deaths:*		
Males over 5 years, 569; under 5 years, 261	830	
Females over 5 years, 536; under 5 years, 255	791	
Remaining under treatment June 30	2,779	
Births:*		
Indians, 1,214; half-breeds, 217; whites, 15		1,446
Males, 756; females, 690		1,446
Vaccinated: Successfully, 3,477; unsuccessfully, 885		4,362

* This table shows only births and deaths reported by the agency physicians. For births and deaths as reported by agents, including agencies where there are no physicians, see Table, pages —to—.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, WITH THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES.

Clinton B. Fisk, *chairman*, 15 Broad street, New York City.
E. Whittlesey, *secretary*, 1429 New York avenue, Washington, D. C.
Albert K. Smiley, Mohonk Lake, New York.
William McMichael, 265 Broadway, New York City.
William H. Waldby, Adrian, Mich.
Merrill E. Gates, New Brunswick, N. J.
John Charlton, Viola, N. Y.
William H. Morgan, Nashville, Tenn.
William D. Walker, Fargo, N. Dak.
William H. Lyon, 170 New York avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SPECIAL INDIAN AGENTS.

James A. Cooper, Memphis, Tenn.
Robert S. Gardner, Clarksburgh, West Va.
George P. Litchfield, Salem, Oregon.
George W. Parker, Boscobel, Wis.
Frank D. Lewis, Pomona, Cal.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Daniel Dorchester, Boston, Mass.

SECRETARIES OF MISSIONARY SOCIETIES ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL WORK AMONG INDIANS.

Baptist Home Missionary Society: Rev. H. L. Morehouse, D. D., Temple Court, Beekman street, New York.
Baptist (Southern): Rev. I. T. Tichenor, D. D., Nashville, Tenn.
Catholic (Roman), Bureau of Indian Missions: Rev. Jos. A. Stephan, 1315 F street, northwest, Washington, D. C.
Congregational, American Missionary Association: Rev. M. E. Strieby, Bible House, New York.
Episcopal Church Missions: Rev. W. G. Langford, D. D., Bible House, New York.
Friends' Yearly Meeting: Levi K. Brown, Goshen, Lancaster County, Pa.
Friends' Orthodox: Dr. James E. Rhoads, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Methodist Missionary Society: Rev. C. C. McCabe, 150 Fifth avenue, New York.
Methodist (Southern): Rev. I. G. John, Nashville, Tenn.
Mennonite Missions: Rev. A. B. Shelby, Milford Square, Pennsylvania.
Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society: Rev. F. F. Ellinwood, D. D., 53 Fifth avenue, New York.
Presbyterian Home Mission Society: Rev. Henry Kendall, D. D., 53 Fifth avenue, New York.
Presbyterian (Southern) Home Mission Board: Rev. J. N. Craig, D. D., Atlanta, Ga.
Unitarian Association: Rev. Francis Tiffany, 25 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.

List of Indian agencies and independent schools, with post-office and telegraphic addresses of agents and superintendents.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
ARIZONA.			
Colorado River	Henry George	Parker, Yuma County, Ariz	Yuma, Ariz.
Pima and Maricopa and Papago	Cornelius W. Crouse	Sacaton, Pinal County, Ariz	Casa Grande, Ariz.
San Carlos	John L. Bullis, capt., U. S. A.	San Carlos Agency, Ariz	San Carlos Agency, Ariz., via Wilcox.
CALIFORNIA.			
Mission, Tule River, embracing Hoopa Valley.	Horatio N. Rust	Colton, Cal	Colton, Cal.
Round Valley	Chas. H. Yates	Covelo, Mendocino County, Cal	Ukiah, Cal.
COLORADO.			
Southern Ute and Jicarilla	Chas. A. Bartholomew	Ignacio, La Plata County, Colo	Ignacio, Colo.
DAKOTA.			
Cheyenne River	Charles E. McChesney,	Fort Bennett, S. Dak	Fort Sully, S. Dak.
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé	William W. Anderson	Crow Creek, Buffalo County, S. Dak	Crow Creek, S. Dak., via Chamberlain.
Devil's Lake	John W. Cramsie	Fort Totten, Benton County, N. Dak	Fort Totten, N. Dak.
Fort Berthold	Jno. S. Murphy	Fort Berthold, Garfield County, N. Dak	Bismarck, N. Dak.
Pine Ridge	Hugh D. Gallagher	Pine Ridge Agency, Shannon County, S. Dak	Pine Ridge Agency, via Rushville, Nebr.
Rosebud	J. Geo. Wright	Rosebud Agency, S. Dak	Rosebud Agency, via Valentine, Nebr.
Sisseton	Wm. McKusick	Sisseton Agency, Roberts County, S. Dak	Brown's Valley, Minn.
Standing Rock	James McLaughlin	Standing Rock Agency, Fort Yates, N. Dak	Fort Yates, N. Dak.
Yankton	Sam'l T. Leavy	Greenwood, S. Dak	Springfield, S. Dak.
IDAHO.			
Fort Hall	Stanton G. Fisher	Ross Fork, Bingham County, Idaho	Pocatello, Idaho.
Lemhi	J. M. Needham	Lemhi Agency, Lemhi County, Idaho	Red Rock, Mont.
Nez Percé	Warren D. Robbins	Nez Percé Agency via Lewiston, Idaho	Walla Walla, Wash.
INDIAN TERRITORY.			
Cheyenne and Arapaho	Chas. F. Ashley	Darlington, Ind. T	Fort Reno, Ind. T.
Kiowa	C. E. Adams	Anadarko, Ind. T	Anadarko, Ind. T.
Osage	Laban J. Miles	Pawhuska, Ind. T	Elgin, Kans.
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland	David J. M. Wood	Ponca, Ind. T	Ponca, Ind. T.
Quapaw	Thos. J. Moore	Seneca, Newton County, Mo	Seneca, Mo.
Sac and Fox	Sam'l L. Patrick	Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. T	Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. T., via Sapulpa.
Union	Leo. E. Bennett	Muskogee, Ind. T	Muskogee, Ind. T.

IOWA.			
Sac and Fox	Enos Gheen	Tama City, Tama County, Iowa	Tama City, Iowa.
KANSAS.			
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha	John Blair	Hoyt, Jackson County, Kans	Hoyt, Kans.
MINNESOTA.			
White Earth	B. P. Shuler	White Earth, Becker County, Minn	Detroit, Minn.
MONTANA.			
Blackfeet	J. B. Catlin	Piegan, Choteau County, Mont	Choteau, Mont.
Crow	M. P. Wyman	Crow Agency, Mont	Fort Custer, Mont.
Flathead	Peter Ronan	Arlee, Missoula County, Mont	Arlee, Mont.
Fort Belknap	Archer O. Simons	Belknap, Choteau County, Mont	Chinook Station, Mont.
Fort Peck	C. R. A. Scobey	Poplar Creek, Mont	Poplar Station, Montana.
Tongue River	Robert L. Upshaw	Lame Deer, Custer County, Mont	Rosebud, Mont.
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha and Winnebago	Robert H. Ashley	Winnebago, Dakota County, Nebr	Dakota City, Nebr.
Santee	Charles Hill	Santee Agency, Knox County, Nebr	Springfield, S. Dak.
NEVADA.			
Nevada	Samuel S. Sears	Wadsworth, Washoe County, Nev	Wadsworth, Nev.
Western Shoshone	William I. Plumb	White Rock, Elko County, Nev	Tuscarora, Nev.
NEW MEXICO.			
Mescalero	Joseph F. Bennett	Mescalero, Doña Aña County, N. Mex	Fort Stanton, via Lava Station, N. Mex.
Navajo	Charles E. Vandever	Gallup, N. Mex	Gallup, N. Mex.
Pueblo	José Segura	Santa Fé, N. Mex	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
NEW YORK.			
New York	Timothy W. Jackson	Akron, Erie County, N. Y	Akron, N. Y.
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Eastern Cherokee	James Blythe	Cherokee, Swain County, N. C	Cherokee, N. C.
OREGON.			
Grande Ronde	Thos. N. Falconer	Grand Ronde, Polk County, Oregon	Sheridan, Oregon.
Klamath	Elisha L. Applegate	Klamath Agency, Klamath County, Oregon	Fort Klamath, Oregon.
Siletz	T. J. Buford	Toledo, Benton County, Oregon	Yaquina City, Oregon.
Umatilla	Lee Morehouse	Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oregon	Pendleton, Oregon.
Warm Springs	James C. Luckey	Warm Springs, Crook County, Oregon	The Dalles, Oregon.

List of agencies and independent schools, with post-office and telegraphic addresses of agents and superintendents—Continued.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
UTAH.			
Uintah and Ouray	Timothy A. Byrnes	White Rocks, Uintah County, Utah	Fort Duchesne, via Price, Utah.
WASHINGTON.			
Colville	Hal. J. Cole	Fort Spokane, Wash	Spokane Falls, Wash.
Neah Bay	J. P. McGlinn	Neah Bay, Clallam County, Wash	Neah Bay, Wash.
Puyallup	Edwin Eells	Tacoma, Wash	Tacoma, Wash.
Tulalip	Wilson H. Talbott	Tulalip, Snohomish County, Wash	Seattle, Wash.
Yakama	Thomas F. Priestley	Fort Simcoe, Yakima County, Wash	North Yakima, Wash.
WISCONSIN.			
Green Bay	Thomas Jennings	Keshena, Shawano County, Wis	Shawano, Wis.
La Pointe	M. A. Leahy	Ashland, Wis	Ashland, Wis.
WYOMING.			
Shoshone	John Fosher	Shoshone Agency, Fremont County, Wyo	Fort Washakie, Wyo.
TRAINING SCHOOLS.			
Keam's Cañon, Ariz	Jesse E. Baker	Keam's Cañon, Apache County, Ariz	Manuelito, N. Mex.
Fort Yuma, Cal	Mary O'Neil	Yuma City, Ariz	Yuma City, Ariz.
Grand Junction, Colo	Sanford P. Record	Grand Junction, Colo	Grand Junction, Colo.
Fort Stevenson, N. Dak	George E. Gerowe	Fort Stevenson, Stevens County, N. Dak	Bismarck, N. Dak.
Pierre, S. Dak	Crosby G. Davis	Pierre, S. Dak	Pierre, S. Dak.
Fort Hall, Idaho	John Y. Williams	Blackfoot, Bingham County, Idaho	Pocatello, Idaho.
Fort Lapwai, Idaho	D. W. Eaves	Lewiston, Idaho	Lewiston, Idaho.
Chilocco, Ind. T	Benj. S. Coppock	Chilocco, Ind. T., via Arkansas City, Kans	Chilocco, Ind. T., via Arkansas City, Kans.
Lawrence (Haskell Institute), Kans.	C. F. Meserve	Lawrence, Kans	Lawrence, Kans.
Genoa, Nebr	W. B. Backus	Genoa, Nebr	Genoa, Nebr.
Albuquerque, N. Mex	W. B. Creager	Albuquerque, N. Mex	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Salem, Oregon	G. M. Irwin	Chemawa, Marion County, Oregon	Salem, Oregon, via Cornelius.
Carlisle, Pa	R. H. Pratt, captain U. S. Army.	Carlisle, Pa	Carlisle, Pa.

TABLES

OF

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

FOR

SUPPLIES, AND TRANSPORTATION OF SAME,

FOR

THE INDIAN SERVICE.

FISCAL YEAR 1890.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

BACON. ("Short clear sides," summer or winter cured,

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Thomas V. Keam.	H. E. Bonesteel.	Fred. V. Dare.	Anderson Fowler.	H. D. Booge, jr.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*					
1	Moquis School, Ariz	1,000		12.75				
2	Yankton, Dak	35,000			a8.24			
3		30,000			a8.24			
4					a8.24			
5		12,000			a8.24			
6		1,200			a8.24			
7	Chicago, Ill	300,000				b7.50		
8						b7.62½		
9						b7.75		
10		901,265					8.12½	
11	Sioux City, Iowa	901,265						7.21
12		550,000	**550,000**					
13		400,000						
14		200,000						
15	Haskell Institute, Kans	7,000						
16	St. Paul, Minn	175,000	**175,000**					
17	Kansas City, Mo	901,265						
18								
19								
20		714,315				c7.45		
21		186,950				c7.57½		
22		400,000						
23		175,000	**175,000**					
24	Genoa, Nebr	1,000						
25	Omaha, Nebr	400,000						
26		200,000						
27		150,000						
28	Navajo Agency, N. Mex	2,000		12.75				

BARLEY. (Must be fair color, sound, clean, and reasonably free

29	Colorado River Agency, Ariz	18,000	**18,000**					
30	Yuma Station, Ariz	12,000						
31	Fort Yuma School, Cal	12,000	**12,000**					

BEANS. (Must be of good merchantable quality

32	Moquis School, Ariz	1,200		j07				
33	Pima Agency, Ariz	2,000	**2,000**					
34	Pima School, Ariz	1,500	**1,500**					
35	San Carlos Agency, Ariz	6,000	**6,000**					
36	Chicago, Ill	278,910	**116,310**					
37		272,910						
38	St. Louis, Mo	150,000	**150,000**					
39	New York City, N. Y	n288,910						
40								
41	Albuquerque School, N. Mex	2,400	**2,400**					
42	Navajo Agency and School, N. Mex	700	**700**					
43	Navajo School			j07				
44	Philadelphia, Pa	6,000						

a All winter-cured.
b Summer-cured.
c If delivered before December 1, summer-cured; after December 1, winter-cured.
d 40 per cent. of these amounts not to be delivered until after December 10. The Department to have the option of ordering the first 50 per cent. from any of three points, viz: 550,000 pounds Sioux City, Iowa, 175,000 pounds Kansas City, Mo., 175,000 pounds St. Paul, Minn.
e Deliveries for last half of fiscal year will be winter-cured, for first half of fiscal year may be summer-cured.
f All only, if delivered in May or June, 1889. Time of delivery, and quantities required within the stated periods must be stated when award is made.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing supplies for the Indian service.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

sound, sweet, and merchantable, and put up in crates.)

Thomas J. Ryan.	Hiram C. Slavens.	Asel Kyes.	Nils J. Skoog.	Geo. A. Fowler.	Charles A. Pease.	Leo Goldman.	Charles B. Stone.	Louis Zeckendorf.	Wm. H. Barron.	Michael Doyle.	Henry Harrison.	Geo. W. Teasdale.	Mayer Anerbanch.	Wm. H. B. Toeter.	A. Staab.	Number.
																1
																2
																3
																4
																5
																6
																7
																8
																9
																10
																11
d6.84																12
	e7.40															13
		7.44														14
					i7.50											15
d6.84																16
				f7.75												17
				g8.25												18
				h7.50												19
																20
																21
	e7.47															22
d6.84																23
			a12.00													24
	e7.40															25
		7.44														26
		7.48														27
																28

from other grain, not weighing less than 43 pounds to the bushel.)

	3.23					2.84	2.90									29
	1.83															30
							1.75									31

sound and clean, and put up in double bags.)

																32
								5.75								33
								5.75								34
								5.50								35
										t2.95						36
											k3.05					37
												2.65				38
									.0285	2.86			.0228	l.0270		39
									.0270				.0247	m.0255		40
															4.75	41
															6.75	42
																43
											k3.05					44

g All only, if delivered any time between July 1 and December 1, 1889. Time of delivery, and quantities required within the stated periods must be stated when award is made.
h All only. The same or any portion thereof if delivered any time between December 1, 1889, and January 30, 1890. Time of delivery and quantities required within the stated periods must be stated when award is made.
i Summer and winter cured.
j Per pound; no sample.
k Sample marked pea beans, hand-picked H.
l Sample No. 1.
m Sample No. 2.
n 278,910 pounds only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Louis Zeckendorf.	H. C. Slavens.	R. C. Valencio.	William Koshland.	David Balz.	Thomas V. Keam.	T. C. Power.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*							
1	Colorado River Agency, Ariz	100,000	**50,000**	.....	3.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Colorado River Agency and sch'l	70,000	.....	*b* 3.23	.....	3.00	2.94	*c* **2.87**	.....	.....
3	Colorado River Agency School	.....	**20,000**	*b* 3.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Moquis School, Ariz	20,000	***20,000**	.....	10.47	.....	.....	.....	***10.00**	.....
5	Pima School, Ariz.	20,000	***20,000**	.....	***10.93**	.....	.....	*d* 16.00	.....	.....
6		40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*e* 3.50		
7	San Carlos Agency, Ariz	2,000,000	.....	.....	*f* 2.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8					*h* 2.67					
9		1,500,000	.....	*g* 2.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*i* 2.47
10										
11										
12		1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13		750,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14										
15		500,000	**500,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16			**500,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17			**500,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Fort Yuma School, Cal	23,000	***23,000**	.....	8.73	.....	.....	9.00	.....	.....

* Net beef.

a 100,000 pounds only in 1 delivery, as required, between July and January.

b In 1 delivery.

c In 1 or 2 deliveries, as the agent may direct.

d During school months, as agent may require from day to day.

e Gross weight, in 1 or 2 deliveries, as the agent may direct. American cattle.

f For a delivery of, say, one-fourth, the entire quantity not to exceed 500,000 pounds at any time between the 1st of July and 1st of November, 1889, with thirty days' notice, the balance not to exceed 1,500,000 pounds, at one delivery between November 15 and December 15, 1889. Arizona-raised.

g One delivery between July 1 and September 1, 1889, of 375,000 pounds. One delivery between September 1 and December 1, 1889, of 750,000 pounds. One delivery between April 1 and June 1, 1890, of 375,000 pounds.

h In 4 equal deliveries, viz: One-fourth at any time in July or August, 1889, one-fourth at any time in October or November, 1889, one-fourth at any time in January or February, 1890, and one-fourth at any time in April or May, 1890, the time of the delivery within the two months named at option of Government.

i As required to August or September, but if Department needs beef I will agree to deliver at any time during the period named on thirty days' notice, including increase.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF.

D. R. Fant.	Joseph H. Hampson.	Henry Huning.	John H. Norton.	Max. Mayer.	James M. Ming.	S. L. Hempstone.	Lee Goldman.	William Garland.	Richard A. Thomas.	William S. Woods.	Jeremiah J. Vosburgh.	Joseph L. Redondo.	Palemon Avila.	Jesus Redondo.	Number.
															1
															2
															3
															4
															5
															6
															7
j 2.73	*k* 2.24	2.59			*l* 2.38	*m* 2.73¾		2.39½		*n* 3.49					8
					l 2.25	*r* 2.89									9
					l 2.38										10
				t 2.17											11
							q 2.59		*o* 2.14½		2.47				12
							q 2.89		*p* 2.04¾						13
			1.90	*s* 2.15											14
			2.01												15
			2.07												16
															17
												7.88	*6.40	6.70	18

j 500,000 pounds in 1 delivery when required, from July to October, 1889, balance in 1 delivery in November, 1889, sixty days' notice of increase required prior to September.

k Two deliveries to be made prior to December 1, 1889, and last delivery any time after May 10, 1890. Arizona-raised.

l One delivery first day of July next if required, not exceeding 500,000 pounds. Natives of Arizona. One delivery during October of 800,000 pounds, or more if desired, balance to complete contract during month of December, 1889.

m Will begin delivering on October 10 and complete on or before November 25, 1889.

n 1,500,000 only; delivered at my option between July 1 and November 1, 1889. Right reserved as to kind of cattle.

o January 1, 1890, to July 1, 1890.

p July 1, 1889, to January 1, 1890.

q I will make 2 deliveries of 375,000 pounds each in July and August next, and 2 other deliveries of 375,000 pounds each in September and October next, which covers the amount bid for.

r One delivery in July, 1889.

s Delivery to be made between July 1, 1888, and September 1, 1889.

t Delivery to be made between October 1 and November 20, 1889

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	J. M. Archuleta.	P. H. Gallagher.	Timothy J. McCluer.	Joshua E. Hughes.	Geo. W. Thompson.	Geo. E. West.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*						
1	Southern Ute Agency, Colo.....	300,000	**300,000**	*a* 2.20	2.50	*c* 1.74	*d* 1.72	*e* 1.69	.....
2				*b* 1.69				*f* 2.35	
3	Ignacio, Colo.....	300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*g* **1.69**
4									*h* 2.19
5	Grand Junction School, Colo....	*22,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Cheyenne River Agency, Dak ..	1,500,000	**1,500,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7									
8		1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9		500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10									
11									
12	Crow Creek Agency, Dak.....	1,000,000	**800,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13		800,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14		500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15		300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Devil's Lake School, Dak.....	*48,000	***48,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Fort Berthold Agency, Dak	150,000	**150,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Fort Stevenson's School, Dak...	60,000	**60,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Net beef.
a At weekly deliveries.
b At 1 or 2 deliveries.
c Beef all to be received by last day of September, in 2 or 3 deliveries.
d In 3 deliveries, between July 1 and November 15, 1889; native Colorado cattle.
e In 3 deliveries, from July 1 to November 1, 1889.
f Weekly during the hot months and every second week during the cold months or winter.
g In 3 deliveries, as service may require, between July 1 and November 20, 1889.
h Weekly, as service may require.
i Delivery as required to September and October, then balance, including increase, and for entire quantity or none.
j One delivery during September or October, my option, but if Department needs beef I will agree to deliver at any time during period named on thirty days' notice; northern-wintered.
k Northern-wintered; as required to October 1, at which time all cattle to fill contract to be received; if increase is required I must have sixty days' notice prior to October 1, 1889.
l Northern-wintered; as required until October 1, 1889, then all to fill contract; notice of increase to be given prior to October 1, 1889.
m Delivered in October, 1889; northern-wintered.
n One or two deliveries as required, between July 1 and September 1; balance by October 15; northern-wintered.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing supplies, etc.*—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF—Continued.

James E. Schutt.	T. C. Power.	D. R. Fant.	Wm. A. Paxton.	Wm. S. Woods.	Walter B. Jordan.	Jas. W. Bell.	D. W. Mott.	H. C. Slavens.	Asel Kyes.	Mathew Ryan, jr.	Isaac W. Seaman.	Wm. G. Conrad.	Joseph Roach.	Francis W. Cockburn.	Number.
1.80															1
															2
															3
															4
								[25]5.73							5
	*t*2.81	*k*2.84⅓	*l*2.83		*n*2.93		*p***2.66**								6
	*j*2.74														7
						*o*2.66									8
				*m*2.78⅓											9
				*m*2.89½											10
				*m*2.98⅔											11
								*q*2.87							12
	*i*2.74			*r*3.43	*n*3.02		*p*2.67			*s*3.00	*t***2.48**				13
									*v*2.79						14
									*u*2.94						15
								7.43						8.90	16
	*w*2.98				*n*3.15				*x*3.09	*z*3.15		*y*3.24	[1]**2.69**		17
					*n*3.15				***x*3.09**						18

o Delivery October 1, 1889; northern-wintered.
p One-tenth (or less as wanted by agent) each month from July 1 to October 1; balance from October 10 to October 30, 1889, with increase; northern-wintered.
q Monthly, as required, until October, then balance to fill contract at 1 delivery; northern-wintered; 1,000,000 pounds only.
r All only, delivered in the fall of 1889, time of the fall at my option; right reserved to deliver cattle wintered either north or south of thirty-fifth parallel.
s Mouthly, as required, until September 25, 1889, then balance 1 delivery, including increase; northern-wintered.
t Delivered as required, except last delivery to be not later than October 15.
u As required for issue from July 1 to September 1; northern-wintered.
v Delivered in September; northern-wintered.
w One delivery during month of October or September.
x To be delivered in July.
y Northern-wintered; as required, to November 1, 1889, balance in 1 delivery, including increase.
z In 1 or 2 deliveries, as required, between July 1 and September 1, balance by October 15; northern-wintered.
[1] None to be delivered after December 1, 1889.
[2] No award; attendance at school too uncertain.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rate

BEEF—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	T. C. Power.	D. R. Faut.	Asel Kyes.	H. C. Slavens.	Wm. A. Paxton.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*					
1	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak	*a*1, 200, 000					*f*2. 87	
2		1, 000, 000	**500,000**	*b*2. 77	*c*2. 89½			*g*2. 78
3		*a*500, 000	**500,000**			*d*2. 98		
4						*e*2. 80		
5	Pine Ridge Agency, Dak	4, 000, 000	**2,000,000**	*m***2.67**	*c*2. 79½			*g*2. 68
6		2, 000, 000	**2,000,000**	*n***2.48**				
7		*a*1, 000, 000						
8								
9								
10	Rosebud Agency, Dak	6, 000, 000	**2,500,000**	*m***2.69**	*c*2. 69½		*s*3. 43	*g*2. 76
11		2, 000, 000	**2,000,000**	*n***2.52**				
12		1, 500, 000	**1,500,000**	*n***2.62**				
13		1, 000, 000						
14								
15								
16	Sisseton School, Dak	28, 500	***28,500**				**7.23**	
17	Standing Rock Agency, Dak	4, 000, 000	**2,000,000**	*b*2. 87				
18		2, 000, 000	**2,000,000**	*n*2. 74				
19		1, 000, 000						
20								
21								
22	Yankton Agency, Dak	600, 000	**500,000**				*fw*2. 87	
23		500, 000		*b*2. 69				
24		300, 000				*e*2. 74		
25		200, 000				*d*2. 80		
26	Fort Hall School, Idaho	35, 000	***35,000**				7. 73	
27	Fort Hall Agency, Idaho	*a*300, 000					*s*2. 37	
28		250, 000	**250,000**	*q*2. 72				
29								
30	Lemhi Agency, Idaho	*a*150, 000	**125,000**				***s*2.37**	
31		125, 000		*q*2. 83				
32								

*Net beef.

a Only.

b Delivery as required to September and October, then balance, including increase, and for entire quantity or none; northern-wintered.

c As required to October 1; at which time all cattle to fill contract to be received. If increase is required I must have sixty days' notice prior to October 1; northern-wintered.

d As required for issue from July 1 to September 1; northern-wintered.

e To be delivered in September; northern-wintered.

f As required monthly till October, then balance to fill contract; northern-wintered.

g As required until October 1, 1889, then all to fill contract; northern-wintered. Notice of increase to begin prior to October 1, 1889.

h October delivery, 1889; northern-wintered.

i One or two deliveries, as required, between July 1 and September 1, balance by October 15; northern-wintered.

j Delivered as required, except last delivery to be not later than October 15, 1889; northern-wintered.

k One delivery only, between October 1 and October 15; northern-wintered.

l One-tenth (or less if wanted by agent) each month from July 1 to October 1; balance from 10th to 30th October, 1889.

m Delivery as required to September and October, then balance, including increase. No division of quantity at any one agency; northern-wintered.

n One delivery during September or October; my option, but if Department needs beef will agree to deliver at any time during period named on thirty days' notice; northern-wintered.

o Northern-wintered cattle as required, but final delivery not later than October 7.

p If taken in 1 delivery, any eventual increase included; delivery not to be later than October 7, nor earlier than September 15, 1889.

q To be delivered October 10. Must have sixty days' notice of increase.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF—Continued.

Wm. S. Woods.	Walter B. Jordan.	Alex. M. Bowdle.	James E. Gilbert.	D. W. Mott.	Mathew Ryan, jr.	The Ogallala Land and Cattle Company.	Mathew H. Murphy.	James W. Bell.	Hugo Spanneagel.	Isaac W. Seaman.	Wilbur F. Mellick.	Howard M. Holden.	Wm. Burke.	Number.
														1
	t 2.98	*j* **2.48**		*l* 2.66										2
h a 3.53			*k* **2.38**											3
h a 3.43														4
	t 2.87				*r* 2.69	*o* 2.93 *p* 2.88								5 6
h 3.83							*q* 2.99							7
h 3.73														8
h 3.63														9
	t 2.83				*r* 2.74									10
h t 3.97														11
														12
h u 3.83														13
h u 3.93														14
h u 3.87														15
														16
	t 2.86				*r* **2.66**			*v* **2.65**						17 18
h u 3.43														19
h u 3.63														20
h u 3.53														21
														22
y 3.42½	*t* 3.00			*l* 2.63					*z* 2.59	[12] **2.39**				23
														24 25
											7.37			26
														27
											[6] **2.32**	42.37 [4] 2.75	[5] 2.43	28 29
														30
											[10] 2.53	[4] 2.49 [4] 2.92	[9] 2.69	31 32

r Monthly, as required, until September 25, 1889, then balance; 1 delivery, including increase; northern wintered.

s As required, all or none; northern-wintered. All only.

t 2,000,000 pounds only.

u 1,000,000 pounds only.

v Delivered October 10, 1889; northern-wintered.

w 600,000 pounds only.

x 500,000 pounds only.

y All at 1 delivery in fall of 1889, at my option as to time of fall. Reserve privilege to deliver cattle wintered either north or south of thirty-fifth parallel.

z Cattle grown in counties adjoining agency.

[1] As required, except last delivery to be not later than October 15; northern-wintered.

[2] One delivery during month of September or October.

[3] One delivery, as required, between July and October, balance then 1st October to fill contract; northern-wintered.

[4] One delivery between August 15 and October 1, 1889. Any that may be required before August 15 and after July 1, for actual requirements and use at the agency, will be furnished by notice to the undersigned by June 1; northern-wintered.

[5] One delivery July 1, balance to be delivered between September 15 and October 15, 1889; northern-wintered.

[6] Two deliveries, one between the 5th and 20th of July, balance between October 1 and 15. Idaho native.

[7] As required, to October, then all, including increase.

[8] One delivery between August and October; northern-wintered.

[9] To be delivered at 1 delivery between September 1 and October 30, 1889; northern-wintered.

[10] One delivery between the 30th of August and 1st of October, 1889; northern-wintered.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Chas. H. Searing.	H. C. Slavens.	Fred Bower.	De Witt McDowell.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*				
1	Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Ind. T..	3,500,000	.....	.....	*cp*2.06	.....	.....
2					*dp*2.11		
3					*ep*2.31		
4		3,000,000	**3,000,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Chilocco School, Ind. T	40,000	***40,000**	6.17	5.23	5.24	**4.87½**
6	Kiowa Agency, Ind. T	4,000,000	.....	.....	*cr*2.06	.....	.....
7					*dr*2.11		
8					*er*2.31		
9		3,500,000	**3,500,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Kaw School, Ind. T	*8,000	.....	.....	*h*7.43	.....	.....
11	Ponca, etc., Ind. T	60,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Oakland Agency, Ind. T	.....	***20,000**	.....	*c***6.23**	.....	.....
13	Pawnee School, Ind. T	.....	***16,000**	.....	*d***6.43**	.....	.....
14	Ponca Agency and School, Ind. T.....	.....	***24,300**	.....	*e***6.18**	.....	.....
15	Quapaw Agency and School, Ind. T.....	25,000	.....	.....	6.13	.....	.....
16	Quapaw School, Ind. T.....	.....	***8,000**	.....	6.13	.....	.....
17	Seneca, etc., School, Ind. T.....	.....	***17,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. T	*27,000	***27,000**	.....	**6.43**	.....	.....
19	Ab. Shawnee School	.....	*15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Sac and Fox (of the Mississippi) School ..	.....	*12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Haskell Institute, Kans	140,000	***140,000**	.....	5.21	.....	.....
22	White Earth Agency, Minn	*7,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	*f*.....
23	White Earth Schools, Minn.....	.....	.....	.....	*h*12.50	.....	.....
24	Blackfeet Agency, Mont.....	1,250,000	**1,250,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
25		1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26		800,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27		400,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Net beef.

a As required to August or September; my option; but if Department needs beef I will agree to deliver at any time during the period named on thirty days' notice, including increase.

b As required to September 15, then suffic ent to last until May 20, 1890, then as required until June 30, 1890; sixty days' notice of increase required.

c As required for issue until November 1, 1889, then at 1 delivery all required till May 1, 1890, then as required until June 30, 1890.

d As above, except to continue deliveries as required up to December 1, then at 1 delivery all required to last till May 1, 1890.

e As required till November 1, then in monthly deliveries till May 1, then as required till June 30.

f Delivered at my option between July 1 and November 1, 1889; reserve the right to deliver beef wintered north or south of thirty-fifth parallel.

g All to be delivered by December 1, 1889.

h No award; price too high (net beef).

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF—Continued.

P. H. Gallagher.	T. C. Power.	D. R. Fant.	Wm. S. Woods.	Nelson Morris.	Jno. G. McCannon.	Henry A. Koster.	Chas. A. Pease.	Frederick Deichmann.	Cyrus M. Scott.	Wm. G. Conrad.	Walter B. Jordan.	Wilbur F. Mellick.	Asel Kyes.	Number.
														1
														2
2.40	*a*2.14	*b***1.94**	*f**q*2.57½	*g*2.40										3
									5.33⅓					4
														5
														6
														7
														8
	*a*1.89	*b***1.84**	*f**p*2.68	*g*2.40										9
														10
														11
														12
														13
														14
														15
					5.99									16
					5.99									17
														18
														19
														20
						5.43	5.60	**5.00**						21
														22
														23
	*i*2.97									*m***2.82**	*n*3.10	*o*3.05		24
	*j*2.91													25
													*l*2.88	26
													*k*3.00	27

i Delivery as required to September and October, then balance, including increase, and for entire quantity or none; northern-wintered.

j One delivery during September or October; my option; but if Department needs beef I will agree to deliver at any time during period named on thirty days' notice; northern-wintered.

k As required for issue from July 1 to October 1, 1889; northern-wintered.

l Deliveries in October, 1889; northern-wintered.

m As required to November 1, 1889; balance in 1 delivery, including increase; northern-wintered.

n One or 2 deliveries, as required, between July 1 and September 1; balance by October 15; northern-wintered.

o Two deliveries, one between July 10 and August 1, balance between September 20 and October 15; northern-wintered.

p 3,500,000 pounds only.

q 3,000,000 pounds only.

r 4,000,000 pounds only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Paul McCormick.	Mathew H. Murphy.	Asel Kyes.	Mathew Ryan, jr.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*				
1	Crow Agency, Mont	1,500,000	**1,500,000**	*a* 2.64	*c* 2.67½		
2		1,000,000		*b* 2.54			*f* 2.55
3		750,000				*d* 2.84	
4						*e* 2.69	
5		500,000					*g* 2.75
6	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont	1,000,000	**1,000,000**				
7	Fort Peck Agency, Mont	1,500,000					
8		1,000,000	[1]**1,500,000**				***f* 2.70**
9		500,000					*g* 2.90
10	Tongue River Agency, Mont	350,000	**350,000**	*p* 2.77	*c* 2.99		
11		250,000				*r* 2.69	
12		100,000				*q* 2.89	
13	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex	300,000	**300,000**				
14							
15	Albuquerque School, N. Mex	60,000	***60,000**				

* Net beef.

a This bid for all or none; delivered as required, to September or October, then balance, including increase; northern-wintered.

b One delivery during month of September or October; northern-wintered.

c Deliveries July 1, August 15; final delivery October 10; must have sixty days' notice of increase; northern-wintered.

d As required for issue from July 1 to October 1, 1889; northern-wintered.

e Delivered in October, 1889; northern-wintered.

f This amount 1 delivery September 25, 1889, including increase; northern-wintered.

g Monthly as required until September 25, 1889; northern-wintered.

h Two deliveries—first, 400,000 to 500,000 pounds between July 1 and 15, 1889, or enough to last until September 25, 1889; second delivery, balance between September 25 and October 1, 1889, which last delivery must include any increase required; northern-wintered. This bid is for the whole contract only.

i One or two deliveries as required between July 1 and September 1, balance by October 15; northern-wintered.

j No conditions as to delivery; northern-wintered.

k Northern-wintered; as required, to November 1, 1889, balance in 1 delivery, including increase.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF—Continued.

Geo. Pomeroy Keese.	Walter B. Jordan.	Martelli Brandenburg.	Walter W. Alderson.	T. C. Power.	Wm. G. Conrad.	Wilbur F. Mellick.	Joseph Roach.	D. R. Fant.	Jno. H. Riley.	H. C. Slavens.	Jno. A. Johnson.	Number.
h 2.73½	*t* 2.83	*f* 2.49	*f* **2.43**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
												2
												3
												4
												5
.....	*t* 2.98	.....	.....	*l* 2.86⅔	*k* 2.82	*m* **2.79**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	*t* 2.93	.....	.....	*l* 2.87	*k* 2.99	.....	*o* 2.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	*n* **2.74**								8
												9
.....	*t* 3.00	*s* **2.59**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
												11
												12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*t* 2.25	*u* **2.14**	.....	.....	13
									v 2.36			14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**4.87**	6.48	15

l Delivery as required to September and October, then balance, including increase, and for entire quantity or none; northern-wintered.

m Two deliveries, one between July 10 and July 20, balance between September 25 and October 15, including increase; northern-wintered.

n One delivery during September or October; my option; but if Department needs beef I will agree to deliver at any time during period named on thirty days' notice; northern-wintered.

o Quantity not stated; none to be delivered after December 1, 1889.

p Northern-wintered; 1 delivery, during September or October, at bidder's option.

q As required for issue from July to September; northern-wintered.

r Delivered in September; northern-wintered.

s Northern-wintered (north of thirty-fifth parallel).

t In 1 delivery, any time required, from July to November, 1889.

u To be delivered in 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 deliveries, as required, but last delivery to be on or before December 1.

v During fiscal year as required.

[1] Awarded to T. C. Power for Fort Peck, 500,000 pounds, at $2.74; awarded to Mathew Ryan, jr., 1,000,000 pounds, at $2.70.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	J. M. Archuleta.	P. H. Gallagher.	Chas. F. Grant.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*			
1	Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex	400,000		*a* 2.19	2.50	
2			**400,000**	*b* **1.69**		
3		200,000				*c* 1.89
4		200,000				*d* 1.89
5	Navajo School, N. Mex	15,000	*15,000			
6	Pueblo School, N. Mex	*2,250				
7	Genoa School, Nebr	50,000	*50,000			
8	Omaha and Winnebago Schools, Nebr	30,000	*35,000			
9	Santee Agency and School, Nebr	40,000	*40,000			
10	Nevada Agency and School, Nev	30,000				
11	Nevada Agency, Nev		*30,000			
12	Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nev	30,000				

*Net beef.
a At weekly deliveries.
b At 1 or 2 deliveries.
c Between July 10 and August 10, 1889; northern-wintered.
d Between September 10 and October 10, 1889, northern-wintered.
e Weekly, as service requires.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF—Continued.

George E. West.	Chas. Pearson.	James E. Schutt.	H. C. Slavens.	Will T. Rickley & Bro.	Nils J. Skoog.	John Brown.	David Bennar.	Bernhard Bade.	C. B. Stone.	Richard H. Cowles.	James M. Graham.	Number.
e 2.29	*g* 1.74	1.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
f 1.79												2
												3
												4
			8.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	*h* 11.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	5.93	**5.85**	6.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	**6.43**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	5.93	.....	.....	*i* 5.68	*j* 5.65	**5.59**	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	9.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.34	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.65	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**8.50**	12

f In 2 deliveries, as service requires, between July 1 and October 20, 1889.
g In 2 deliveries, from July 1 to October 1, 1889.
h No award; price too high.
i Northern-wintered.
j Raised in the vicinity of Santee Agency.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. C. Slavens.	Ensminger & Kerr.	William and Lurie Hortzel.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*			
1	Western Shoshone Agency, Nev	30,000	*30,000	**10.17**		
2	Carlisle School, Pa	250,000	*250,000	6.33	5.99	5.84
3	Ouray Agency, Utah	450,000	450,000			
4	Uintah Agency, Utah	200,000				
5	Uintahs, Utah	100,000	100,000			
6	White River Utes, Utah	100,000	100,000			
7	Shoshone Agency, Wyo	745,000	745,000			
8		445,000				
9		250,000				
10						
11		245,000				
12		100,000				
13						
14						

* Net beef.
a Delivery, 1 between September 1 and October 10, 1889. Northern-wintered.
b Will deliver in the month of September. Native Colorado cattle.
c Northern-wintered. One delivery between September 1 and October 10, 1889.
d Delivery to begin when required after July 1, 1889, and as required to October 1, 1889; when between October 1, 1889, and October 15, 1889, the balance due shall be delivered.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing supplies, etc.*—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF—Continued.

Taylor & Morrison.	Dixon & Zimmerman.	Park & Gardner.	Nelson Morris.	Charles F. Grant.	Charles Popper.	Joseph Hatch.	Robert A. Torrey.	Worden P. Noble.	Eugenio Amoretty.	Number.
										1
5.94	5.18	**5.75**	5.84							2
				a **1.97**	2.43	*b* 2.44				3
					2.43	*b* 2.44				4
				c **1.97**						5
				c **1.97**						6
									d **2.12**	7
								e 2.48		8
							g 2.40			9
							g 2.75			10
							h 3.25			11
								f 2.15		12
								f 2.25		13
								f 2.35		14

e As required, from July 1 to October 1; balance to be delivered between October 1 and October 15, 1889. Northern wintered.

f To be delivered at my option between September 15 and October 15, 1889. Northern-wintered.

g Northern-wintered. To be delivered at my option between September 1 and November 30, 1889. 250,000 pounds only.

h Weekly as required to September 1; remainder to be delivered at my option before November 30, 1889, but will deliver as fast as ordered for slaughter.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

COFFEE. (Must be sound and clean, of good quality,

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	T. V. Keam.	James E. Schutt.	Albert E. Whyland.	Walter B. Timms.	John Arbuckle.	Jos. J. O'Donohue, jr.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*						
1	Moquis School, Ariz	600		.26½					
2	So-Ute Agency, Cal	3,500			19.00				
3	New York City, N. Y	476,560	**476,000**			*a* 19.91	*a* 19.44		*a*. 19½
4						*b* 19.51	*b* 19.35		*b*. 18¾
5						*c* **18.71**	*c* 19.05		*c*. 18¼
6						*d* 18.11	*d* 18.95		*d*. 17½
7						*e* 17.61			
8						*f* 16.91			
9		476,500						*g* 18.84	
10								*h* 18.27	
11								*i* 17.62	
12								*j* 18.79	
13	Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex	5,000			19.00				
14	Navajo Agency and School, N. Mex.	2,200		.26½					

CORN. (Must be sound and clean, to

15	Holbrook, Ariz	28,000							
16	Moquis School, Ariz	28,000		3.50					
17	Lower Brule Agency, Dak	30,000	**30,000**						
18	Standing Rock Agency, Dak	28,000	**28,000**						
19	Yankton Agency, Dak	30,000	**30,000**						
20	Oklahoma, Ind. T	120,000	**120,000**						
21		100,000							
22	Ponca, Ind. T	8,000	**8,000**						
23	Arkansas City, Kans	100,000							
24	Caldwell, Kans	100,000							
25	Seneca, Mo	15,000	**15,000**						
26	Crow Agency, Mont	20,000	**20,000**						
27	Custer Station, Mont	20,000							
28	Fort Peck Agency, Mont	20,000	**20,000**						
29	Rushville, Nebr	200,000	**200,000**						
30	Manulito, N. Mex	18,000	**18,000**						
31	Navajo Agency, N. Mex	18,000							
32	Navajo Agency and School, N. Mex.	18,000		3.00					

CORN-MEAL. (Good

33	Fort Stevenson School, Dak	10,000							
34	Chicago, Ill	45,000							
35	Oklahoma, Ind. T	5,000							
36	Ponca, Ind. T	4,000							
37	Lawrence, Kans	10,000							
38	St. Paul, Minn	25,000							
39	St. Louis, Mo	45,000	**46,000**						
40	Kansas City, Mo	45,000							
41		24,000							
42	Omaha, Nebr	45,000							

a Sample 1.
b Sample 2.
c Sample 3.
d Sample 4.
e Sample 5.
f Sample 6.
g Sample A. B. $\frac{1}{10}$T.
h Sample P. A. No. 1.
i Sample P. A. 2.
j Sample A. A. No. 1.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

and must be delivered in strong double sacks.)

John C. Lloyd.	William H. Crossman.	C. H. Searing.	H. C. Slavens.	T. C. Power.	Charles M. Lockwood.	Jos. S. Hillyer.	Asel Kyes.	J. G. McGannon.	Elias Story, jr.	W. G. Conrad.	S. F. Gilman.	A. Staab.	Calvin Durand.	J. D. Bowersock.	Dwight Tredway.	N. W. Wells.	Number.
																	1
																	2
k19.38	l19.71																3
																	4
																	5
																	6
																	7
																	8
																	9
																	10
																	11
																	12
																	13
																	14

weigh not less than 56 pounds to the bushel.)

		n2.43	m2.13														15
																	16
				.98	.93		**.79**										17
				1.17			1.44										18
				.97			**.79**										29
		.91	n **.87**														20
							1.16										21
		1.09	m **.87**														22
		.81															23
		.87					.94										24
			m **.87**					94½									25
			m1.97	**1.89**					2.10								26
			m1.47														27
			m1.23	**1.29**			1.38			1.44							28
							.99				**.71**						39
		n **1.91**															30
		n2.43	m2.51									2.39					31
																	32

quality, steam dried.)

				o2.39													33
													1.48½				34
														1.04½			35
														.94			36
														.74½			37
						1.25											38
															1.05		49
		1.07														**1.02**	40
																	41
																.98	43

k Sample ⟨1⟩

l Sample ⟨×⟩

m One delivery.
n In car-loads.
o No sample.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

FEED. (Must be of clear corn and oats,

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	T. C. Power.	H. C. Slavens.	James S. Hillyer.	Chas H. Searing.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*				
1	Fort Stevenson School, Dak	10,000	**10,000**	2.08	1.93	**1.75**	
2	Oklahoma, Ind. T	5,000	**5,000**		1.37		1.71
3	Arkansas City, Kans	3,000					1.47
4	Cedar Vale, Kans	3,000	**3,000**		**1.37**		1.57
5	Brainerd, Minn	20,000	**20,000**	**1.32**	1.47		
6	Detroit, Minn	20,000			1.53	1.50	
7	Duluth, Minn	16,000				1.30	
8		8,000	**8,000**	**1.24**	1.67		
9	Vermillion Lake, Minn	8,000			1.87		
10	Dulce Side Track, N. Mex	20,000			1.93		*b*2.09
11	Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex	20,000	**20,000**				
12	Ashland, Wis	8,000	**8,000**	**1.25**	1.67		
	FLOUR. (The flour must be what is known as "straight, full stock," of good sound wheat; 60 pounds weigh 8 ounces						
13	Benson, Ariz	550,000					
14	Casa Grande, Ariz	30,000	**30,000**		*c*2.77		
15					*d*2.79		
16					*e*2.83		
17					*f*2.87		
18					*g*2.91		
19	Colorado River Agency, Ariz	*80,000	**70,000**		*j*4.23		
20					*k*4.25		
21					*l*4.29		
22					*m*4.31		
23					*n*4.35		
24		70,000					
25	Holbrook, Ariz	*20,000	**18,000**		*c*3.23		
26					*d*3.25		
27					*e*3.29		
28					*f*3.33		
29					*g*3.37		
30		18,000					*i*3.49
31	Moquis School, Ariz	18,000					
32	Pima Agency, Ariz	30,000					
33	San Carlos Agency, Ariz	*600,000	**550,000**		*j*3.69		
34					*k*3.69		
35					*l*3.68		
36					***m*3.67**		
37					*n*3.71		
38		550,000					
39	Yuma School, Ariz	31,200	**31,200**				
40	Yuma Railroad Station, Cal	30,000			*p*3.13		
41					*q*3.15		
42					*r*3.19		
43					*s*3.23		
44					*t*3.27		
45	Ignacio, Colo	*140,000			*j*2.77		
46					*k*2.79		
47					*l*2.83		
48					*m*2.87		
49					*n*2.91		
50		120,000					*i*2.93
51	Grand Junction, Colo	*25,000			*c*2.74		
52					*d*2.76		
53					*e*2.80		
54					*f*2.84		
55					*g*2.88		
56		20,000					*i*3.27
57	Southern Ute Agency, Colo	120,000	**120,000**				
58							

*Only.
a One delivery, not to be delivered before September 1, 1889.
b In car lots.
c Sample A; one delivery.
d Sample A1; one delivery.
e Sample B; one delivery.
f Sample C; one delivery.
g Sample D; one delivery.
h Sample No. 1.
i In car-loads, sample No. 1; sample No. 2, 5 cents per cwt. extra; sample No. 3, 10 cents per cwt. extra; sample No. 4, 15 cents per cwt. extra; sample No. 5, 20 cents per cwt. extra.
j Sample A; car-load lots.
k Sample A1; car-load lots.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing supplies, etc.*—Continued.

wards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

fresh ground, of good sound grain.)

J. D. Bowersock.	Nathan W. Wells.	A. Staab.	A. D. Archuleta.	James E. Schutt.	C. A. Pillsbury.	L. Zeckendorf.	C. B. Stone.	D. O. Goldman.	V. T. Keam.	Lee Goldman.	Julius Liberman.	Number.
												1
.99												2
												3
												4
												5
												6
												7
												8
												9
	2.31	*a*2.40										10
			1.95	2.00								11
												12

of wheat to be ground down to 42 pounds of flour, and delivered in extra strong single cotton sacks to to the yard.)

					4.06							13
												14
												15
												16
												17
												18
												19
												20
												21
												22
												23
						*o*5.50	*h*4.87	4.49				24
												25
												26
												27
												28
												29
												30
									5.10			31
						3.50				3.09	3.89	32
												33
												34
												35
												36
												37
						3.93					3.53	38
							*h***3.62**					39
												40
												41
												42
												43
												44
												45
												46
												47
												48
												49
		*u*2.84										50
												51
												52
												53
												54
												55
					3.48							56
	*v*3.89		*x*2.85	2.82								57
	*w*3.79		*y***2.70**									58

l Sample B; car-load lots.
m Sample C; car-load lots.
n Sample D; car-load lots.
o To be delivered in quantities of not less than 20,000 pounds at each delivery.
p Sample A.
q Sample A1.
r Sample F.
s Sample C.
t Sample D.
u Sample No. 1; in car-load lots.
v Sample AA.
y Sample No. 2.
w Sample BB.
x Sample No. 1.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded;

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	T. C. Power.	H. C. Slavens.	Jas. S. Hillyer.	C. A. Pillsbury.	Asel Kyes.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*					
1	Bismarck, Dak	500,000					2.78	
2		150,000					2.78	
3	Chamberlain, Dak	175,000					2.75	
4	Cheyenne River Agency, Dak	450,000	**450,000**			c2.67		c2.44
5	Elton, Dak	*160,000			e1.98			
6					f1.98			
7					g2.02			
8					h2.16			
9					i2.30			
10	Fort Berthold Agency, Dak	140,000	**140,000**	c**2.20**				c3.33
11	Fort Stevenson School, Dak	10,000	**10,000**	c**2.20**				
12	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak	175,000	**175,000**			c2.67		
13								
14		100,000						b1.94
15		75,000						a1.99
16	Mandan, Dak	500,000						
17	Pierre, Dak	450,000					2.73	
18	Rapid City, Dak	700,000						
19		100,000						
20	Standing Rock Agency, Dak	500,000	**500,000**			c2.57		
21		250,000						m2.72
22		200,000						
23	Yankton Agency, Dak	200,000	**200,000**				2.71	c2.04
24								
25		100,000						
26								
27	Blackfoot, Idaho	180,000					3.32	
28		30,000	**30,000**		[2]2.33			
29					[2]2.34			
30					[3]2.38			
31					[4]2.42			
32					[5]2.46			
33	Fort Hall Agency, Idaho	180,000						
34								
35		150,000	**150,000**					
36	Lemhi Agency, Idaho	50,000	**50,000**	r**3.19**				
37								
38	Ross Fork, Idaho	*160,000			e2.32			
39					f2.34			
40					g2.38			
41					h2.42			
42					i2.46			
43		150,000						
44	Oklahoma, Ind. T	*650,000	[6]**550,000**		e**1.83**			
45					f1.85			
46					g1.89			
47					h1.93			
48					i1.97			
49		583,500						
50		550,000						
51								
52		33,500	[7]**33,500**				3.04	
53								

* Only.

a Sample No. 1, to be delivered during July and August.
b Sample No. 1, to be delivered during September and October.
c Sample No. 1.
d Sample No. 2.
e Sample A; in car lots.
f Sample A1; in car lots.
g Sample B; in car lots.
h Sample C; in car lots.
i Sample D; in car lots.
j Sample No. 1; 80 per cent. delivered by November 1; 20 per cent. at opening of navigation, 1890.
k 100,000 pounds only; sample No. 1.
l 200,000 pounds only; sample No. 2.
m Sample No. 1, to be delivered after October, 1889; 200,000 pounds only.
n Sample No. 1, No. 2; 10 per cent. extra.
o Sample "A. A."

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing supplies, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

FLOUR—Continued.

Elias Story, jr.	John M. Turner.	David H. Henry.	W. B. Jordan.	S. F. Gilman.	Herbert S. Hall.	Sol. Star.	S. K. Bittenbender.	B. P. Raben.	W. F. Mellick.	N. W. Wells.	C. H. Searing.	J. D. Bowersock.	Number.
													1
													2
													3
2.35	*c*2.03	*j*2.45											4
													5
													6
													7
													8
													9
			2.71										10
													11
	*c*2.03	*u*1.75		*c***1.99**									12
		*v*1.50		*d*2.00									13
													14
													15
	*c*1.66												16
													17
					2.00								18
						1.50							19
2.17	*c*2.01												20
							*n*2.58						21
													22
				*c***1.89**			*l*1.98	*c*2.59					23
				*d*1.85				*d*2.29					24
							*k*1.90						25
							*k*1.96						26
2.06													27
				[6]**1.99**					2.49				28
				[7]2.00									29
													30
													31
													32
										*o*3.65			33
										*p*3.55			34
2.07													35
									3.59	*s*3.67			36
										*t*3.57			37
													38
													39
													40
													41
													42
									2.47				43
													44
													45
													46
													47
													48
											*q*2.04		49
												*d*2.27	50
												*c*2.52½	51
												*d*2.27	52
												*c*2.52½	53

p Sample "B. B."
q Sample No. 1 and 2, 5 cents per cwt. extra; sample No. 1 and 3, 10 cents per cwt. extra; sample No. 1 and 4, 15 cents per cwt. extra; sample No. 1 and 5, 20 cents per cwt. extra.
r Sample No. 77.
s Sample A. A.
t Sample B. B.
u 175,000 pounds only: sample No. 1.
v 175,000 pounds only; sample No. 2.
[1] Sample A, 30,000 pounds only; one delivery.
[2] Sample A1, 30,000 pounds only; one delivery.
[3] Sample B, 30,000 pounds only; one delivery.
[4] Sample C, 30,000 pounds only; one delivery.
[5] Sample D, 30,000 pounds only; one delivery.
[6] Sample No. 1; for Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency.
[7] Sample No. 2; for school and police of Sac and Fox Agency.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. C. Slavens.	H. C. Slavens.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*		
1	Paul's Valley, Ind. T.	*650,000	**600,000**	*b* **2.08**	*e* 2.18
2				*c* 2.10	*f* 2.22
3				*d* 2.14	
4		600,000			
5	Ponca, Ind. T	*80,000	**71,400**	*b* **1.73**	*e* 1.83
6				*c* 1.75	*f* 1.87
7				*d* 1.79	
8		71,400			
9	Sioux City, Iowa	1,500,000			
10	Arkansas City, Kans	1,202,000			
11		600,000			
12		550,000			
13		31,200			
14	Caldwell, Kans	1,150,000			
15		600,000			
16		550,000			
17		31,200			
18	Cale, Kans	*60,000	**50,000**	*b* **1.77**	*e* 1.87
19				*c* 1.79	*f* 1.91
20				*d* 1.83	
21		50,000			
22	Cedar Vale, Kans	*60,000	**52,000**	*b* **1.75**	*e* 1.85
23				*c* 1.77	*f* 1.89
24				*d* 1.81	
25		52,000			
26	Hoyt, Kans	8,000	**12,000**	*i* **2.13**	*l* 2.23
27				*j* 2.15	*m* 2.27
28				*k* 2.19	
29	Lawrence, Kans	*150,000	**130,000**	*b* **1.77**	*e* 1.97
30				*c* 1.79	*f* 2.01
31				*d* 1.87	
32		130,000			
33	Netawaka, Kans	*x* 6,000			
34	White Cloud, Kans	*10,000	**9,000**	*i* **2.13**	*l* 2.23
35				*j* 2.15	*m* 2.27
36				*k* 2.19	
37		9,000			
38	Brainerd, Minn	*25,000	(†)	*o* 1.96	*r* 2.17
39				*p* 1.98	*s* 2.21
40				*q* 2.08	
41		21,500			
42	Detroit, Minn	*60,000	†**79,800**	*b* 1.96	*e* 2.17
43				*c* 1.98	*f* 2.21
44				*d* 2.08	
45		56,800			
46		58,300			
47		34,000			
48		23,800			
49	Duluth, Minn	55,000	**35,000**		
50		*40,000		*o* 1.97	*r* 2.07
51				*p* 1.99	*s* 2.21
52				*q* 2.03	
53		35,000			
54	Minneapolis, Minn	545,200			

*Only.

†79,800 pounds delivered at Brainerd or Detroit, at $1.93, by J. S. Hillyer.

a Samples No. 1 and 2, 5 cents per cwt. extra; No. 3, 10 cent per cwt. extra; No. 4, 15 cents per cwt. extra; No. 5, 20 cents per cwt. extra.

b Sample A; in car lots.

c Sample A1; in car lots.

d Sample B; in car lots.

e Sample C; in car lots.

f Sample D; in car lots.

g Sample No. 1.

h Sample No. 2.

i Sample A; as required.

j Sample A1; as required.

k Sample B; as required.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

FLOUR—Continued.

J. D. Bowersock.	J. D. Bowersock.	C. H. Searing.	C. A. Pillsbury.	Asel Kyes.	R. L. Frazee.	Jas. S. Hillyer.	S. K. Bittonbender.	Number.
								1
								2
								3
h 2.49½	*g* 2.74½	*a* 2.23						4
								5
								6
								7
h 2.17½	2.44	*a* 1.99	2.95					8
			2.68					9
		a 1.89	2.80					10
h 2.14½	*g* 2.38½							11
h 2.14½	*g* 2.38½							12
h 2.14½	*g* 2.38½							13
		a 1.97						14
h 2.14½	*g* 2.38½							15
h 2.14½	*g* 2.38½							16
h 2.14½	*g* 2.38½							17
								18
								19
								20
h 2.23	*g* 2.47	*a* 2.07						21
								22
								23
								24
		a 1.99						25
								26
								27
								28
								29
								30
								31
h 1.97	*g* 2.22½	*n* 2.09						32
		a 2.63	2.77					33
								34
								35
								36
		a 2.63						37
								38
								39
								40
			2.60	*g* 2.34	*t* 1.98	***u* 1.93**		41
								42
								43
								44
				g 2.33				45
			2.65		*t* 1.94			46
						u 1.93		47
						u 1.93		48
						***v* 1.97**		49
								50
								51
								52
			2.55		*x* 2.14		*w* 2.14	53
			2.48					54

l Sample C; as required.
m Sample D; as required.
n In car-loads; samples No. 1 and 2, 5 cents per cwt. extra; No. 3, 10 cents per cwt. extra; No. 4, 15 cents per cwt. extra; No. 5, 20 cents per cwt. extra.
o Sample A; one delivery.
p Sample A1; one delivery.
q Sample B; one delivery.
r Sample C; one delivery.
s Sample D; one delivery.
t Sample X.
u Sample No. 3; in car lots.
v Sample No. 3; in car-load lots.
w Samples No. 1 and 2, 10 per cent. extra.
x 8,000 pounds only. H. C. Slavens will deliver at either Hoyt or Netawaka.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. C. Slavens.	H. C. Slavens.	C. A. Pillsbury.	J. G. McGannon.	C. H. Searing.	William G. Conrad.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*						
1	Seneca, Mo	*60,000	**56,200**	*b* **1.93**	*e* 2.03				
2				*c* 1.95	*f* 2.07				
3				*d* 1.99					
4		56,200				2.83	1.97½	*a* 2.27	
5	Arlee, Mont	*25,000		*m* 2.67	*p* 2.77				
6				*n* 2.69	*q* 2.81				
7				*o* 2.73					
8	Billings, Mont	500,000				3.13			
9	Blackfeet Agency, Mont	400,000	**400,000**						*h* 3.14
10		200,000							
11									
12	Crow Agency, Mont	500,000	**500,000**						
13		250,000							
14									
15		150,000							
16		100,000							
17	Dillon, Mont	50,000				3.32			
18	Flathead Agency, Mont	20,000	**20,000**						
19	Fort Assinaboine, Mont	400,000				3.18			
20	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont	*350,000		*b* 2.29	*e* 2.37				
21				*c* 2.29	*f* 2.52				
22				*d* 2.33					
23		300,000	**300,000**			3.16			*h* 2.34
24	Fort Peck Agency, Mont	*400,000	**350,000**	*b* **2.06**	*e* 2.14				
25				*c* 2.08	*f* 2.28				
26				*d* 2.12					
27		350,000							*h* 2.34
28	Missoula, Mont	20,000				3.25			
29	Red Rock, Mont	*60,000		*b* 2.31	*e* 2.42				
30				*c* 2.31	*f* 2.46				
31				*d* 2.37					
32	Rosebud Station, Mont	*150,000		*b* 2.23	*e* 2.31				
33				*c* 2.25	*f* 2.40				
34				*d* 2.31					
35		125,000	**125,000**			3.08			
36	Genoa, Nebr	72,000	**72,000**	*b* **1.87**	*e* 1.97	2.85			
37				*c* 1.89	*f* 2.01				
38				*d* 1.93					
39	Rushville, Nebr	800,000	**700,000**						
40									
41		700,000							
42		300,000							
43									
44		200,000							
45									
46									
47									

* Only.

a In car lots, sample No. 1; sample No. 2, 5 cents per cwt. extra; No. 3, 5 cents per cwt. extra; No. 4, 5 cents per cwt. extra; No. 5, 5 cents per cwt. extra.
b Sample A, car lots.
c Sample A1, car lots.
d Sample B, car lots.
e Sample C, car lots.
f Sample D, car lots.
g Samples No. 1, or 76 to 77.
h Samples Strong Baker, No. 1.
i Sample No. 1.
j Sample No. 77.

under advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing supplies, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

FLOUR—Continued.

Asel Kyes.	Cataract Mill Co.	Elias Story, jr.	T. C. Power.	J. M. Lobban.	John M. Turner.	James S. Hillyer.	W. B. Jordan.	N. W. Wells.	James Clark.	M. P. Musser.	S. F. Gillman.	S. K. Bittenbender.	Herbert S. Hall.	Number.
														1
														2
														3
														4
														5
														6
														7
														8
*t*3.27	**2.40**	2.67												9
			*g*3.39											10
			*g*3.49											11
		2.09	*j*2.25½											12
				*v*2.35	*k*2.23									13
				*v*2.59										14
					*l*2.41									15
					*i*2.49									16
														17
*i*2.44		**1.85**	2.19											18
														19
														20
														21
														22
*i*2.57	**1.99**	2.09	*g*2.17			*r*2.31	2.64							23
														24
														25
														26
*i*2.59	2.30	2.49	*i*2.22				2.23							27
														28
														29
														30
														31
														32
														33
														34
		1.73	*j*1.84		*i*1.83									35
														36
														37
														38
								*s*3.26			*i*2.10			39
								*t*3.16			*l*1.92			40
									2.38	2.23			2.28	41
*u*2.09												*i*1.95		42
												*l*2.04		43
*i*2.14												*i*2.08		44
*i*2.17												*i*2.03		45
												*l*1.96		46
												*l*2.11		47

k Sample No. 3; Sample No. 2, 5 cents per cwt. extra.
l Sample No. 2.
m Sample A; at one delivery.
n Sample A1; at one delivery.
o Sample B; at one delivery.
p Sample C; at one delivery.
q Sample D; at one delivery.
r Sample No. 3.
s A. A.
t B. B.
u Sample No. 1, to be delivered after October, 1889.
v 250,000 pounds only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Asel Kyes.	N. W. Wells.	S. F. Gillman.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*			
1	Valentine, Nebr	800,000			*a*3.34	
2					*b*3.24	
3		700,000	**800,000**			*k***2.01**
4						*g*1.89
5		400,000		*e*2.20		
6		200,000		*c*2.14		
7				*d*2.17		
8	Elko, Nev	*60,000	**45,000**			
9						
10						
11						
12						
13	Western Shoshone Agency, Nev	45,000			*a*6.05	
14					*b*5.95	
15	Wadsworth, Nev	*80,000	**60,000**			
16						
17						
18						
19						
20		60,000				
21		40,000				
22		20,000				
23	Albuquerque, N. Mex	25,000	**25,000**			
24						
25						
26						
27						
28	Dulce Side Track, N. Mex	100,000				
29						
30						
31						
32						
33	Gallup, N. Mex	35,000				
34						
35						
36						
37						
38	Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex	100,000	**100,000**			
39						
40	Las Cruces, N. Mex	75,000				
41		80,000				
42						
43						
44						
45						
46	Manutito, N. Mex	35,000				
47	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex	*80,000	**75,000**			
48						
49						
50						
51						
52		75,000				

* Only.
a Sample A. A.
b Sample B. B.
c Sample No. 1; to be delivered during October, 1889.
d Sample No. 1; to be delivered during November, 1889.
e Sample No. 1; to be delivered during December and January.
f Sample No. 1.
g Sample No. 2.
h 200,000 pounds only; sample No. 1 or sample No. 2 at 7 cents per cwt. extra.
i Sample No. 1 or sample No. 2 at 7 cents per cwt. extra.
j Sample A ....
k Sample A1 ... } In car lots.
l Sample B.....
m Sample C.....
n Sample D.....

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing supplies, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

FLOUR—Continued.

S. K. Bittenbender.	H. C. Slavens.	C. B. Stone.	R. H. Cowles.	C. H. Searing.	C. A. Pillsbury.	John Becker.	A. Staab.	A. D. Arohuleta.	John E. Schutt.	P. Freudenthal.	Number.
											1
											2
											3
											4
*i*1.96											5
*h*1.84											6
*h*1.78											7
	*j***3.13**										8
	*k*3.15										9
	*l*3.29										10
	*m*3.33										11
	*n*3.37										12
											13
											14
	*j***3.13**										15
	*k*3.15										16
	*l*3.29										17
	*m*3.33										18
	*n*3.37										19
			3.56								20
		*f*3.52									21
		*f*3.52									22
	*p*3.37			*o*2.79	3.58	**2.73**	*u*2.73				23
	*q*3.39										24
	*r*3.43										25
	*s*3.47										26
	*t*3.51										27
	*j*2.70						*v*2.79				28
	*k*2.72										29
	*l*2.76										30
	*m*2.80										31
	*n*2.84										32
	[1]2.93										33
	[2]2.95										34
	[3]2.99										35
	[4]3.03										36
	[5]3.07										37
				*o*3.13				*f*2.80	2.82		38
								*g***2.65**			39
				*o*2.83							40
	[1]2.54										41
	[2]2.56										42
	[3]2.60										43
	[4]2.64										44
	[5]2.68										45
				*o*3.14							46
	*j***3.42**										47
	*k*3.43										48
	*l*3.48										49
	*m*3.52										50
	*n*3.56										51
				*o*3.59			*v*3.78			3.89	52

o In car lots; sample No. 1; Sample No. 2, 5 cents per cwt. extra; No. 3, 10 cents per cwt, extra; No. 4, 15 cents per cwt. extra; No. 5, 20 cents per cwt. extra.

p 25,000 pounds only; sample A ....
q 25,000 pounds only; sample A1 ...
r 25,000 pounds only; sample B.....
s 25,000 pounds only; sample C.....
t 25,000 pounds only; sample D ....
} One delivery.

u Sample No. 1; one delivery.

v Sample No. 1; car-load lots.

[1] Sample A.
[2] Sample A1.
[3] Sample B.
[4] Sample C.
[5] Sample D.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. C. Slavens.	C. H. Searing.	T. V. Keam.	A. Staab.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*				
1	Navajo Agency, N. Mex	35,000	**40,000**	*b* **3.47**	*a* 3.67	5.00	*g* 3.69
2				*c* 3.49			
3				*d* 3.53			
4				*e* 3.57			
5				*f* 3.61			
6	Wingate, N. Mex	35,000					
7	Carlisle, Pa	*200,000		[2] 2.07			
8				[3] 2.09			
9				[4] 2.13			
10				[5] 2.17			
11				[6] 2.21			
12		175,000	**175,000**				
13	El Paso, Tex	75,000					
14	Ouray Agency, Utah	140,000	**140,000**	[2] **3.47**			
15				[3] 3.59			
16				[4] 3.43			
17				[5] 3.47			
18				[6] 3.61			
19	Ouray Station, Utah						
20	Uintah Agency, Utah	100,000	**100,000**	*l* **3.47**			
21				*m* 3.59			
22				*n* 3.43			
23				*o* 3.47			
24				*p* 3.61			
25		50,000					
26	Uintah Station, Utah	100,000					
27	Ashland, Wis	55,000	**20,000**				
28		35,000					
29		*25,000		*r* 1.97			
30				*s* 2.13			
31				*t* 2.23			
32				*u* 2.27			
33				*v* 2.31			
34		20,000					
35	Green Bay Agency, Wis	34,000					
36		20,000					
37	Shawano, Wis	*40,000	**34,000**	*r* **2.02**			
38				*s* 2.06			
39				*t* 2.13			
40				*u* 2.17			
41				*v* 2.21			
42	Fort Casper, Wyo	340,000					
43							
44		200,000					
45							
46		140,000					
47	Lander, Wyo	340,000	**340,000**				
48							
49		150,000					
50							
51		40,000					
52	Rawlins, Wyo	340,000					
53							

* Only.

a In car-loads, sample No. 1; sample No. 2, 5 cents per cwt. extra; sample No. 3, 10 cents per cwt. extra; sample No. 4, 15 cents per cwt. extra; sample No. 5, 20 cents per cwt. extra.

b Sample A .. } One or two deliveries.
c Sample A1 .. }
d Sample B .. }
e Sample C .. }
f Sample D .. }

g Sample No. 1, one delivery.
h Sample No. 1, in car-load lots.
i At school door, as may be required.
k Sample A. A.
l Sample A .. } In car lots.
m Sample A .. }
n Sample B .. }
o Sample C .. }
p Sample D .. }

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing supplies, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

FLOUR—Continued.

C. H. Pillsbury.	W. H. Barron.	Asel Kyes.	Thomas Horan & Son.	J. C. Bucher.	R. P. Henderson.	N. W. Wells.	Lycurgus Johnson.	R. F. Handy.	R. L. Frazee.	J. S. Hillyer.	S. K. Bittenbender.	S. F. Gillman.	E. Amoretti.	Number.
														1
														2
														3
														4
														5
3.93														6
														7
														8
														9
														10
														11
2.73	2.85	*h*2.44	[7]2.49	[2]2.62½	**2.20**									12
3.73														13
						*k*4.39								14
						*q*4.29								15
														16
														17
														18
3.48														19
						*k*4.39	3.48							20
						*q*4.29								21
														22
														23
														24
								4.10						25
3.48														26
										*x***1.97**				27
									*w*2.14					28
														29
														30
														31
														32
														33
2.55														34
2.60														35
		*y*3.00												36
														37
														38
														39
														40
														41
		*y*2.23												42
		*z*2.13												43
											2.25			44
											2.30			45
		*y*2.43												46
												*y*3.55		47
												*z*3.45		48
													[1]**3.39**	49
													[1]3.39	50
													[1]3.39	51
3.42						*k*3.13								52
						*q*2.97								53

q Sample B. B.
r Sample A ..
s Sample A1..
t Sample B... } One delivery.
u Sample C...
v Sample D...
w Sample No. X.
x Sample No. 3, car-load lots.
y Sample No. 1.
z Sample No. 2.
[1] The whole or any portion thereof will be delivered at Shoshone Agency at 3.59 per cwt.
[2] Sample A.. }
[3] Sample A1. }
[4] Sample B.. } In car-load lots.
[5] Sample C.. }
[6] Sample D.. }
[7] More or less.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded,

HARD BREAD. (Must be the best quality used by the Army, and must

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Joseph M. Garneau.	L. D. Dozier.	Thomas V. Kgam.	Calvin Durand.	Wm. M. Cooke.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*					
1	St. Louis, Mo	155,600	**155,600**	*a* 2.85	*a* **2.50**			
2				*b* 2.55	*b* 2.75			
3				*c* 2.40	*c* 3.00			
4				*d* 2.29	*d* 3.25			
5	Navajo School, N. Mex	500				.12		

HOMINY. (Must be of good merchantable quality,

6	Chicago, Ill	65,830					*e* 1.44½	
7	Kansas City, Mo		**60,830**					
8	St. Louis, Mo							*f* 1.24
9	Omaha, Nebr							

LARD. (Must be "prime steam," in tin cans of 5 and 10 pounds net each, to

10	Moquis School, Ariz	500				.14		
11	Chicago, Ill	22,900	**22,900**					
12								
13								
14								
15	Haskell Institute, Kans	2,000						
16	Kansas City, Mo	22,900						
17	St. Louis, Mo	22,900						
18								
19	Genoa, Nebr	1,500						
20	Navajo, N. Mex	400				.14		
21	New York City, N. Y	22,900						

MESS PORK. (Must be well preserved, sound, and sweet,

		Barrels.	*Barrels.*					
22	Chicago, Ill	811						
23	Sioux City, Iowa	811						
24		511	**511**					
25		200						
26	St. Paul, Minn	300	**300**					
27		200						
28	Kansas City, Mo	811						

OAT-MEAL.

		Pounds.	*Pounds.*					
29	Chicago, Ill	17,100					*e* 2.85	
30	Sioux City, Iowa	17,100						
31	Kansas City, Mo	17,100						
32	St. Louis, Mo	17,100	**14,800**					*f* 2.55
33								
34	Omaha, Nebr	17,100						
35	Gettysburgh Junction, Pa	17,100						
36	Milwaukee, Wis	17,100						

a Sample No. 1.
b Sample No. 2.
c Sample No. 3.
d Sample No. 4.
e In sacks, Government style.
f Double-sacked.
g If in 5-pound cans, one-fourth cent per pound more; in 10-pound cans, one-eighth cent per pound more.
h In 5-pound tins, prime steam.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing supplies, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

be furnished in strong boxes of 50 pounds each, ready for shipment.)

Nathan W. Wells.	Dwight Tredway.	Fred V. Dare.	Wm. Burnett.	Anderson Fowler.	H. C. Slavens.	Charles A. Pease.	Cotton Oil Product Co.	Nils J. Skoog.	Frank O. Squire.	George A. Fowler.	Harris D. Booge, jr.	Asel Kyes.	Thomas J. Ryan.	Wm. H. Barron.	John J. Marks.	George W. Teesdale.	Number.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
																	2
																	3
																	4
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5
sound and clean, and put up in double bags.)																	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	6
1.32	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	7
......	1.25	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	8
1.28	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	9
be delivered packed in strong boxes, not to exceed 100 pounds in any one box.)																	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	10
......	......	*h.* 08½	*m.* 08	**8.00**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	11
		i. 08⅛	*m.* 076														12
		j. 08															13
		k. 07⅝															14
......	......	......	......	......	......	0. 8	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	15
......	......	*l.* 09½	......	......	*g*08 70	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	16
......	.09¼	......	......	......	......	......	*j.* 08¾	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	17
							k. 08¼										18
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	.12	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	19
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	20
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	.10¼	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	21
in good barrels with sound heads and well hooped.)																	
......	......	12. 50	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	13. 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	22
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	11. 90	......	......	......	......	......	23
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**11.60**				24
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	15. 89					25
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**11.70**	......	......	......	26
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	16. 00					27
......	......	12. 25	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......		......	......	......	......	......	28
OAT-MEAL.																	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2. 97	......	......	29
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2. 97	......	......	30
3. 37	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2. 97	......	......	31
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2. 50	**2.35**	32
															2. 30		33
3. 23	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2. 97	......	......	34
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2. 97	......	......	35
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	(*n*)	......	......	36

i In 10-pound tins, prime steam.
j Cotton-seed, in 5-pound tins.
k Cotton-seed, in 10-pound tins.
l Prime steam.

m In 5-pound pails; in 10-pound pails. Lard compound, containing cotton-seed oil, brand N. K. Fairbanks & Co.
n No rate given.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rate at which contracts have been awarded;

OATS. (To be bright and clean, well sacked, and

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Charles H. Searing.	H. C. Slavens.	A. D. Archuleta.	George E. West.	Abraham Staab.	James E. Schutt.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*						
1	Ignacio, Colo	20,000		*a*2.03	1.97		*c*1.87	*b*2.35	
2	Southern Ute Agency, Colo	20,000	**20,000**			**1.75**			2.00
3	Crow Creek Agency, Dak	30,000	**30,000**						
4	Lower Brule Agency, Dak	60,000	**60,000**						
5	Lemhi Agency, Idaho	10,000	**10,000**						
6	Lawrence, Kans	20,000		*a*1.19	*b*1.07				
7	Detroit, Minn	34,000			*b*1.22				
8		32,000	**34,000**						
9	Seneca, Mo	42,000	**42,000**	1.13	*a*1.13				
10	Arlee, Mont	20,000			*b*1.71				
11	Crow Agency, Mont	30,000	**30,000**		*b*2.13				
12	Custer Station, Mont	30,000			*b*1.63				
13	Flathead Agency, Mont	20,000	**20,000**						
14	Fort Peck Agency, Mont	20,000	**20,000**		*b*1.32				
15	Red Rock, Mont	10,000			*b*2.86				
16	Rushville, Nebr	50,000	**50,000**						
17	Dulce Side Track, N. Mex	20,000		*a*2.03	*b*1.94			*b*2.25	
18	Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex	20,000	**20,000**			**1.70**	*s*1.87		2.00
19	Navajo Agency, N. Mex	9,000			*b*2.78			*d*2.62	
20		7,000							
21		2,000							
22	Ouray Agency, Utah	40,000	**40,000**		*a***2.86**				

RICE. (To be of good quality, and must be delivered in double bags,

23	Chicago, Ill	102,780							
24									
25									
26									
27									
28	Navajo, N. Mex	350							
29	New York, N. Y	102,780	**103,280**						
30									
31									
32									

a In car lots.
b At one delivery.
c At one delivery, as service may require.
d Not to be delivered before September 1, 1889.
e Sample No. 1.
f Sample No. 2.
g Sample No. 3.
h Sample No. 5.
i Sample No. 6.
j Sample No. 7.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing supplies, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

to weigh not less than 32 pounds to the bushel.)

T. C. Power.	Asel Kyes.	Charles M. Lockwood.	John G. McGannon.	Elias Story, jr.	William G. Conrad.	Thomas V. Keam.	Lycurgus Johnson.	Albert E. Whyland.	Daniel Talmage.	Walter B. Timms.	George B. Howard.	Lewis Wallace.	G. A. Jahn.	Calvin Durand.	Fred. Hambrock.	Number.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1.28	**1.11**	1.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
1.14	**.92**	.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
2.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	1.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	**1.11½**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
1.47	.....	.....	.....	1.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
1.77	**1.39**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
1.30	1.60	.....	.....	.....	1.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	**.89**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22

the inner bag to be of good substantial burlap, the outer one a gunny.)

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*q*. 05¼	.....	23
														q. 05⅜		24
														q. 04⅞		25
														r. 05		26
														r. 05⅛		27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*e*. 0599	*l*. 04½	*h*. 540	*e*. 05⅜	*e*. 0515	*o*. 0480	.....	*e*. 06⅜	29
									m. 04⅞	*i*. 0533	*f*. 05¼	*f*. 0505	*p*. 0492	.....	**f.05⅜**	30
									n. 04⅞	*j*. 0637	.....	*g*. 0498	.....	.....	*g*. 05¼	31
															h. 05⅜	32

k Sample No. 9.
l Sample Eola.
m Sample D. W.
n Sample W.
o Sample A.

p Sample B.
q Sample No. 1, 224-pound sacks.
r Sample No. 1, 100-pound sacks.
s Offered for Duley, N. M.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded;

SALT. (Must be of good quality, packed

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. C. Slavens.	Louis Zeckendorf.	Leo Goldman.	T. V. Keam.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*				
1	Casa Grande, Ariz	1,500		4.23			
2	Holbrook, Ariz	600		4.23			
3	Moquis School, Ariz	600	600				**5.00**
4	Pima Agency and School, Ariz	1,500	**1,500**		**4.00**	4.50	
5	San Carlos Agency, Ariz	15,000	**15,000**	3.66	3.00		
6	Ignacio, Colo	3,000		2.93			
7	Southern Ute Agency, Colo	3,000	**3,000**				
8	Armour, Dak	20,000	**2[illegible],000**	*a*.77			
9	Chamberlain, Dak	8,000		1.03			
10	Cheyenne River Agency, Dak	[illegible],000	**16,000**				
11	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency, Dak	5,000	**8,000**				
12		3,000					
13	Devil's Lake Agency, Dak	2,220	**2,220**	**2.43**			
14	Elton, Dak	700		1.07			
15	Fort Berthold Agency, Dak	2,500	**2,500**				
16	Fort Stevenson School, Dak	700	**700**				
17	Pierre, Dak	16,000		*a*. 83			
18	Running Water, Dak	700	**700**	**1.37**			
19	Sisseton Agency, Dak	500		2.25			
20	Standing Rock Agency, Dak	20,000	**20,000**	*a*1.33			
21	Yankton Agency, Dak	20,000					
22		100,000					
23							
24	Blackfoot, Idaho	1,200	**1,200**	**3.07**			
25	Ross Fork, Idaho	[illegible]2,500	**2,500**	**3.07**			
26	Chicago, Ill	340,000					
27	Oklahoma, Ind. T	25,000					
28		20,200	**20,200**	*a*.74			
29		30,000					
30		20,000					
31	Paul's Valley, Ind. T	30,000	**30,000**				
32		20,000		.87			
33	Ponca, Ind. T	9,460	**5,460**	**.97**			
34		5,460					
35	Sioux City, Iowa	100,000					
36		20,000					
37	Arkansas City, Kans	54,000		.84			
38		4,000					
39	Caldwell, Kans	100,000					
40							
41		30,000					
42		20,000					
43		3,000					
44	Cale, Kans	5,000	**5,000**				
45	Cedar Vale, Kans	4,000	**4,000**	**.97**			
46	Haskell Institute, Kans	6,000					
47	Hoyt, Kans	2,000	**2,000**	**1.07**			
48	Lawrence, Kans	6,000		.85			
49	Netawaka, Kans	1,000	**1,000**	**1.21**			
50	White Cloud, Kans	840	**840**	**1.20**			
51	Brainerd, Minn	1,000	***2,500**	**1.36**			
52	Detroit, Minn	1,500		1.36			
53	Seneca, Mo	2,400	**2,400**	**.93**			
54	Arlee, Mont	800	**800**	**2.87**			
55	Benton, Mont	5,000		1.77			
56	Blackfeet Agency, Mont	5,000	**5,000**	2.77			
57	Crow Agency, Mont	8,000		2.23			
58	Custer Station, Mont	8,000	**8,000**	1.73			
59	Flathead Agency, Mont	800					
60	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont	5,000	**5,000**	1.77			
61	Red Rock, Mont	800	**800**	**3.23**			
62	Rosebud Station, Mont	6,000	**6,000**	**1.77**			

* 2,500 pounds awarded, to be delivered at Brainerd and Detroit.
a One delivery.
b Car lots; sacks of 180 pounds.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing supplies, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

in double sacks, burlap covered with gunny.)

Julius Liberman.	George E. West.	A. D. Archuleta.	James E. Schutt.	T. C. Power.	Calvin Durand.	Henry A. Koster.	Charles H. Searing.	Wyoming Salt Co.	John G. McGaunon.	W. G. Conrad.	Number.
											1
											2
											3
											4
2.70											5
	2.87										6
		3.00	**2.50**								7
											8
											9
				1.14							10
				1.19							11
				1.19							12
											13
											14
				1.54							15
				1.54							16
											17
											18
											19
				1.17							20
				1.14							21
					b. 95						22
					*c*1. 15						23
											24
											25
					d. 68						26
				.77							27
							.85				28
						a. 81					29
						a. 81					30
				.77			.97				31
											32
											33
							1.19				34
					b. 88						35
					*c*1. 13						36
							1.09				37
								*e*11. 65			38
					*b*1. 18						39
					*c*1. 38						40
						a. 73					41
						a. 73					42
						.73					43
							1.19				44
							1.19				45
						.76					46
											47
							.93				48
											49
											50
											51
											52
										.97½	53
											54
											55
				2.34						**2.10**	56
											57
				1.52							58
				2.90							59
				1.64						1.80	60
											61
				1.79							62

c Less than car lots; sacks of 180 pounds.
d 180-pound sacks.
e Per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rate at which contracts have been awarded;

SALT—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Asel Kyes.	H. C. Slavens.	George E. West.	A. D. Archuleta.	T. C. Power.	Charles H. Searing.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*						
1	Dakota City, Nebr	1,500	**1,500**	.....	**1.37**	....	....	.....	....
2	Genoa, Nebr	3,000	**3,000**	.....	**1.23**	....	....	.....	....
3	Rushville, Nebr	40,000	**40,000**	.....	*a*.**88**	....	....	.91	.93
4	Valentine, Nebr	60,000	**60,000**	.....	*a*.**83**	....	....	.87	.87
5	Elko, Nev	2,500	.....	.....	2.96	....	....	.....	....
6	Wadsworth, Nev	2,500	.....	.....	2.86	....	....	.....	....
7	Dulce Side Track, N. Mex	5,000	.....	.....	2.96	2.87	....	.....	....
8	Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex	5,000	**5,000**	.....	.....	....	3.00	.....	3.29
9	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex	3,000	**3,000**	.....	3.96	....	....	.....	4.17
10	Navajo Agency, N. Mex	4,000	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....
11	Santa Fé, N. Mex	200	.....	.....	3.96	....	....	.....	....
12	Carlisle, Pa	8,000	.....	.....	1.27	....	....	.....	....
13	Ouray Agency, Utah	6,000	**6,000**	.....	3.13	....	....	.....	....
14	Uintah Valley Agency, Utah	2,000	**2,000**	.....	3.13	....	....	.....	....
15	Shawano, Wis	1,500	**1,500**	.....	**1.27**	....	....	.....	....
16	Rawlins, Wyo	5,500	**5,500**	.....	**3.13**	....	....	.....	....

SUGAR. (Must be medium quality, granulated,

17	Moquis School, Ariz	1,440	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....
18	San Carlos Agency, Ariz	40,000	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....
19	Southern Ute Agency, Colo	4,000	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....
20	Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex	10,000	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....
21	Navajo Agency, N. Mex	2,000	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....
22	Navajo School, N. Mex	2,000	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....
23	New York City, N. Y	920,915	**420,175**	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....
24		500,000	**500,000**	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....

TEA. (Oolong, superior

25	Keam's Cañon, Ariz	60	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	...
26	Chicago, Ill	8,700	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....
27									
28									
29	Baltimore, Md	8,700	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....
30									
31									
32									
33	St. Louis, Mo	8,700	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....
34									
35	Navajo Agency and School, N. Mex	100	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....
36	New York City, N. Y	8,700	**8,700**	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....
37									
38									
39									
40									

WHEAT. (Must be No. 1 "Spring" or "Winter," sound,

41	Grand Junction School, Cal	2,500	.....	.....	2.93	....	....	.....	....
42	Arlee, Mont	2,000	.....	.....	2.33	....	....	.....	....
43	Flathead Agency, Mont	20,000	**20,000**	11.44	.....	....	....	**1.24**	....
44	Nevada Agency, Nev	1,000	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....
45	Wadsworth, Nev	1,000	.....	.....	3.50	....	....	.....	....

* No sample.
a Car-lot delivery.
b Sample No. 1.
c Sample No. 2.
d Sample No. 3.
e Sample No. 8.
f Sample No. 9.
g Sample No. 10.
h Sample No. 11.
i Sample No. 12.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

SALT—Continued.

R. H. Cowles.	James E. Schutt.	A. Staab.	Jos. Hatch.	Lycurgus Johnson.	Thomas V. Keam.	Julius Liberman.	Albert E. Whyland.	Walter B. Timms.	George B. Howard.	Lewis Wallace.	George R. Lansing.	John C. Willett.	Dwight Tredway.	Calvin Durand.	Number.
															1
															2
															3
															4
															5
.04															6
															7
	2.50														8
		3.90													9
		4.28													10
															11
															12
			3.20	**2.98**											13
			3.20	**2.98**											14
															15
															16

delivered in bags of 150 pounds' capacity.)

					*.12										17
						*.12									18
	*.10														19
	*.10														20
					*.12										21
					*.12										22
							[1].0999	**.0959**	[1].0986						23
										[2].95$3\frac{1}{2}$					24

to fine trade classification.)

					.39										25
														j. 25	26
														k. 30	27
														l. 32	28
												m $20\frac{1}{2}$			29
												n. $20\frac{7}{8}$			30
												o. $21\frac{5}{8}$			31
												p. $22\frac{1}{2}$			32
													b. $19\frac{1}{2}$		33
													c. 26		34
					.39										35
							b. 35	*e*. $16\frac{1}{2}$		*b*. 21	*b*. 22				36
							c. 30	*f*. $17\frac{1}{3}$		*c*. $22\frac{1}{2}$	*c*. **20**				37
							d. 25	*g*. $19\frac{1}{2}$			*d*. 18				38
								h. $20\frac{1}{2}$							39
								i. 24							40

sweet and clean, and weigh not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.)

															41
															42
															43
3.00															44
															45

j Sample A, or No. 1.
k Sample B, or No. 2.
l Sample C, or No. 3.
m Sample A.
n Sample B.
o Sample C.
p Sample D.
[1] 920,915 pounds only.
[2] 500,000 pounds only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From ... To—	New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. T. C. Power.*	H. C. Slavens.	C. B. Stone.†	C. H. Searing.
1	Casa Grande, Ariz	*b*3.94	*a*3.98	**a3.88**	
2	Colorado River Agency, Ariz		*c***5.79**	*c*7.00	
3	Holbrook, Ariz	***b*3.98**	*a*4.13	*a*1.50	*d*[34].27
4	San Carlos Agency, Ariz	*c*4.36	*d***4.22**	*c*4.72	
5	Yuma, Ariz	*b***4.12**	*a*4.17	*a*4.74	
6	Arcata, Cal			*c***6.00**	
7	Cloverdale, Cal			*c***6.00**	
8	Colton, Cal			*a***4.67**	
9	Fort Yuma, Cal		*a***4.47**	*a*4.90	
10	Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal			*a***7.87**	
11	Montague, Cal		*a***4.57**	*e*6.75	
12	Round Valley Agency, Cal			*c***7.87**	
13	Porterville, Cal			*a***4.59**	
14	Grand Junction, Colo	*b***4.58**	*a*5.12		*a*[35].17
15	Ignacio, Colo	*b***4.36**	*a*4.87		*a*[34].97
16	Armour, Dak	*a***1.33**	*f*1.39		
17	Bismarck, Dak	*a***1.21**			
18	Chamberlain, Dak	*a***1.38**	*f*1.54		
19	Cheyenne River Agency, Dak	*a***1.85**			
20	Crow Creek Agency, Dak	*a***1.65**			
21	Devil's Lake Agency, Dak	*a*1.18	*a***1.17**		
22	Elton, Dak	*a*1.40	*f***1.21**		
23	Flandrean, Dak	*a***1.30**	*f*1.36		
24	Fort Berthold Agency, Dak	*a***1.60**			
25	Fort Pierre, Dak	*a***1.59**			
26	Fort Stevenson, Dak	*a***1.60**			
27	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak	*a***1.50**			
28	Mandan, Dak	*a***1.29**	*f*1.45		
29	Minot, Dak	*a*1.40	*f***1.17**		
30	Running Water, Dak	*a***1.39**	*f*1.46		
31	Sisseton Agency Station, Dak	*a*1.29	*a***1.08**		
32	Standing Rock Agency, Dak	*a***1.63**	*b*1.93		
33	Oberon, Dak	*a***1.05**			
34	Rolla, Dak	*a*1.70	*a***1.37**		
35	Yankton Agency, Dak	*a***1.60**			
36	Blackfoot, Idaho	*b*3.19	*a*3.33		
37	Ross Fork, Idaho	*b*3.19	*a*3.33		
38	Chicago, Ill	*f*.65			[3]*e*.63
39	Muscogee, Ind. T	*b***1.53**			
40	Oklahoma Station, Ind. T	*b*1.63	*f*1.63		*a*[31].77
41	Ponca, Ind. T	*b*1.63	*f*1.75		*a*[31].77
42	Paul's Valley, Ind. T	*b*1.80	*f***1.61**		*a*[31].87
43	Sioux City, Iowa	*a***1.19**			
44	Arkansas City, Kans	*b*1.60			*a*[31].77
45	Caldwell, Kans	*b*1.70			*a*[31].77
46	Cale, Kans	*b***1.60**	*f*1.81		*a*[31].83
47	Cedar Vale, Kans	*b*1.51	*f*1.74		*a*[31].83
48	Hoyt, Kans	*a***1.21**	*f*1.29		*a*[31].71
49	Lawrence, Kans	*a*1.23	*h*1.35		*a*[31].51
50	Netawaka, Kans	*a***1.20**	*f*1.25		*a*[31].71
51	Silver Lake, Kans	*a*1.24	*f*1.32		*a*[31].61
52	White Cloud, Kans	*a*1.13	*f***1.10**		*a*[31].81
53	Brainerd, Minn	*a***1.13**	*f*1.14		
54	Detroit, Minn	*a*1.34	*f***1.33**		
55	Duluth, Minn	*a***.85**			
56	Vermillion Lake, Minn	*b***1.97**	*b*1.98		

*Rates for all river transportation during season of navigation only.
† All rail, or water and rail where necessary; best and quickest routes under all circumstances.
a Thirty days.
b Forty days.
c Sixty days.
d Fifty days.
e No time.
f Twenty days.
g Thirty days or less.
h Ten days.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing transportation for the Indian service.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.				Sioux City.					
Chauncy Abbott.	N. W. Wells.	Asel Kyes.	L. B. Shephard.	T. C. Power.	H. C. Slavens.	C. B. Stone.†	C. H. S earing	N. W. Wells.	Number.
				b**3.25**	f3.77	a3.88			1
					c**5.80**	c7.00			2
e[4]4.29				b**3.25**	a3.85	a4.50	d3.87		3
				c**4.25**	d4.34	c4.52			4
				b**3.75**	a4.17	a4.74			5
						c**5.80**			6
						c**5.80**			7
						a**4.47**			8
					a**4.47**	a4.70			9
						a**7.67**			10
					a**4.07**	e6 52			11
						c**7.67**			12
						a**4.39**			13
				b**3.85**	a4.10		a4.67		14
				b**3.75**	a3.99		a4.47		15
				a**.39**	f.50				16
				a**1.10**					17
	[5]1.49			a**.40**	f.63			g.99	18
				a**.90**					19
				a**.68**					20
		e1.69		a.95	a**.91**				21
		e2.99		a**1.20**	f1.30				22
		e1.89		a.60	f**.39**				23
		e2.50		a**1.50**					24
		e2.18		a**.65**					25
		e2.50		a**1.50**					26
		e2.18		a**.70**					27
				a**1.14**	f1.23				28
		b1.95		a**1.20**	f1.28				29
				a**.38**	f.52				30
	g[5]2.33	b1.79		a1.19	a**1.15**			g1.83	31
	g[5]2.63			a**1.00**	b1.78			g1.83	32
				a**.90**					33
		c2.14		a1.44	a**1.17**				34
		c2.10		a**.69**					35
	[5]g**3.09**			b2.49	a2.58			g**2.13**	36
	[5]g**3.09**			b2.49	a2.58			g**2.13**	37
		h[6].55	e[7]**.46**	f.75					38
				b**1.45**					39
f**1.62**				b**1.20**	f1.21		a1.37		40
[4]f**1.52**				b**1.10**	f1.21		a1.37		41
[4]c2.11				b**1.15**	f1.29		a1.57		42
									43
[4]a**1.44**				b**1.05**			a1.37		44
[4]a**1.53**				b**1.10**			a1.37		45
				b**1.19**	f1.21		a1.43		46
[4]f**1.43**				b1.25	f**1.13**		a1.43		47
				a.95	f**.85**		a1.33		48
	[5]g**1.17**			a**.75**	h.78		a1 21		49
	[5]g1.33			a1.25	f**.69**		a1.41		50
	[5]g**1.21**			a1.25	f**.87**		a1.31		51
				a1.25	f**.73**		a1.51		52
				a**.85**	f.93				53
				a1.20	f**.98**				54
		[6][8].90		a**.75**					55
				b**1.75**	b1.98				56

[3] New York only; 25 cents per 100 pounds additional to New York rate from Philadelphia and Baltimore.
[4] New York only.
[5] New York only; 30 cents per 100 pounds additional to New York rate from Philadelphia and Baltimore.
[6] For all the coffee, salt, beans, sugar, hardware, nails, groceries, paints, and oils only.
[7] New York only; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 20 cents per 100 pounds higher.
[8] Forty days, rail and lake.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From / To—	New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.					
		T. C. Power.*	C. H. Searing.	H. C. Slavens.	W. G. Conrad.	Asel Kyes.	N. W. Wells.
1	Kansas City, Mo	*i* **1.10**	*ga* 1.17				
2	Seneca, Mo	*o* **1.44**		*g* 1.51			
3	St. Louis, Mo	*i*. 75	*a*. **71**				
4	Arlee, Mont	*o* **2.88**		*i* 3.06			
5	Blackfeet Agency, Mont	*r* 3.27		*r* **3.10**	*p* 3.25	*t* 3.70	
6	Crow Agency, Mont	*o* 2.93		*o* **2.91**			
7	Custer Station, Mont	*i* **2.35**		*i* 2.44			
8	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont	*o* 2.05		*o* **1.97**	*i* 2.35	2.90	
9	Fort Benton, Mont	*i* 2.04		*i* **1.90**	*i* 2.25	2.90	
10	Fort Peck Agency, Mont	*i* 1.56		*i* **1.34**		2.40	
11	Harlem, Mont	*i* 1.93		*i* **1.90**		2.75	
12	Helena, Mont	*i* **3.00**					
13	Poplar Station, Mont	*i* 1.53		*i* **1.28**			
14	Red Rock Station, Mont	*o* 3.63					*bj* **3.09**
15	Rosebud Station, Mont	*i* 2.44		*i* **2.35**			
16	Dakota City, Nebr	*i* **1.31**		*i* 4.61			
17	Genoa, Nebr	*i* 1.52		*i* 1.60			*bj* **1.39**
18	Omaha, Nebr	*i* 1.13					
19	Rushville, Nebr	*i* 1.76		*i* 1.88			*bj* 1.89
20	Santee Agency, Nebr	*i* **1.59**		*i* 1.59			
21	Valentine, Nebr	*i* 1.61		*i* 1.74			*bj* 1.73
22	Elko, Nev	*o* **4.13**		*i* 4.37			*bj* 4.19
23	Wadsworth, Nev	*o* **4.13**		*i* 4.37			*bj* 4.19
24	Albuquerque School, N. Mex	*o* 3.05	*a* o3.17	*i* **2.81**			
25	Dulce Side-track (Denver and Rio Grande), N. Mex.	*o* **4.39**	*aq* 4.79	*i* 4.83			
26	Gallup Station, N. Mex	*o* **3.69**		*i* 3.80			
27	Las Cruces, N. Mex	*o* 3.05	*oa* 3.13	*i* 2.99			
28	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex		*an* 3.87	*r* 3.74			
29	Navajo Agency, N. Mex		*ar* 4.65	*i* **4.31**			
30	Santa Fé, N. Mex	*o* **3.05**	*a* o3.13	*i* 3.85			
31	Carlisle (Gettysburgh Junction), Pa			*f*. 63			
32	Ouray Agency, Utah			*r* **4.66**			*mb* 5.09
33	Price Station, Utah	*o* 3.43		*i* 3.43			*jb* **3.09**
34	Uintah Valley Agency, Utah			*r* **4.66**			*mb* 5.09
35	Ashland, Wis	*i* 1.14		*i*. **85**			
36	Shawano, Wis	*i*. 98		*i*. **95**			
37	Rawlins, Wyo	*o* 3.34					*bj* **2.92**
38	Shoshone Agency, Wyo						*mb* 5.23
39	Fort Casper, Wyo	*i* 2.85					
40	Lewiston, Idaho	*i* 4.20		*r* 5.29			*bj* **4.19**
41	Chemawa, Oregon						
42	Grande Ronde Agency, Oregon						
43	Klamath Agency, Oregon			*r* **7.57**			
44	Pendleton, Oregon	*o* **3.97**	*i* 5.03				*jb* 4.19
45	Sheridan Oregon	*o* **4.47**					
46	The Dalles, Oregon	*o* **3.97**		*i* 4.70			*bj* 4.19
47	Toledo (Yaquina Bay), Oregon	*o* **4.47**					
48	Oyhut (Gray's Harbor), Wash	*o* **4.47**					
49	Neah Bay Agency, Wash						
50	New Tacoma, Wash	*o* **3.97**					
51	Reservation, Wash	*o* **3.97**		*o* 4.83			
52	Spokane Falls, Wash	*o* **3.97**		*o* 5.73			
53	Centralia, Wash	*o* **3.97**					
54	Toppenish Station (Cascade Branch Northern Pacific Railroad), Wash	*o* **3.97**		*o* 4.93			
55	Tulalip, Wash	*o* **4.47**					
56	Union City, Wash	*o* **4.47**					
57	St. Paul, Minn					*w*. 92	

* Rates for all river transportation during season of navigation only.
† All rail or water and rail, where necessary. Best and quickest route under all circumstances.
a New York only; 25 cents per 100 pounds additional from Philadelphia and Baltimore.
b New York only; 30 cents per 100 pounds additional to New York rate from Philadelphia and Baltimore.
c New York only; Philadelphia and Baltimore 20 cents per 100 pounds higher.
d For all the bacon for Pine Ridge only.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing transportation, etc.*—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.				Sioux City.							
L. B. Shephard.	C. B. Stone.†	Chauncy Abbott.	R. A. Robbins.	T. C. Power.*	C. H. Searing.	H. C. Slavens.	W. G. Conrad.	N. W. Wells.	L. B. Shephard.	C. B. Stone.†	Number.
.....	.....	.....	.....	**i.75**	*g.* 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	*o* **1.35**	.....	*g* 1.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	*i.* 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	*o* **2.75**	.....	*i* 2.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	*r* 3.27	.....	*r* 2.87	*p* **2.80**	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	*o* 2.90	.....	*o* **2.59**	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	*i* 2.45	.....	*i* **1.99**	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	*o* 1.75	.....	*o* **1.73**	*i* 1.80	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	*i* 1.99	.....	*i* **1.67**	*i* 1.70	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	*i* 1.60	.....	*i* **1.07**	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	*i* 1.95	.....	*i* **1.66**	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	*i* **3.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	*i* 1.60	.....	*i* **1.03**	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	*o* 2.55	.....	.....	.....	*j* **2.13**	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	*i* **2.40**	.....	*i* 2.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	*i.* **20**	.....	*i.* 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	*i.* 90	.....	*i.* **53**	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
e. **88**	.....	.....	.....	*i.* **55**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
pe **1.68**	.....	.....	.....	*i.* **79**	.....	.....	.....	*j.* 91	.90	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	*i.* **55**	.....	*i.* 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
cp **1.53**	.....	.....	.....	*i.* **68**	.....	*i.* 81	.....	*j.* 76	.75	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	*o* 3.50	.....	*i* 3.99	.....	*j* **3.19**	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	*o* 3.50	.....	*i* 3.99	.....	*j* **3.19**	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	*o* **2.60**	*o* 2.67	*i* 3.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	*o* **4.00**	*q* 4.41	*i* 4.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	*tv* 3.98	.....	*o* **3.50**	.....	*i* 3.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	*v* **2.83**	.....	*o* 2.90	*o* **2.61**	*i* 2.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	*v* **3.73**	.....	.....	*r* **3.40**	*r* 3.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*r* **4.19**	*q* 4.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	*vt* 3.96	.....	*o* 2.90	*o* **2.61**	*i* 3.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	*e.* **55**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*r* **3.93**	.....	*m* 4.15	.....	.....	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	*o* 2.40	.....	*i* 2.59	.....	*j* **2.15**	.....	.....	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*r* **3.93**	.....	*m* 4.15	.....	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	*i* 1.50	.....	*i* **1.15**	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	*i* 1.50	.....	*i.* **99**	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	*o* 2.50	.....	.....	.....	*j* **2.13**	.....	.....	37
cs **4.03**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*m* 4.67	*r* **3.25**	.....	38
rv **2.58**	.....	.....	.....	*i* **1.75**	.....	.....	.....	.....	*p* 2.10	.....	39
.....	*i* 5.37	.....	.....	*o* 4.00	.....	*r* 5.09	.....	*j* **3.19**	.....	*i* 5.17	40
.....	*i* **5.27**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*i* **5.07**	41
.....	*i* **5.27**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*i* **5.07**	42
.....	*r* 7.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	*r* **7.17**	.....	.....	.....	*r* 7.40	43
.....	*i* 4.60	.....	.....	*o* 4.00	.....	*i* 4.28	.....	*j* **3.19**	.....	*i* 4.40	44
.....	*i* 5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*i* **4.80**	45
.....	*i* 4.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	*i* 4.25	.....	*j* **3.19**	.....	*i* 4.60	46
.....	*i* 5.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*i* **4.90**	47
.....	*i* 6.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*i* **6.20**	48
.....	*i* **5.25**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*i* **5.05**	49
.....	*i* 5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*i* **4.80**	50
.....	*i* 5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	*o* **4.35**	.....	.....	.....	*i* 4.80	51
.....	*i* 4.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	*o* 4.98	.....	.....	.....	*i* **4.40**	52
.....	*i* 5.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*i* **5.30**	53
.....	*i* 5.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	*o* **4.65**	.....	.....	.....	*i* 4.88	54
.....	*i* 5.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*i* **4.97**	55
.....	*i* 5.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*i* **4.97**	56
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57

e Seven days.
f Ten days.
g Twenty days.
h Twenty-one days.
i Thirty days.
j Thirty days or less.
k Thirty days, all rail.
l Thirty days, steamer.
m Thirty days or less, reasonable time to be added for wagon roads.
n Thirty days, rail and steamer.
o Forty days.
p Forty-five days.
q Fifty days.
r Sixty days
s Seventy-five days.
t No time; time fixed by Commissioner, thirty days.
v New York only.
w For all the coffee, salt, beans, sugar, hardware, nails, groceries, paints and oils only, thirty days; all rail. No award. Bid not asked for.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From ... To—	Chicago. T. C. Power.*	H. C. Slavens.	C. B. Stone †
1	Casa Grande, Ariz	*e*3.74	*b*3.77	***c*3.68**
2	Colorado River Agency, Ariz	.....	*g*5.73	*g*6.80
3	Holbrook, Ariz	***e*3.78**	*c*3.88	*c*4.30
4	San Carlos Agency, Ariz	***g*4.16**	*f*4.21	*g*4.52
5	Yuma, Ariz	***e*3.90**	*c*4.17	*c*4.54
6	Arcata, Cal	.....	.....	***g*5.80**
7	Cloverdale, Cal	.....	.....	***g*5.80**
8	Colton, Cal	.....	.....	***c*4.47**
9	Fort Yuma, Cal	.....	***c*4.47**	*c*4.70
10	Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal	.....	.....	***c*7.67**
11	Montague, Cal	.....	***c*4.27**	*h*6.52
12	Round Valley Agency, Cal	.....	.....	***g*7.67**
13	Porterville, Cal	.....	.....	***c*4.39**
14	Grand Junction, Colo	***e*4.38**	*c*4.75	.....
15	Ignacio, Colo	***e*4.16**	*c*4.42	.....
16	Armour, Dak	*c*1.08	***b*.99**	.....
17	Bismarck, Dak	***c*.90**	.....	.....
18	Chamberlain, Dak	*c*1.14	*b*1.18	.....
19	Cheyenne River Agency, Dak	***c*1.56**	.....	.....
20	Crow Creek Agency, Dak	***c*1.48**	.....	.....
21	Devil's Lake Agency, Dak	*c*.95	***c*.87**	.....
22	Elton, Dak	*c*1.15	***b*1.12**	.....
23	Flandreau, Dak	***c*.90**	*b*.91	.....
24	Fort Berthold Agency, Dak	***c*1.40**	.....	.....
25	Fort Pierre, Dak	***c*1.31**	.....	.....
26	Fort Stevenson, Dak	***c*1.40**	.....	.....
27	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak	***c*1.25**	.....	.....
28	Mandan, Dak	***c*1.08**	*b*1.35	.....
29	Minot, Dak	***c*1.15**	*b*1.16	.....
30	Running Water, Dak	*c*1.09	***b*1.08**	.....
31	Sisseton Agency Station, Dak	*c*.94	***c*.93**	.....
32	Standing Rock Agency, Dak	***c*1.35**	*e*1.85	.....
33	Oberon, Dak	***c*.90**	.....	.....
34	Rolla, Dak	*c*1.45	***c*1.25**	.....
35	Yankton Agency, Dak	***c*1.30**	.....	.....
36	Blackfoot, Idaho	*e*2.85	*c*2.99	.....
37	Ross Fork, Idaho	*e*2.85	*c*2.99	.....
38	Chicago, Ill	.....	.....	.....
39	Muscogee, Ind. T	***e*1.20**	.....	.....
40	Oklahoma Station, Ind. T	*e*1.32	*b*1.26	.....
41	Ponca, Ind. T	*e*1.32	*b*1.38	.....
42	Paul's Valley, Ind. T	*e*1.51	*b*1.58	.....
43	Sioux City, Iowa	***c*.75**	.....	.....
44	Arkansas City, Kans	*e*1.30	.....	.....
45	Caldwell, Kans	*e*1.42	.....	.....
46	Cale, Kans	***e*1.30**	*b*1.41	.....
47	Cedar Vale, Kans	*e*1.30	*b*1.34	.....
48	Hoyt, Kans	*c*1.04	***b*.89**	.....
49	Lawrence, Kans	*c*.90	*b*.96	.....
50	Netawaka, Kans	***c*.65**	*b*.89	.....
51	Silver Lake, Kans	*c*1.00	*b*.92	.....
52	White Cloud, Kans	***c*.73**	*b*.77	.....
53	Brainerd, Minn	***c*.80**	*b*.81	.....
54	Detroit, Minn	*c*.99	***b*.93**	.....
55	Duluth, Minn	***c*.75**	.....	.....
56	Vermillion Lake, Minn	*e*1.75	***e*1.60**	.....

* Rates for all river transportation during season of navigation only.
† All rail or water and rail where necessary. Best and quickest route under all circumstances.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Chicago.			Nebraska City.					
C. H. Searing.	Chauncy Abbott.	N. W. Wells.	T. C. Power.*	H. C. Slavens.	C. B. Stone.†	C. H. Searing.	N. W. Wells.	Number.
			e**3.00**	b3.77	c3.68			1
				g**5.45**	g6.80			2
f3.87	h3.89		e**3.00**	c3.65	c4.30	f3.87		3
			g**4.00**	f4.09	c4.52			4
			e**3.50**	c4.17	c4.54			5
					g**5.80**			6
					g**5.80**			7
					c**4.47**			8
				c**4.47**	c4.70			9
					c**7.67**			10
				c**4.07**	h6.52			11
					g**7.67**			12
					c**4.39**			13
c4.67			e**3.75**	c4.07		c4.67		14
c4.47			e3.65	c**3.60**		c4.47		15
			c1.10	b**.53**				16
			c**1.35**					17
		d**1.10**	c1.05	b**.65**				18
			c**1.45**					19
			c**1.45**					20
			c1.30	c**1.18**				21
			c1.55	b**1.39**				22
			c1.05	b**.96**				23
			c**1.65**					24
			c**1.20**					25
			c**1.65**					26
			c**1.35**					27
			c**1.40**	b1.45				28
			c1.55	b**1.36**				29
			c1.05	b**.85**				30
		d1.93	c1.40	c**1.19**				31
		d2.23	c**1.50**	e1.95				32
			c**1.50**					33
			c1.85	c**1.49**				34
			c**1.20**					35
		d**2.73**	e2.49	c2.48			d**2.23**	36
		d**2.73**	e2.49	c2.48			d**2.23**	37
			b.75					38
			e**1.30**					39
c1.37	h**1.23**		e**.90**	b.95		c1.37		40
c1.37	h**1.13**		e**.90**	b.93		c1.37		41
c**1.47**	h1.72		e1.13	b**1.08**		c1.57		42
			c**.75**					43
c1.37	h**1.06**		e**.82**			c1.37		44
c1.37	**1.14**		e**.90**			c1.37		45
c1.43			e**1.00**	b1.04		c1.43		46
c1.43	h**1.04**		e1.20	b**.96**		c1.43		47
c1.33			c**.65**	b.69		c1.33		48
c1.13	d**.79**		c**.45**	b.66		c1.21	d.79	49
c1.41	d.93		c.75	b**.45**		c1.41	d.83	50
c1.31	d**.83**		c.75	b**.69**		c1.31	d.83	51
c1.51			c.70	b**.66**		c1.51		52
			c1.25	b**1.07**				53
			c1.50	b**1.45**				54
			c**1.40**					55
			e**2.00**	e2.00				56

a Ten days. *c* Thirty days. *e* Forty days. *g* Sixty days.
b Twenty days. *d* Thirty days or less. *f* Fifty days. *h* No time.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

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Number.	From / To—	Chicago.						
		T. C. Power.*	C. H. Searing.	H. C. Slavens.	W. G. Conrad.	Asel Kyes.	N. W. Wells.	L. B. Shephard.
1	Kansas City, Mo	*d*.75	*c*. 79					
2	Seneca, Mo	*g*1. 19		*c***1.18**				
3	St. Louis, Mo	*d*. 50						
4	Arlee, Mont	*g***2.68**		*d*2. 89				
5	Blackfeet Agency, Mont	*j*3. 07		*j*2. 97	*h***2.80**			
6	Crow Agency, Mont	*g***2.73**		*g*2. 79				
7	Custer Station, Mont	*d***2.15**		*d*2. 29				
8	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont	*g*1. 85		*g*1. 87	*d***1.80**			
9	Fort Benton, Mont	*d*1. 84		*d*1. 77	*d***1.70**			
10	Fort Peck Agency, Mont	*d*1. 36		*d***1.14**				
11	Harlem, Mont	*d***1.73**		*d*1. 80				
12	Helena, Mont	*d***2.80**						
13	Poplar Station, Mont	*d*1. 33		*d***1.10**				
14	Red Rock Station, Mont	*g*3. 25					*e***2.73**	
15	Rosebud Station, Mont	*d*2. 24		*d***2.15**				
16	Dakota City, Nebr	*d*.**99**		*c*1. 19				
17	Genoa, Nebr	*d*1. 19		*d*1. 21			*e***1.01**	
18	Omaha, Nebr	*d*. 75						*d*.**49**
19	Rushville, Nebr	*d*1. 36		*d*1. 57			*e*1. 51	*d***1.30**
20	Santee Agency, Nebr	*d*1. 29		*d***1.23**				
21	Valentine, Nebr	*d*1. 21		*d*1. 39			*e*1. 36	*d***1.15**
22	Elko, Nev	*g***3.73**		*d*3. 94			*e*3. 79	
23	Wadsworth, Nev	*g***3.73**		*d*3. 94			*e*3. 79	
24	Albuquerque School, N. Mex	*g***2.55**	*g*2. 67	*d*2. 59				
25	Dulce Side-track (Denver and Rio Grande), N. Mex	*g***3.99**	*i*4. 41	*d*4. 33				
26	Gallup Station, N. Mex	*g***3.44**		*d*3. 51				
27	Las Cruces, N. Mex	*g*2. 55	*g*2. 61	*d*2. 59				
28	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex		*j*3. 40	*j*3. 34				
29	Navajo Agency, N. Mex		*j*4. 19	*i***4.13**				
30	Santa Fé, N. Mex	*g***2.55**	*g*2. 61	*d*3. 35				
31	Carlisle (Gettysburgh Junction), Pa							
32	Ouray Agency, Utah			*j***4.54**			*f*4. 73	
33	Price Station, Utah	*g*3. 14		*d*3. 03			*e***2.73**	
34	Uintah Valley Agency, Utah			*j***4.54**			*f*4. 73	
35	Ashland, Wis	*d*. 96		*d*.**72**				
36	Shawano, Wis	*d*. 69		*d*.**53**				
37	Rawlins, Wyo	*g*3. 05					*e***2.53**	
38	Shoshone Agency, Wyo						*f*4. 87	*j***3.65**
39	Fort Casper, Wyo	2. 45						*h***2.20**
40	Lewiston, Idaho	*g*3. 80		*j*5. 69			*e***3.79**	
41	Chemawa, Oregon							
42	Grande Ronde Agency, Oregon							
43	Klamath Agency, Oregon			*j***7.17**				
44	Pendleton, Oregon	*g*3. 80		*d*4. 68			*e***3.79**	
45	Sheridan, Oregon	*g***4.20**						
46	The Dalles, Oregon	*g*3. 80		*d*4. 40			*e***3.79**	
47	Toledo (Yaquina Bay), Oregon	*g***4.20**						
48	Oyhut (Gray's Harbor), Wash	*g***4.20**						
49	Neah Bay Agency, Wash							
50	New Tacoma, Wash	*g***3.80**						
51	Reservation, Wash	*g***3.80**		*g*4. 58				
52	Spokane Falls, Wash	*g***3.80**		*g*5. 45				
53	Centralia, Wash	*g***3.80**						
54	Toppenish Station (Cascade Branch Northern Pacific Railroad), Wash	*g***3.80**		*g*4. 68				
55	Tulalip, Wash	*g***4.20**						
56	Union City, Wash	*g***4.20**						

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a Seven days.
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Advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Chicago.			Nebraska City.							Fort Benton.		Yankton.	
C. B. Stone.†	Chauncy Abbott.	R. A. Robbins.	T. C. Power.*	C. H. Searing.	W. G. Conrad.	N. W. Wells.	L. B. Shephard.	H. C. Slavens.	C. B. Stone.†	T. C. Power.*	W. G. Conrad.	W. G. Conrad.	Number.
.....	.....	.....	d.75	c. 79	.....	.....	.....	c1. 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	g1.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	d. 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	g2.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	d3. 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	j3. 47	.....	h2. 90	.....	.....	j2.88	.....	j1. 18	h.98	h2.80	5
.....	.....	.....	g3.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	g3. 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	d2. 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	d2.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	g2. 10	.....	d1. 90	.....	.....	g1.49	.....	.....	.....	d1.80	8
.....	.....	.....	d2. 15	.....	d1. 80	.....	.....	d1.68	.....	.....	.....	d1.70	9
.....	.....	.....	d1. 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	d1.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	d2. 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	d1.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	d3.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	d1. 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	d1.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	g2. 90	.....	.....	e2.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	d2. 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	d2.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	d1. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	c.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	d.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	d. 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	d.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	d.90	.....	.....	.....	1. 12	d. 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	d1.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	d1. 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	d.75	.....	.....	.....	.97	d. 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	g3. 60	.....	.....	e3. 29	.....	d3.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	g3. 60	.....	.....	e3. 29	.....	d3.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	g2. 35	g2. 67	.....	.....	.....	d2.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	g4. 00	i4. 41	.....	.....	.....	d3.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	l3. 49	.....	g3.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	d3. 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	l2.44	.....	g2.40	g2. 61	.....	.....	.....	d2. 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	l3.23	.....	.....	j3. 40	.....	.....	.....	j3.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	j4. 19	.....	.....	.....	i4.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	l3. 57	.....	g2.40	g2 61	.....	.....	.....	d3. 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	m1.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	f4. 25	.....	j3.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	.....	.....	g2. 75	.....	.....	e2.25	.....	d2. 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	f4. 25	.....	j3.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	d1. 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	d1.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.....	.....	.....	d1. 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	d1.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.....	.....	.....	g2.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	f4. 27	3.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
.....	.....	.....	1.80	.....	.....	.....	h2. 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
d5. 17	.....	.....	g3. 75	.....	.....	e3.29	.....	j4. 99	d5. 17	.....	.....	.....	40
d5.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	d5.07	.....	.....	.....	41
d5.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	d5.07	.....	.....	.....	42
j7. 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	j7.17	j7. 40	.....	.....	.....	43
d4. 40	.....	.....	g3. 75	.....	.....	e3.29	.....	d4. 19	d4. 40	.....	.....	.....	44
d4. 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	d4.80	.....	.....	.....	45
d4. 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	e3.29	.....	d4. 17	d4. 60	.....	.....	.....	46
d4. 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	d4.90	.....	.....	.....	47
d6 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	d6.20	.....	.....	.....	48
d5.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	d5.05	.....	.....	.....	49
d4. 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	d4.80	.....	.....	.....	50
d4. 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	g4.31	d4. 80	.....	.....	.....	51
d4. 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	g4. 99	d4.40	.....	.....	.....	52
d5. 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	d5.30	.....	.....	.....	53
d4. 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	g4.65	d4. 88	.....	.....	.....	54
d4. 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	d4.97	.....	.....	.....	55
d4. 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	d4.97	.....	.....	.....	56

g Forty days.
h Forty-five days.
i Fifty days.
j Sixty days.
k Seventy-five days.
l No time.
m Twenty-one days.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From ... / To—	Kansas City.		
		T. C. Power.*	H. C. Slavens.	C. B. Stone.†
1	Casa Grande, Ariz	*d* **3.00**	*b* 3.47	*c* 3.38
2	Colorado River Agency, Ariz		*f* **5.45**	*f* 6.70
3	Holbrook, Ariz	*d* **3.00**	*c* 3.33	*c* 4.20
4	San Carlos Agency, Ariz	*f* 4.00	*c* **3.93**	*f* 4.52
5	Yuma, Ariz	*d* **3.50**	*c* 4.02	*c* 4.44
6	Arcata, Cal			*f* **5.80**
7	Cloverdale, Cal			*f* **5.80**
8	Colton, Cal			*c* **4.47**
9	Fort Yuma, Cal		*c* **4.27**	*c* 4.70
10	Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal			*c* **7.67**
11	Montague, Cal		*c* 4.07	*g* 6.52
12	Round Valley Agency, Cal			*f* **7.67**
13	Porterville, Cal			*c* **4.39**
14	Grand Junction, Colo	*d* 4.10	*c* 4.09	
15	Ignacio, Colo	*d* 3.90	*c* 3.91	
16	Armour, Dak	*c* 1.15	*b* **1.10**	
17	Bismarck, Dak	*c* **1.45**		
18	Chamberlain, Dak	*c* 1.30	*b* **1.20**	
19	Cheyenne River Agency, Dak	*c* **1.50**		
20	Crow Creek Agency, Dak	*c* **1.50**		
21	Devil's Lake Agency, Dak	*c* 1.40	*c* **1.18**	
22	Elton, Dak	*c* 1.60	*b* **1.40**	
23	Flandreau, Dak	*c* 1.10	*b*. **95**	
24	Fort Berthold Agency, Dak	*c* **1.75**		
25	Fort Pierre, Dak	*c* **1.50**		
26	Fort Stevenson, Dak	*c* **1.75**		
27	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak	*c* **1.40**		
28	Mandan, Dak	*c* **1.48**	*b* 1.66	
29	Minot, Dak	*c* 1.60	*b* **1.46**	
30	Running Water, Dak	*c* 1.15	*b* **1.09**	
31	Sisseton Agency Station, Dak	*c* 1.50	*c* **1.17**	
32	Standing Rock Agency, Dak	*c* **1.50**	*d* 2.16	
33	Oberon, Dak	*c* **1.60**		
34	Rolla, Dak	*c* 1.85	*c* **1.49**	
35	Yankton Agency, Dak	*c* **1.40**		
36	Blackfoot, Idaho	*d* 2.99	*c* 2.48	
37	Ross Fork, Idaho	*d* 2.99	*c* 2.48	
38	Chicago, Ill	*b*. 75		
39	Muscogee, Ind. T	*d* **1.00**		
40	Oklahoma Station, Ind. T	*d*. 90	*b*. **73**	
41	Ponca, Ind. T	*d*. 78	*b*. 76	
42	Paul's Valley, Ind. T	*d* 1.13	*b*. **93**	
43	Sioux City, Iowa	*c*. **75**		
44	Arkansas City, Kans	*d*. 78		
45	Caldwell, Kans	*d*. 80		
46	Cale, Kans	*d*. **80**	*b*. 84	
47	Cedar Vale, Kans	*d* 1.15	*b*. 72	
48	Hoyt, Kans	*c*. 50	*b*. **33**	
49	Lawrence, Kans	*c*. 25	*b*. 24	
50	Netawaka, Kans	*c*. 35	*b*. **30**	
51	Silver Lake, Kans	*c*. 35	*b*. 40	
52	White Cloud, Kans	*c*. **40**	*b*. 41	
53	Brainerd, Minn	*c* 1.49	*b* **1.19**	
54	Detroit, Minn	*c* 1.60	*b* **1.55**	
55	Duluth, Minn	*c* **1.50**		
56	Vermillion Lake, Minn	*d* 2.25	*d* **2.00**	

* Rates for all river transportation during season of navigation only.
† All rail or rail and water where necessary. Best and quickest route under all circumstances.
a Ten days.
b Twenty days.
c Thirty days.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing transportation, etc.*—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Kansas City.			Omaha.					
C. H. Searing.	Chauncy Abbott.	N. W. Wells.	T. C. Power.*	H. C. Stevens.	C. B. Stone.†	C. H. Searing.	N. W. Wells.	Number.
			d3.00	b3.77	c3.68			1
				f5.65	f6.80			2
c3.55	g3.49		**d3.00**	c3.75	c4.30	c3.87		3
			f4.00	e4.09	f4.52			4
			d3.50	c4.17	c4.54			5
					f5.80			6
					f5.80			7
					c4.47			8
				c4.47	c4.70			9
					c7.67			10
				c4.07	g6.52			11
					f7.67			12
					c4.39			13
c4.07			**d3.65**	c4.10		c4.67		14
c3.87			**d3.55**	c3.92		c4.47		15
			c1.00	**b.86**				16
			c1.25					17
			c1.00	**b.98**				18
			c1.40					19
			c1.35					20
			c1.20	**c1.18**				21
			c1.45	**b1.30**				22
			c1.00	**b.79**				23
			c1.60					24
			c1.10					25
			c1.60					26
			c1.25					27
			c1.30	b1.60				28
			c1.45	b1.46				29
			c.95	**b.88**				30
			c1.30	**c1.19**				31
			c1.40	d2.10				32
			c1.40					33
			c1.75	**c1.49**				34
			c1.10					35
		h2.13	d2.49	c2.48			**h2.13**	36
		h2.13	d2.49	c2.48			**h2.13**	37
			b.75					38
			d1.30					39
c.83	g.84		**d1.00**	b1.27		c1.37		40
c.83	**g.76**		**d1.00**	b1.25		c1.37		41
c1.01	g1.12		**d1.10**	b1.43		c1.57		42
			c.55					43
c.83	**g.72**		d.95			c1.37		44
c.83	**g.74**		**d.90**			c1.37		45
c.89			**d1.10**	b1.19		c1.43		46
c.83	**g.69**		d1.20	**b1.09**		c1.43		47
c.58			c.85	**b.80**		c1.33		48
c.27		**h.19**	**c.55**	b.73		c1.21		49
c.51		h.33	c1.00	**b.53**		c1.41		50
c.41		**h.23**	c1.00	**b.84**		c1.31		51
c.61			c1.00	**b.66**		c1.51		52
			c1.00	b1.07				53
			c1.30	b1.49				54
			c1.30					55
			d1.85	d2.00				56

d Forty days.
e Fifty days.
f Sixty days.
g No time.
h Thirty days or less.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From ..... / To—	Kansas City. T. C. Power.*	C. H. Searing.	H. C. Slavens.	W. G. Conrad.	N. W. Wells.	L. B. Shephard.	Chauncy Abbott.	C. B. Stone.†
1	Kansas City, Mo								
2	Seneca, Mo	*h*.75		*c*. 89					
3	St. Louis, Mo	*e*. 75							
4	Arlee, Mont	*h*2.99		*e*3. 26					
5	Blackfeet Agency, Mont	*k*3. 57		*k*3. 17	*i*2.90				
6	Crow Agency, Mont	*h*3. 30		*h*3.29					
7	Custer Station, Mont	*e*2. 90		*e*2.79					
8	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont	*h*2. 20		*h*2. 01	*e*1.90				
9	Fort Benton, Mont	*e*2. 35		*e*1. 97	*e*1.80				
10	Fort Peck Agency, Mont	*e*1. 95		*e*1.44					
11	Harlem, Mont	*e*2. 25		*e*1.95					
12	Helena, Mont	*e*3.30							
13	Poplar Station, Mont	*e*1. 95		*e*1.40					
14	Red Rock Station, Mont	*h*3. 00				*e*2.13			
15	Rosebud Station, Mont	*e*2. 69		*e*2.48					
16	Dakota City, Nebr	*e*1. 10		*c*.80					
17	Genoa, Nebr	*e*1. 00		*e*.78					
18	Omaha, Nebr	*e*.60							
19	Rushville, Nebr	*e*1. 50		*e*1. 39			1.20		
20	Santee Agency, Nebr	*e*1.15		*e*1. 25					
21	Valentine, Nebr	*e*1. 40		*e*1. 69			*e*1.05		
22	Elko, Nev	*h*4. 00		*e*3. 49		*f*3.19			
23	Wadsworth, Nev	*h*4. 00		*e*3. 49		*f*3.19			
24	Albuquerque School, N. Mex	*h*2. 35	*h*2. 29	*e*2.17					
25	Dulce Side-track (Denver and Rio Grande), N. Mex	*h*4. 00	*f*3. 73	*e*3.72					
26	Gallup Station, N. Mex	*h*3. 25		*e*3. 02				*m*3.02	
27	Las Cruces, N. Mex	*h*2. 15	*h*2. 23	*e*2. 17				*m*1.99	
28	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex	*k*2. 92	*k*3. 03					*m*2.89	
29	Navajo Agency, N. Mex		*f*3. 83	*f*3.61					
30	Santa Fé, N. Mex	*h*2.15	*h*2. 23	*e*2. 75				*m*3. 15	
31	Ouray Agency, Utah			*k*3.84		*g*4. 15			
32	Price Station, Utah	*h*2. 75		*e*2 47		*f*2.15			
33	Uintah Valley Agency, Utah			*k*3.83		*g*4. 15			
34	Ashland, Wis	*e*1. 25		*e*1.02					
35	Shawano, Wis	*e*1.25		*e*1. 28					
36	Rawlins, Wyo	*h*2. 70				*f*2.13			
37	Shoshone Agency, Wyo					*g*4. 27	3.55		
38	Fort Casper, Wyo	1.90					*i*2. 10		
39	Lewiston, Idaho	*h*4. 00		*h*4. 99		*f*3.19			*e*5. 17
40	Chemawa, Oregon								*e*5.07
41	Grande Ronde Agency, Oregon								*e*5.07
42	Klamath Agency, Oregon			*k*7.17					*k*7. 40
43	Pendleton, Oregon	*h*4. 00		*e*4. 19		*f*3.19			*e*4. 40
44	Sheridan, Oregon								*e*4.80
45	The Dalles, Oregon			*e*4. 17		*f*3.19			*e*4. 60
46	Toledo (Yaquina Bay), Oregon								*e*4.90
47	Oyhut (Gray's Harbor), Wash								*e*6.20
48	Neah Bay Agency, Wash								*e*5.05
49	New Tacoma, Wash								*e*4.80
50	Reservation, Wash			*h*4.31					*e*4. 80
51	Spokane Falls, Wash			*h*4. 99					*e*4.40
52	Centralia, Wash								*e*5.30
53	Toppenish Station (Cascade Branch Northern Pacific Railroad), Wash			*h*4.59					*e*4. 88
54	Tulalip, Wash								*e*4.97
55	Union City, Wash								*e*4.97

* Rates for all river transportation during season of navigation only.
† All rail or water and rail where necessary. Best and quickest routes under all circumstances.
a Seven days.
b Ten days.
c Twenty days.
d Twenty-one days.
e Thirty days.
f Thirty days or less.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Omaha.								Rawlins.	Fort Casper.	
T. C. Power.*	C. H. Searing.	H. C. Slavens.	W. G. Conrad.	N. W. Wells.	L. B. Shephard.	Asel Kyes.	C. B. Stone.†	L. B. Shephard.	L. B. Shephard.	Number.
e.75	c. 79									1
h1.25		c1. 39								2
e. 75										3
h2.79		e3. 16								4
k3. 37		k3. 13	i2.90							5
h3. 00		h2.99								6
e2. 70		e2.49								7
h2. 00		h1.89	e1. 90							8
e2. 05		e1. 93	e1.80							9
e1.80		e1. 81								10
e2. 05		e1.82								11
e3.10										12
e1. 80		e1.77								13
h2. 20				f2.13						14
e2. 50		e2.38								15
e. 75		c.45								16
e. 47		e. 52		f.41						17
										18
e. 90		e. 95		f. 91	.90	n. 68				19
e.95		e1. 09								20
e.75		e. 83		f. 76	e. 75	n. 60				21
h3. 50		e3. 94		f3.19						22
h3. 50		e3. 94		f3.19						23
h2.50	h2. 67	e2. 53								24
h3.75	j4. 41	e3. 80								25
h3.25		e3. 87								26
h2. 63	h2.61	e2. 63								27
	k3. 40	k3.38								28
	k4.19	j4. 45								29
h2. 65	h2.61	e3. 35								30
		k3.82		g4. 15						31
h2. 40		e2. 47		f2.15						32
		k3.82		f4. 15						33
e1.50		e1. 65								34
e1. 50		e1.03								35
h2. 40				f2.13						36
				g4. 27	3.25			j2.40	j1.88	37
e1.75					i1. 80					38
h3. 75		k5. 09		f3.19			e5. 17			39
							e5.07			40
							e5.07			41
		k7.17					k7. 40			42
h3. 75		e4. 23		f3.19			e4. 40			43
							e4.80			44
		e4. 21		f3.19			e4. 60			45
							e4.90			46
							e6.20			47
							e5.05			48
							e4.80			49
		h4.35					e4. 80			50
		h4. 99					e4.40			51
							e5.30			52
		h4.65					e4. 88			53
							e4.97			54
							e4.97			55

g Thirty days or less; reasonable time to be added for wagon-roads.
h Forty days.
i Forty-five days.
j Fifty days.
k Sixty days.
l Seventy-five days.
m No time.
n Ten days; all rail; for all the bacon for Pine Ridge only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From ... / To—	St. Louis. T. C. Power.*	H. C. Slavens.	C. B. Stone.†	C. H. Searing.	N. W. Wells.*a*	Chauncy Abbott.
1	Casa Grande, Ariz	*f* **3.59**	*d*3.63	*e*3.68			
2	Colorado River Agency, Ariz		*i* **5.68**	*i*6.80			
3	Holbrook, Ariz	*f* **3.69**	*e*3.79	*e*4.30	*h*3.77		
4	San Carlos Agency, Ariz	*i* **3.91**	*h*4.18	*h*4.52			
5	Yuma, Ariz	*f* **3.75**	*e*4.07	*e*4.54			
6	Arcata, Cal			*i* **5.80**			
7	Cloverdale, Cal			*i* **5.80**			
8	Colton, Cal			*e* **4.47**			
9	Fort Yuma, Cal		*e* **4.37**	*e*4.70			
10	Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal			*e* **7.67**			
11	Montague, Cal		*e* **4.07**	*j*6.52			
12	Round Valley Agency, Cal			*i* **7.67**			
13	Porterville, Cal			*e* **4.39**			
14	Grand Junction, Colo	*f*4.60	*e*4.65		*e* **4.57**		
15	Ignacio, Colo	*f* **4.37**	*e*4.37		*e*4.37		
16	Armour, Dak	*e* **1.16**	*d*1.29				
17	Bismarck, Dak	*e*.**90**					
18	Chamberlain, Dak	*e*1.34	*d*1.49			*b* **1.18**	
19	Cheyenne River Agency, Dak	*e* **1.70**					
20	Crow Creek Agency, Dak	*e* **1.60**					
21	Devil's Lake Agency, Dak	*e*.**95**	*e*1.05				
22	Elton, Dak	*e* **1.15**	*d*1.39				
23	Flandreau, Dak	*e* **1.15**	*d*1.33				
24	Fort Berthold Agency, Dak	*e* **1.40**					
25	Fort Pierre, Dak	*e* **1.55**					
26	Fort Stevenson, Dak	*e* **1.40**					
27	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak	*e* **1.50**					
28	Mandan, Dak	*e* **1.08**	*d*1.18				
29	Minot, Dak	*e* **1.15**	*d*1.46				
30	Running Water, Dak	*e* **1.15**	*d*1.46				
31	Sisseton Agency Station, Dak	*e* **1.09**	*e*1.18			*b*2.03	
32	Standing Rock Agency, Dak	*e* **1.40**	*f*1.68			*b*2.53	
33	Oberon, Dak	*e*.**95**					
34	Rolla, Dak	*e*1.40	*e* **1.39**				
35	Yankton Agency, Dak	*e* **1.40**					
36	Blackfoot, Idaho	*f*3.05	*e*2.88			*b* **2.53**	
37	Ross Fork, Idaho	*f*3.04	*e*2.88			*b* **2.53**	
38	Chicago, Ill	*k*.75					
39	Muscogee, Ind. T	*f* **1.10**					
40	Oklahoma Station, Ind. T	*f*1.20	*d* **1.18**		*e*1.27		*j*1.44
41	Ponca, Ind. T	*f*1.20	*d* **1.18**		*e*1.27		*j*1.36
42	Paul's Valley, Ind. T	*f* **1.33**	*d*1.54		*e*1.39		*j*1.72
43	Sioux City, Iowa	*e*.**85**					
44	Arkansas City, Kans	*f* **1.19**			*e*1.27		*j*1.32
45	Caldwell, Kans	*f*1.32			*e* **1.27**		1.34
46	Cale, Kans	*f* **1.19**	*d*1.21		*e*1.33		
47	Cedar Vale, Kans	*f*1.27	*d* **1.14**		*e*1.33		*j*1.29
48	Hoyt, Kans	*e*.**76**	*d*.89		*e*1.33		
49	Lawrence, Kans	*e*.80	*d*.**73**		*e*1.11		*b*.79
50	Netawaka, Kans	*e*.65	*d*.**64**		*e*1.31		*b*.83
51	Silver Lake, Kans	*e*.**65**	*d*.92		*e*1.21		*b*.83
52	White Cloud, Kans	*e*.**64**	*d*.73		*e*1.41		
53	Brainerd, Minn	*e*.90	*d*.**87**				
54	Detroit, Minn	*e*1.10	*d* **1.08**				
55	Duluth, Minn	*e*.**75**					
56	Vermillion Lake, Minn	*f* **1.75**	*f*1.95				

* Rates for all river transportation during season of navigation only.
† All rail or water and rail where necessary. Best and quickest routes under all circumstances.
a Thirty days or less to all except Ouray, Uintah Valley, and Shoshone Agencies; reasonable time for wagon haul to be added.
b Thirty days or less.
c Ten days.
d Twenty days.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing transportation, etc.*—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

St. Paul.				San Francisco.			Duluth.	Bismarck.	
H. C. Slavens.	C. B. Stone.†	T. C. Power.*	Asel Kyes.	H. C. Slavens.	C. B. Stone.†	John Chapman.	T. C. Power.*	T. C. Power.*	Number.
				d**2.97**					1
				i**4.15**	i4.30				2
					e**4.00**				3
				h**4.07**					4
				e**2.39**	e3.00				5
					i.**87**				6
					i.**87**				7
					e**2.09**				8
				e**2.64**	e2.80				9
					e**2.20**	j3.20			10
e**4.27**	j6.52								11
					e**3.08**				12
					e**1.70**				13
									14
									15
		e.**95**					e**1.20**		16
		e.**79**					e.**80**		17
		e.**95**					e**1.20**	e.**75**	18
		e**1.20**					e**1.40**	e.**60**	19
		e**1.20**					e**1.40**	e.**75**	20
e.**55**		e. 65	j. 77				e.**75**		21
d.**77**		e. 85					e**1.00**		22
		e**1.20**					e**1.35**		23
		e**1.09**					e**1.20**	e.**50**	24
		e.**99**					e**1.25**	e.**75**	25
		e**1.09**					e**1.20**	e.**50**	26
		e**1.20**					e**1.40**	e.**75**	27
d1.01		e.**84**					e**1.00**		28
d.**77**		e. 85					e**1.00**		29
		e.**99**					e**1.25**	e.**85**	30
e. 63		e.**60**					e.**85**		31
f 1.66		e**1.10**					e**1.25**	e.**45**	32
		e.**60**					e.**80**		33
e.**97**		e1.05					e**1.25**		34
		e.**99**					e**1.25**	e.**90**	35
									36
									37
									38
									39
									40
									41
									42
		e.**85**					e**1.00**	e.**99**	43
									44
									45
									46
									47
									48
									49
									50
									51
									52
d.**49**		e.49					e.**50**		53
d.**68**		e.69					e.**70**		54
		e.**48**							55
f**1.48**		f1.50					f**1.25**		56

e Thirty days.
f Forty days.
h Fifty days.
i Sixty days.
j No time.
k Twenty days; no award; no shipments from this point to Chicago.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From / To—	St. Louis.						
		T. C. Power.*	C. H. Searing.	H. C. Slavens.	W. G. Conrad.	N. Wells.	L. B. Shephard.	Chauncy Abbott.
1	Kansas City, Mo	*c*. 75	*b*.**69**					
2	Seneca, Mo	*e*. 98		*b*.**97**				
3	St. Louis, Mo							
4	Arlee, Mont	*e*2.**97**		*c*3. 07				
5	Blackfeet Agency, Mont	*h*3. 07		*h*3. 12	*f*2.**80**			
6	Crow Agency, Mont	*e*2.**70**		*e*2. 99				
7	Custer Station, Mont	*c*2.**20**		*c*2. 49				
8	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont	*c*1. 85		*c*1. 99	*c*1.**80**			
9	Fort Benton, Mont	*c*1. 90		*c*1. 92	*c*1.**70**			
10	Fort Peck Agency, Mont	*c*1. 50		*c*1.**24**				
11	Harlem, Mont	*c*1.**75**		*c*1. 91				
12	Helena, Mont	*c*2.**80**						
13	Poplar Station, Mont	*c*1. 40		*c*1.**20**				
14	Red Rock Station, Mont	*e*3. 25				*d*2.**53**		
15	Resebud Station, Mont	*c*2.**19**		*c*2. 78				
16	Dakota City, Nebr	*c*1. 00		*b*.**99**				
17	Genoa, Nebr	*c*1. 02		*c*1.**01**		*d*1. 79		
18	Omaha, Nebr	*c*.**75**						
19	Rushville, Nebr	*c*1. 50				*d*1. 31	*c*1.**20**	
20	Santee Agency, Nebr	*c*1.**25**		*c*1. 72				
21	Valentine, Nebr	*c*1. 45		*c*1. 30		*d*1. 16	*c*1.**05**	
22	Elko, Nev	*e*4. 25		*c*4. 39		*d*3.**79**		
23	Wadsworth, Nev	*e*4. 25		*c*4. 39		*d*3.**79**		
24	Albuquerque School, N. Mex	*e*2.**37**	*e*2. 57	*e*2. 37				
25	Dulce Side-track (Denver and Rio Grande), N. Mex	*e*4. 25	*g*4. 31	*c*4.**13**				
26	Gallup Station, N. Mex	*e*3.**15**		*c*3. 37				*j*3. 62
27	Las Cruces, N. Mex	*e*2.**34**	*d*2. 51	*d*2. 43				*j*2. 59
28	Mescalero Agency, M. Mex		*h*3. 30	*h*3.**18**				*j*3. 54
29	Navajo Agency, N. Mex		*h*4. 09	*g*3.**93**				
30	Santa Fé, N. Mex	*e*2.**37**	*e*2. 51	*c*3. 27				*j*3. 74
31	Carlisle (Gettysburgh Junction), Pa							
32	Ouray Agency, Utah			*h*4.**03**		*l*4. 55		
33	Price Station, Utah	*e*2. 99		*d*2. 89		*d*2.**55**		
34	Uintah Valley Agency, Utah			*h*4.**03**		*l*4. 55		
35	Ashland, Wis	*c*1. 25		*c*1.**20**				
36	Shawano, Wis	*c*1. 25		*c*.**99**				
37	Rawlins, Wyo	*e*3. 05				*d*2.**53**		
38	Shoshone Agency, Wyo						*h*3.**55**	
39	Fort Casper, Wyo	*c*2. 45					*f*2.**20**	
40	Lewiston, Idaho	*e*4. 00		*h*5. 17		*d*3.**79**		
41	Chemawa, Oregon							
42	Grande Ronde Agency, Oregon							
43	Klamath Agency, Oregon			*h*7.**39**				
44	Pendleton, Oregon	*e*4. 00		*c*4. 67		*d*3.**79**		
45	Sheridan, Oregon	*e*4.**20**						
46	The Dalles, Oregon	*e*3. 80		*c*4. 65		*d*3.**79**		
47	Toledo (Yaquina Bay), Oregon	*e*4.**20**						
48	Oyhut (Gray's Harbor), Wash	*e*4.**20**						
49	Neah Bay Agency, Wash							
50	New Tacoma, Wash	*e*3.**80**						
51	Reservation, Wash	*e*3.**80**		*e*4. 15				
52	Spokane Falls, Wash	*e*3.**80**		*e*4. 99				
53	Centralia, Wash	*e*3.**80**						
54	Toppenish Station (Cascade Branch Northern Pacific Railroad), Wash	*e*3.**80**		*e*4. 65				
55	Tulalip, Wash	*e*4.**20**						
56	Union City, Wash	*e*4.**20**						

* Rates for all river transportation during season of navigation only.
† All rail or water and rail where necessary. Best and quickest routes under all circumstances.
a Ten days.
b Twenty days.
c Thirty days.
d Thirty days or less.
e Forty days.
f Forty-five days.
g Fifty days.

dvertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing transportation, etc.*—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

St. Louis.		St. Paul.					San Francisco.			Duluth.		Bismarck.	
R. A. Robbins.	C. B. Stone.†	T. C. Power.*	H. C. Slavens.	W. G. Conrad.	L. B. Shephard.	C. B. Stone.†	C. B. Stone.†	Edward Kahn.	H. C. Slavens.	T. C. Power.*	W. G. Conrad.	T. C. Power.*	Number.
													1
													2
		i. 50											3
		c2.42	c2. 66							**e2.75**			4
			*h*2. 67	**f2.48**							**f2.48**		5
		e2.30	*j*2. 56							**e2.75**			6
		c1.90	*b*2. 06							**c2.04**			7
		*e*1. 60	*e*1. 57	**c1.48**						*e*1. 60	**c1.48**		8
		*c*1. 60	*c*1. 47	**c1.38**						*c*1. 60	**c1.38**	**c1.00**	9
		*c*1. 10	**c.84**							**c1.50**		**c.74**	10
		*c*1. 50	**c1.48**							**c1.75**			11
		c2.50								**c2.50**			12
		*c*1. 05	**c.79**							**c1.45**			13
													14
		c1.88	*c*1. 88							**c2.00**			15
		c1.00								**c1.25**			16
													17
													18
		*c*1. 95			**c1.30**					**c2.25**			19
		c1.15								**c1.40**		**c.90**	20
		*c*1. 95			**c1.15**					**c2.25**			21
							c3.90						22
							c2.90						23
													24
													25
													26
													27
													28
													29
													30
k1.05													31
													32
													33
													34
		c.75											35
		c.75											36
													37
					h3.65								38
													39
	*c*5. 17	**c3.80**	*h*4. 87			*c*5. 17	**c2.62**	*m*2. 63					40
	c5.07					**c5.07**	**c.93**	*m*. 95					41
	c5.07					**c5.07**	*c*1. 37	**n1.35**					42
	*h*7. 40		**h7.27**			*h*7. 40	**h3.90**	*o*4. 00	*h*3. 97				43
	*c*4. 40	**c3.80**	*c*4. 63			*c*4. 40	**c2.30**	*m*2. 30					44
	*c*4. 80	**c4.20**				*c*4. 80	**c1.17**	*m*1. 35					45
	*c*4. 60	**c3.80**	*c*4. 33			*c*4. 60	**c1.85**	*m*1. 85					46
	*c*4. 90	**c4.20**				*c*4. 90	**c.85**	*m*. 87					47
	*c*6. 20	**c4.20**				*c*6. 20	*c*1. 38	**m1.15**					48
	c5.05					**c5.05**	**c.94**	*m*. 96					49
	*c*4. 80	**c3.80**				*c*4. 80	**c.50**	*p*. 60					50
	*c*4. 80	**c3.80**	*e*4. 33			*c*4. 80	**c1.00**	*m*1. 00					51
	*c*4. 40	**c3.80**	*e*5. 33			*c*4. 40	**c2.76**	*m*2. 80					52
	*c*5. 30	**c3.80**				*c*5. 30	*c*1. 27	**m1.05**					53
	*c*4. 88	**c3.80**	*e*4. 53			*c*4. 88	**c2.05**	*m*2. 05					54
	*c*4. 97	**e4.20**				*c*4. 97	**c1.00**	*m*1. 05					55
	*c*4. 97	**e4.20**				*c*4. 97	**c1.00**	*m*1. 05					56

h Sixty days.
i Time thirty days; no award made; no goods shipped to St. Louis.
j No time.
k Twenty-one days.
l Thirty days or less; reasonable time to be added for wagon haul.
m Thirty days, rail and steamer.
n Thirty days, rail, steamer, and wagon.
o Sixty days, rail and wagon.
p Thirty days, steamer.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	John Dobson.	Wm. F. Pippey.	Edward A. Treat.	Chas. J. Willis.	R. A. Robbins.
				Points of delivery.				
				N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
	CLASS 1.							
	BLANKETS, ALL WOOL, MACKINAC.							
1	2-point, indigo blue, 42 x 56 inches, 5¼ lbs..pairs.	341	**341**	**2.25¼**	2.52	2.61¼	....	.....
2					2.78			
3	2½-point, indigo blue, 54 x 66 inches, 6 lbs....do..	2,915	**3,025**	**2.58**	2.88	2.98½	....	.....
4					3.18			
5	3-point, indigo blue, 60 x 72 inches, 8 lbs....do..	12,738	**12,738**	**3.48**	3.84	3.98	....	.....
6					4.24			
7	Indian shrouds, blue	*200	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.50	.....
8	Indian shrouds, scarlet	*282	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.00	.....
	CLASS 2.							
	WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS.							
9	Cassimere, medium weight, dark colors ....yds.	405	**405**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.42**
10	Flannel, blue twilled.....do..	44,495	**44,495**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.2323
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								
16								
17								
18								
19								
20	Flannel, red twilled .....do..	26,540	**26,540**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.2323
21								
22								
23								
24								
25								
26								
27								
28								
29	Hoods, woolen, assorted sizes .....doz.	270	**270**	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.90
30								
31								
32								
33								
34								
35	Hose, children's, woolen, medium, assorted sizes, Nos. 5 to 6½.....doz.	1,190	**1,190**	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.37
36								
37								
38								
39								
40	Hose, misses', woolen, medium, assorted sizes, Nos. 7 to 8½ .....doz.	1,614	**1,614**	.....	.....	.....	..	2.23
41								
42								
43								
44								
45								
46	Hose, women's, woolen, medium, assorted sizes, Nos. 9 to 10 .....doz	2,490	**2,490**	.....	.....	.....	..	3.15
47								
48								
49								
50								
51								
52	Hose, misses', cotton, medium, assorted sizes, Nos. 7 to 9.....doz.	830	**830**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.95
53								
54								
55								
56								

*Or more.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing goods, etc., for the Indian service.*

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Geo. M. Bridenc.	T. A. Ashburner.	S. B. Brown.	Marc M. Michael.	W. E. Tefft.	Jos. D. Wilson.	Edwd. E. Eames.	Chas. Gold.	S. R. Tregellas.	Roger Lamson.	Keystone Knitting Company.	Wm. F. Bernstein.	Richard Lindner.	
Points of delivery.													
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y., Phila., Balto.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Number.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
1.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.22	.2037	.2382	.23¾	.2262	.2308	.23¼							10
.26	.2149	.2427	.24½	.2367	.2396								11
	.2324	.2520		.2524	.2534								12
	.24	.2346		.2618	.2684								13
	.2291	.2448		.2622	.2386								14
	.2389	.2470		.2746	.2274								15
	.2856												16
	.3265												17
	.47916												18
	.58616												19
.23	.2037	.2382	.23¾	.2262	.2308	.24¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.2150	.2149	.2427	.24½	.2367	.2396								21
.25	.2324	.2520		.2524	.2534								22
	.24	.2346		.2618	**.2684**								23
	.2291	.2448		.2622	.2386								24
	.2389	.2470		.2746	.2274								25
	.2856												26
	.47916												27
	.58616												28
.....	.....	**4.53**	.....	.....	3.99	*a*1.35	2.35	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
		4.69			4.05	4.00	3.26						30
		5.32			4.15		3.75						31
		5.89			4.23		4.45						32
							5.40						33
							5.50						34
1.40¼	.....	1.18½	.....	.....	.9950	1.70	1.10	1.50	1.37½	1.50	1.31	.....	35
		1.34¾			1.21½		1.25	1.40	1.37½	1.37½	1.20		36
		1.38¾			1.37¼		**1.22½**	1.35			1.27		37
		1.39			1.49		1.62½	1.45			1.33		38
					1.46½								39
1.61½	.....	1.42½	.....	.....	1.49½	2.00	1.50	1.62	**1.87½**	1.65	1.77	.....	40
		1.63½			1.61		1.75	1.56½	1.87½	1.55	1.65		41
		1.69½			1.83		1.80	1.53¾			1.64½		42
		1.73½			1.96½		2.70				1.80		43
		1.86			2.34½								44
		2.29			1.83								45
2.16	.....	1.96½	.....	.....	2.19	2.25	2.05	2.35	**2.25**	2.30	2.30	2.10	46
2.21		1.98			2.27¼		2.15	2.42	2.25	2.15	2.38	2.53	47
2.30		2.22½			2.29½		2.40	2.24			2.37		48
2.29		2.24			2.54½			2.00			2.29		49
		2.49						1.90			2.15		50
		1.89											51
.82¼	.....	.933	.....	.....	.84½	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.90	52
		1.03½			.92¼								53
		.99¾			.99								54
					1.02								55
					.98⅝								56

a 58 dozen only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Henry H. Tobey.	Edward E. Eames.	T. A. Ashburner.	Jas. L. Wilson.	Richard T. Lowndes.	George T. Victor.
				Points of delivery.					
				New York.	New York.	New York.	New York or Philadelphia.	New York.	New York or Philadelphia.
	CLASS 2—Continued.								
	WOOLEN GOODS—continued.								
1	Hose, women's, cotton, medium, assorted sizes, Nos. 8½ to 10....dozen	1,183	**1,183**	.....	1.05	.....	.....	.....	.....
2					1.05				
3					.97½				
4									
5									
6									
7	Linsey, plaid.....yards.	94,795	**94,795**	.1120	.1380	*f*. 1037	*j*7.25	.....	.1127
8				.1087	.11¼	*f*. 1083			
9				.0862	.12⅝	*f*. 1136			
10					.12	*f*. 1063			
11					.13⅝	*f*. 1039			
12					.1.90				
13	Mittens, woolen, medium, assorted sizes.....dozen.	865	**865**	.....	*a*1.10	.....	.....	.....	.....
14					*b*1.75				
15					*c*1.75				
16									
17									
18	Mittens, woolen, boys', assorted sizes.....dozen.	612	**612**	.....	*d*1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
19					*e*2.25				
20									
21									
22									
23	Scarfs, small.....do..	525	**525**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24									
25									
26									
27									
28									
29									
30									
31									
32	Scarfs, large.....do..	925	**925**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33									
34									
35									
36									
37									
38	Shawls, $\frac{1}{4}$.....number.	18,465	**18,465**	.....	1.08½	*g*1.18¾	.....	.....	.....
39					1.12½	*g*1.26			
40					1.16½				
41					1.23½				
42					1.28½				
43					1.35				
44	Skirts, balmoral.....do..	7,356	**7356**	.62	.....	.59	.....	.794	.....
45								*h*.**749**	
46									
47									

a 168 dozen.
b 81 dozen.
c 51 dozen.
d 280 dozen.
e 138 dozen.
f Assorted.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing goods, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

S. B. Brown.	George M. Bridener.	W. E. Tefft.	Jos. D. Wilson.	Alfred R. Estey.	Keystone Knitting Company.	W. F. Bernstein.	R. P. Hinchman.	Richard Lindner.	John Allen.	S. R. Tregellas.	Jas. D. Orne.	Charles C. Lima.	J. H. McDonald.	Horace Maxwell.	Samuel White.	Fred. Schell.	R. A. Robbins.	
Points of delivery.																		
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York or Philadelphia.	New York or Philadelphia.	New York.	New York.	Number.
.88¾	.89¾	.....	.96½	.....	....	.....	....	1.08	.....	1.00	......	....	....	......	......	.....	.74	1
.94¼	.95¼		.98⅞					1.00		.93½							.80	2
1.04¼	1.00		1.14½					.75									1.05	3
1.14	..95		1.04¾					1.05										4
1.14½			1.16					.95										5
			1.42½															6
.1060	.1150	.1048	**.1160**	....	......	.....	....	....	.....	.....	......	....	....	......	......	.....	......	7
.1019		.1056	.1065															8
.1088		.1161	.1098															9
.1136		.1366	.1088															10
.1085																		11
																		12
1.56¼	2.54	.....	2.28¼	2.79	3.25	1.90	1.65	....	.....	1.87½	......	....	....	......	......	.....	......	13
2.09⅜			**2.27¾**	2.23¾	3.50	2.03	2.60			2.50								14
2.11			3.28			2.25				2.00								15
			2.17							2.30								16
										2.20								17
1.09¼	1.15	.....	1.91¾	2.58½	1.25	1.41	1.20	...	.....	1.37½	......	....	....	......	......	.....	......	18
1.27⅜	1.12½		1.24¾	1.62½	2.35	1.42	1.90			1.20								19
1.29¾	1.29		1.66¼	2.07						1.21								20
1.27⅝			2.08¾							1.85								21
1.47¼										1.25								22
1.69¼	.....	.....	1.53	.....	.....	.....	....	....	2.00	.....	**1.87**	....	....	......	......	.....	......	23
1.89⅝			1.63½						2.37½		2.29							24
1.94⅝			1.78¾						3.00		2.41							25
1.89¾			1.89⅞						1.75									26
1.93¼			2.09½						2.25									27
2.39¼									2.75									28
									2.50									29
									3.75									30
									5.00									31
2.69	.....	.....	2.81	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	2.97	....	....	......	......	.....	......	32
3.34			2.94								**3.20**							33
3.29			3.64¾								3.48							34
3.53			3.74¾								3.87							35
3.69			3.8 ¾															36
3.92½																		37
1.16⅜	1.24¾	.....	1.15½	.....	.....	1.27¾	....	....	.....	1.25	......	1.00	.98	1.24½	1.12	1.17	**1.27**	38
1.10⅜	1.27¾		1.06⅞							1.25¼		1.04	1.17	1.26	1.21	1.23		39
1.16⅞			1.25⅝							1.12½		1.13	1.22		1.22½	1.28½		40
1.21⅜												1.19	1.29		1.33½	1.29		41
1.34⅜															1.43	1.31		42
															1.44½	1.42		43
.44⅜	.....	.....	.65	.....	.....	.....	....	.60	.64	....	......	....	....	......	......	.....	......	44
i **.56⅜**			.55					.66	.80									45
.65¾			.40					.55	.82									46
									.77									47

g Standard.
h 1,800 awarded to Richard T. Lowndes at 74$\frac{9}{10}$.
i 5,556 awarded to S. B. Brown at 56⅜.
j 50,000 only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which awards have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Edward E. Eames.	R. A. Robbins.	Charles Gold.	Keystone Knitting Company.
				Points of delivery.			
				N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y., Phila., and Balto.
	CLASS 2—Continued.						
	WOOLEN GOODS—continued.						
1	Socks, boys', woolen, medium, assorted sizes, Nos. 8 to 9 ..... doz.	1, 590	**1,590**	1. 25	1. 60	1. 35	1. 20
2				1. 45	1. 63	1. 36	1. 15
3					1. 47	1. 46	1. 30
4	Socks, men's, woolen, medium, assorted sizes, Nos. 9½ to 11½ ..... doz.	2, 030	**2,030**	2. 37½	2. 19	1. 10	2. 00
5				2. 10	2. 18	1. 39	2. 65
6					2. 20	1. 52½	1. 85
7					2. 10	2. 18	1. 75
8						2. 30	1. 85
9							
10							
11							
12	Socks, boys', cotton, heavy, mixed, assorted sizes, Nos. 8 to 9 ..... doz.	1, 181	**1,181**	.67½	.67	.....	.....
13				**1.05**			
14							
15							
16							
17							
18	Socks, men's, cotton, heavy, mixed, assorted sizes, Nos. 9½ to 11½ ..... doz.	1, 268	**1,268**	1. 37½	.75	.....	.....
19					1. 10		
20							
21							
22							
23							
24	Socks, men's, cotton, medium, assorted sizes, Nos. 9½ to 11½ ..... doz.	901	**901**	.92½	.....	.....	.....
25							
26							
27							
28							
29							
30	Winseys ..... yds.	3, 190	**3,190**	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Yarn, assorted colors, 3-ply ..... lbs.	695	**695**	.....	.47	.....	.....
32					.53		
33					.57		
34	Yarn, gray, 3-ply ..... do..	188	**188**	.....	.47	.....	.....
35					.53		
36					.57		
	Additional for training schools.						
37	Cloth, sky-blue kersey, army standard .... yds.	1, 925	**1,925**	.....	1. 71	.....	.....
38							
39	Cloth, dark-blue kersey, army standard .... do..	1, 650	**1,650**	.....	**1.80**	.....	.....
40	Cloth, beaver, black, double width ..... do..	50	**50**	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Flannel, gray, twilled ..... do..	300	**300**	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Hose, women's, cotton, medium, full regular, 8½, 9's, and 10's ..... doz.	100	(*)	1. 42½	.....	.....	.....
43				2. 25			
44	Leggins, knit woolen, for girls, 3 dozen No. 24, 6 dozen No. 26, 3 dozen No. 29 ..... doz.	12	**12**	.....	.....	3. 85	.....
45						4. 90	
46						4. 40	
47						5. 47	
48						5. 98	
49	Scarlet cloth ..... yds.	10	**10**	.....	**3.69**	.....	.....
50	Vests, ladies' and misses', assorted sizes... No.	150	**150**	.27	.....	.33	.....
51				.30		.35	
52				.32		.39	
53				.34			
54				.35			

*No award. No bids for 200 yards scarlet braid and 20 gross scarlet cord.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing goods, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

S. B. Brown.	S. R. Tregellas.	George M. Bridener.	William F. Bernstein.	R. P. Hinchman.	Joseph D. Wilson.	Roger Lamson.	E. H. Taggert.	Richard Lindner.	Alfred R. Estey.	E. B. Woolworth.	Henry H. Tobey.	Liberty Woolen Mills.	Augustus Thomas.	Charles J. Willis.	James D. Orne.	Number.
Points of delivery.																
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	All points.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	
1.24⅜	1.16	1.21¼	1.14½	1.75	1.14½	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
1.19⅜	1.22½	1.24	1.50	1.80	1.23⅞											2
1.37⅝	1.25			1.80	**1.38¼**											3
2.03	2.20	1.76	1.90	2.10	1.83	1.75	2.09	2.08	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4
2.09½	2.10	1.83½	1.85	2.20	1.94½	2.10	1.93	2.50								5
2.08½	1.95	1.80	1.84½	2.20	2.09½	2.85	2.32									6
2.27½	1.75	1.92	1,75		**2.43½**		2.15									7
2.38½	1.82½	2.12½	2.15		2.08		1.89									8
2.49½		2.18	2.12½		2.33		1.70									9
2.53					2.36		2.50									10
					2.49											11
.62⅞	.68	.68	.68	......	.62⅜	......	......	.65	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	12
.65⅛	.66¾	.67¾			.65¼											13
.72¼		.66			.69¾											14
.73⅜					.67¼											15
.72¾					.73¾											16
.83⅜					.83⅜											17
.91¾	.95	.79	.90	......	.89⅜	......	.97	.99	.89	......	......	......	......	......	......	18
.92¼	.93½	.82½	.92		.90¾		1.10	1.05	.89							19
.97¼	.95	.90½	.97¼		.93⅝		1.12									20
1.07¾	.90¼	.87½	.94½		.93¾		1.08									21
1.06⅞	.92	.88	.95		**1.02½**		1.07									22
	.91⅔		.96		1.07¾		1.06									23
.64⅜	.64⅞	.66	.69	.90	.54⅜	......	......	.68	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	24
.61¼	.66	**.65**	.82½		.63¼			.67								25
.62⅜	.65¼	.63¼			.62⅞			.55								26
.73¾	.66½				.74⅝			.45								27
.77⅜					.77¼											28
.81¼																29
9.34	......	......	......	......	**.0923**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	30
.55⅛	.54½	......	......	......	.56¼	......	......	......	......	.58	......	......	......	......	......	31
					.52⅜					.63						32
										.70						33
.49½	.54½	......	......	......	.55¼	......	......	......	......	.58	......	......	......	......	......	34
.56⅛										**.65**						35
																36
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	*a*1.70	**1.49**	1.57½	......	......	37
											1.45		1.65			38
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	*d*2.75	......	39
......	......	......	**1.60**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	*c*2.37½	......	40
14.65	......	.18½	......	......	**.1520**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	41
......	......	......	......	......	1.89	......	......	2.05	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	42
																43
4.29	......	......	......	......	4.40	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**3.50**	44
															4.00	45
															4.50	46
																47
																48
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	*b*2.87½	......	49
.30½	......	......	.32	......	.32¼	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	50
			.34													51
			.34½													52
																53
																54

a 500 only. *b* 100 yards. *c* 200 yards. *d* 800 yards.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	T. A. Ashburner.	Edward H. Hamilton.	Joseph D. Wilson.	Samuel B. Brown.	Edward A. Palmer.	Edward E. Eames.	William E. Tefft.	J. H. McDonald.
				Points of delivery.							
				New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
	CLASS 3.										
	COTTON GOODS.										
1	Bed-comforts, fast colors, ... No..	24,710	**24,710**	**1.21½**	1.39	1.05	1.22	1.49	.....	.....	.....
2				1.23½	1.46	1.17	1.10	1.45			
3					1.46			1.41			
4					1.49			1.37½			
5					1.56			1.37½			
6					1.57			1.27½			
7	Bed-ticking, medium..yds.	25,070	**25,070**	.0967	.....	.08	.0955	.....	**.09¾**	.0865	.0836
8				.0971		.0878	.1010		.09¾	.0890	.0977
9				.0984							.0998
10				.1021							
11				.1147							
12											
13	Calico, standard prints, 64 x 64 .....yds..	101,715	**101,715**	.....	.....	.....	.0565	.....	.....	.05¾	.....
14							**.0623**			.05⅞	
15											
16	Canton flannel, brown, heavy.....yds..	31,000	**31,000**	.0869	.....	.0780	.0790	.....	.08¾	.0885	.0816
17				.0849		.0880	.0845		.09½	.0825	.0823
18				.0473		.0938	**.0898**		.09¾		.1058
19				.0843			.0980		.10¾		
20				.0891					.11¼		
21				.0987							
22	Cheviot.....do...	1,360	**1,360**	**.0746**	.....	.0674	.0758	.....	.08¼	.0714	.0748
23				.0859			.0652				.0847
24											
25	Cotton, knitting, white and colored, medium..lbs.	140	**140**	.....	.....	**.31¼**	.36½	.....	.....	.....	.....
26						.45	.52½				
27	Cotton bats, full net weight ..... lbs..	577	**577**	.....	.....	.....	**.1060**	.....	.....	.....	.1094
28							.1160				
29	Crash, linen, washed, medium.....yds..	14,235	**14,235**	.....	.....	.0882	.0724	.....	.0848	.....	.....
30						.0864	.08		.1028		
31						.0855	.0860		.0770		
32						.0887½	.0956		.0851		
33						.10	.0944				
34						.0844	.0890				
35											
36	Denims, blue.....do..	17,650	**17,650**	.0991	.....	.0880	.0898	.....	.12	.0898	.1017
37				.1019		.0963	.0959		.10	.1042	.1070
38				.1069		.1065	.0995		.11	.1089	.1114
39				.1089		.1263	.1080		**.10**		
40							.1225		.10½		
41	Drilling, indigo blue..do..	1,825	**1,825**	.....	.....	.....	.0880	.....	**.09½**	.0948	.....
42											
43	Drilling, slate.....do..	10,340	**10,340**	.....	.....	.0590	.0575	.....	.06	.0611	**.0604**
44						.0645	.0598				.0646
45							.0630				
46	Duck, standard, not less than 8 ounces per yard, free from all sizing..yds.	68,072	**68,072**	.1019	.....	.....	.0945	.....	.....	.....	.....
47				.1147							
48											
49											

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

William F. Bernstein.	George M. Bridener.	James L. Wilson.	R. A. Robbins.	D. Trainer & Son Manufacturing Company.	Marc M. Michael.	Augustus Thomas.	Henry H. Tobey.	Emmanuel Wallach.	R. H. W. Rowe.	Alfred R. Estey.	C. F. Wright.	Charles W. Rooksby.	E. D. Fish.	Richard Lindner.	Samuel R. Tregellas.	Nathaniel De Veau.	
Points of delivery.																	
New York.	New York.	New York or Philadelphia.	New York.	New York or Philadelphia.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York or Philadelphia.	New York or Philadelphia.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Number.
																	1
																	2
																	3
																	4
																	5
																	6
.0989	.0750	.0805	.0997	.11½													7
	.0825	.0748	.0773	.11⅜													8
	.0950	.0785		.11¼													9
	.1075	.0748															10
	.1250	.1145															11
	.1010																12
.0567	.0525																13
	.0590																14
	.0590																15
.0868	.0850		.0824		.086												16
.0922	.0975		.089														17
.0466	.0850																18
.0919	.0890																19
.103	.0940																20
.0837																	21
	.0640	.0855	.06⅞				.0637	.06¼		.07½	.05⅞	.06½					22
	.07	.0837					.063	.06½									23
	.0625						.0751										24
													.35				25
													.50				26
			12½														27
			11¼														28
.0840	.07¾		.10											.07½	.0865	.08	29
.0797	.0790		.09											.08½	.08		30
.08¾	.0825		.09¼												.0850		31
.0945	.09		.09½												**.0825**		32
.08½			.09½														33
.09½																	34
.0790																	35
.103	.0925		.09														36
.10 3/10	.1025		.11½														37
	.0995		.0973														38
																	39
																	40
	.0840																41
	.0875																42
	.0575																43
																	44
																	45
	.1015		.114			*a*.1105			.1074							.1185	46
	.1075					.1038											47
						.1073											48
						.06											49

a Duck deliveries to begin within thirty day and to be completed within four months.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	T. A. Ashburner.	Edw'd E. Eames.	Wm. E. Tefft	Jos. D. Wilson.	P. H. Fowler.	J. H. McDonald.	C. S. W. Packard.	Geo. M. Bridener.	Sam'l B. Brown.
				Points of delivery.								
				New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
	CLASS 3—Cont'd.											
	COTTON GOODS—cont'd.											
1	Gingham, medium ..... yds	265, 372	**265,372**	*a* **.0619**	.06¼	.05¾	.0597	.0596	.0592	.0547	.0450	.0583
2				.0565	.0595	.05⅞	.0615		.0549	.0669	.0570	.0619
3					.0595	.06¼			.0463		.06	.0662
4					.06⅜	.06⅜					.0650	
5					.05⅞							
6												
7	Handkerchiefs, ¾, Turkey red, hemmed, and packed in paper boxes...doz.	2, 378	**2,378**	.4520	.....	.....	.6724	.....	.71½	.....	.74¼	.6646
8				.4725			.7417					.7419
9				**.60½**								
10				.7350								
11				.7550								
12	Handkerchiefs, ¾, T. B. hemmed, white, linen ..... doz.	274	**274**	.....	.....	.....	1.43½	.....	1.30	.....	1.32½	1.45⅝
13									1.45		1.47¼	
14									1.55			
15												
16												
17												
18												
19	Kentucky jeans, medium ..... yds.	17, 220	**17,220**	.17	.23½	.1750	.....	.....	.1743	.....	**.24**	.1875
20				.18	.21⅝	.2190			.2211		.1975	.2048
21					.19½	.2725					.21½	.2350
22												.2150
23												
24												
25	Linen, table (62-inch. wash. damask) . yds	3, 153	**3,153**	.....	**.39**	.....	.2979	.....	.....	.....	.28¼	.2900
26					.48		.31				.26½	.32
27					.38							.2887
28					.44							.30
29					.54							
30												
31	Mosquito-bar ...yds.	1, 039	**1,039**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Oil-cloth, table..yds.	3, 572	**3,572**	.....	*d.* 18	.....	.1798	.....	.....	.....	.....	.18 5/12
33	Sheeting, ¼, bleached, standard, medium ..... yds.	21, 205	**21,205**	.0761	.06¼	.0739	.....	.....	.0607	.....	.0725	.0680
34				.0783	.07⅛	**.0798**	.0720	.....	.0636	.....	.0775	.0724
35						.0812	.0770		.0698		.0825	
36									.0709			
37									.0728			
38	Sheeting, ¼, brown, standard, heavy ..... yds.	223, 431	**223,431**	.06	.....	.0608	.0596	.....	.0649	.....	.0624	.0610
39				.0619		**.0667**	.0614		.0669		.06⅜	.0624
40												
41	Sheeting, ⅝, brown, standard, heavy ..... yds	12, 485	**12,485**	.....	.1240	.1304	.1205	.....	.1197	.....	.14	.1255
42					**.1395**		.1243				.1350	.1260

a Two samples of each.
b All linen.
c ¼ wide price per running yard any pattern in book.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing goods, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Chas. L. Jacobus.	Henry H. Tobey.	James L. Wilson.	Alfred R. Estey.	Richard Lindner.	Marc M. Michael.	Samuel R. Tregellas.	C. F. Wright.	Chas. W. Rooksby.	F. D. Ives.	R. A. Robbins.	Neah De Veau.	Benj. W. Dix.	Jacob Menderson.	Wm. F. Bernstein.	Jno. Early.	D. Trainer & Sons Manufacturing Co.	
Points of delivery.																	
New York.	New York.	New York or Philadelphia.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York or Philadelphia.		New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	N. Y. or Phila.	Number.
.0585	.06⅛	.0485	.0590				.05⅜	.05⅜	.06								1
		.0539					.05¼	.05⅞									2
		.0595					.04¼	.04⅞									3
		e.0533															4
		.0560															5
		.0620															6
			.64			.72½											7
			.72														8
			.86														9
																	10
																	11
			1.15	.90	.93½	1.22½											12
			1.25	1.10		1.25¼											13
			1.37	1.30		1.32											14
			1.42½			1.00											15
			1.50			1.02											16
			1.55														17
			1.75														18
	a.22¾						.15⅞	.17½		.249	.28	.17½	.21¾				19
	a.20¾						.17½	.15½		.229			.21½				20
	a.18¾						.19	.16¾		.199			.20⅝				21
							.20½	.21		.172			.24⅞				22
													.2495				23
													.2490				24
				b.33		.30				.31	.32½			.29			25
				b.28		.33½				.30	.35			.29			26
				b.45		.29½				.33				.29			27
				b.27						.35				.3147			28
														.3147			29
														.3147			30
				.04	.04¾	.04⅞											31
			.20	*d*.19						**.17½**						*c*.18 7/12	32
	.071													.727			33
	.0715																34
	.073																35
	.078																36
																	37
	.0618				.0622									.589			38
	.0618				.0610												39
					.06⅛												40
																	41
																	42

d 5/4 wide.

e 200,000 yards, at 6.19 cents, to T. A. Ashburner; 65,372 yards, at 5.33 cents, to Jas. L. Wilson.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	T. A. Ashburner.	Edw'd E. Eames.	Wm. E. Tefft.	Jos. D. Wilson.	P. H. Fowler.	J. H. McDonald.	C. S. W. Packard.	Geo. M. Bridener.	Sam'l B. Brown.
				Points of delivery.								
				New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
	CLASS 3—Cont'd.											
	COTTON GOODS—cont'd.											
1	Shirting, calico..yds.	5,730	**5,740**	.....	**.04⅞**	.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.049	.0497
2						.05¼						
3						.05⅜						
4	Shirting, hickory..yds.	15,580	**15,580**	.0809	.0938	.0725	.076	.....	.0794	.....	.0725	.081
5				.0857		.0738	.0808		.0898		.055	
6				.0861			.0808				.075	
7							.0858				.0845	
8	Warp, cotton, loom, blue .....lbs.	70	**70**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Warp, cotton, loom, white.....lbs.	40	**40**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	*Additional for training schools.*											
11	Canvas, tailors', gray, for pants.....yds.	150	**150**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0775
12												.086
13												.105
14												.1225
15	Gingham, prodigy check .....yds.	3,000	**3,000**	.....	.07½	.....	.0694	.....	.0773	.....	.0745	**.0687**
16	Oil-cloth, pebble duck, 42-inch .....yds.	175	**175**	.....	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Oil-cloth, pebble duck, 54-inch .....yds	75	**75**	.....	.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Sheeting, bleached, ⅘, ...yds.	100	**100**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.16	.....
19											.1525	**.1495**
20	Sheeting, brown, ⅘, yds.....	600	**600**	.....	.17⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.18**	.1695
21	Silesia, black ....yds.	200	**200**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.07½**	.....
22	Spreads, bed, linen, ...No.	350	**350**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23												
24												
25												

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Chas. L. Jacobus.	Henry H. Tobey.	James L. Wilson.	Alfred R. Estey.	Richard Lindner.	Marc M. Michael.	Sam'l R. Tregellas.	C. F. Wright.	Chas. W. Rooksby.	F. D. Ives.	R. A. Robbins.	Nath. De Veau.	Benj. W. Dix.	Jacob Menderson.	Wm. F. Bernstein.	Jno. Early.	Wm. F. Bernstein.	D. Trainer & Sons Manufacturing Co.	
Points of delivery.																		
New York.	New York.	New York or Philadelphia.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York or Philadelphia.		New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	N. Y. or Phila.	Number.
																		1
																		2
																		3
										.0697						$.08\frac{1}{16}$	.09	4
																		5
																		6
																		7
										.19								8
										.24								9
																		10
														$.09\frac{1}{2}$				11
																		12
																		13
																		14
											.08							15
			.25															16
			.30															17
																		18
																		19
																		20
																		21
				1.20														22
				.84														23
				1.00														24
				1.08														25

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Elkan Nauinberg.	J. S. August.	Solomon Moses.	Solomon Weill.	Emanuel Marx.	A. B. Elfelt.	Philip Seasongood.
				To be delivered in New York City.						
	CLASS 4.									
	CLOTHING.									
1	Blouses, lined, heavy, 34 to 46, Kentucky jeans, dark colors.....No.	2,628	**2,628**	1.69	**2.14**	.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....
2				1.79	2.19			2.04		
3				2.00	2.23			2.07		
4				2.11	2.29			2.08		
5					2.57					
6					2.61					
7	Blouses, brown duck, lined, 34 to 46 .....No.	907	**907**	.....	.....	1.02	1.26	.....	1.16	.....
8						1.26	1.38		1.13	
9						1.16	1.32		1.10	
10						1.40			.96	
11						1.12			1.02	
12						1.45				
13	Blouses, brown duck, unlined, 34 to 46 .....No.	1,040	**1,040**	.....	.....	.65	.....	.....	.66	.....
14									.63	
15									.54	
16									.52	
17									.56	
18									.69	
19	Coats, s. b. sack, men's, assorted sizes, 38 to 46, medium quality, satinet or Kentucky jeans, dark colors.....No.	11,993	**11,993**	1.90	2.18	.....	.....	2.12½	.....	2.37½
20				2.23	2.24			2.15		*b*2.19
21				2.29	2.32			2.16		2.16
22				2.22	2.39			2.23		2.22
23				2.35				2.24		*c*2.21
24				2.44				2.25		
25								2.26		
26										
27										
28										
29										
30										
31										
32										
33										
34										
35										
36	Coats, s. b. sack, men's, brown duck, lined, assorted sizes, 38 to 46.....No.	2,400	**2,400**	.....	.....	1.63	2.16	.....	2.12	.....
37						2.10	2.37		1.78	
38						1.96	2.26		1.69	
39						2.31			2.08	
40						1.87			1.40	
41						2.24			1.60	
42	Coats, s. b. sack, men's, brown duck, unlined, assorted sizes, 38 to 46...No.	865	**865**	.....	.....	1.12	.....	.....	1.10	.....
43									1.13	
44									.94	
45									.98	

a 5,000 only. *b* Blue and Oxford lining if desired.
c Oxford lining if desired.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Isaac Wallach.	Aaron Haas.	Albert E. Beck.	Henry Rosenberg.	L. M. Hornthal.	Alfred Seasongood.	Chas. D. Elfelt.	Jacob Menderson.	Jos. Benjamin.	Samuel R. Riem.	Benjamin Greenwald.	Jos. S. Klotz.	Israel Steinhart.	A. S. August.	S. R. Tregellas.	Goodwin Strong & Co.	Felix L. Bauer.	Simon Meyer.	Number.
To be delivered in New York City.																		
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.98	.....	.....	.....	2.04	1.97	.....	1.99	2.02	2.14	.....	.....	2.20	2.03	1
				2.01				2.07	2.05		2.05	2.05	2.19			2.21	2.07	2
				2.04				2.08	2.07		2.07	2.07	2.23			2.22	2.08	3
				2.06				2.11	2.09		2.10	2.08	2.29			2.25	2.12	4
				2.09				2.14	2.10		2.17	2.09	2.57			2.37	2.20	5
				2.12							2.42	2.10	2.61			2.69	2.45	6
.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.14	.....	.....	.....	1.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
1.10						1.06				1.04								8
1.14						1.09				1.17								9
1.23						.98				1.00								10
1.08						1.05				.93								11
1.15																		12
.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.57	.....	.....	.....	.68	.....	.....	.....	.50	.....	.....	.....	13
.72						.70				.56½				.61				14
						.53				.53½								15
						.61				.55½								16
						.67												17
																		18
.....	a1.68	2.39	2.34	2.01	2.46	.....	d**2.42**	2.06	2.00	.....	2.06	2.13	2.18	.....	.....	2.22	2.08	19
	a2.07	2.45	2.29	2.05	2.15		2.18	2.11	2.12		2.10	1.15	2.24			2.25	2.12	20
	a2.12	2.49	2.24	2.12	2.17½		2.16	2.16	2.12½		2.11	2.16	2.32			2.26	2.13	21
	a2.19	2.67	2.54	2.14	2.17½		2.32	2.18	2.15		2.15	2.19	2.39			2.28	2.17	22
	a2.45	2.61	2.36	2.14	e**2.24**			2.20	2.17		2.25	2.19½				2.45	2.27	23
		2.75	2.46	2.18	2.33			2.38	2.36		2.48	2.26				2.67	2.50	24
		2.72	2.61	2.38	2.33			2.47	2.40			2.27						25
		2.16	2.59	2.45								2.27½						26
		2.15	2.18									2.29						27
		2.09	2.16															28
		2.25	2.11															29
		2.22	2.26															30
		2.19	2.23															31
		2.33	2.20															32
		2.30	2.32															33
		2.27	2.31															34
			2.28															35
1.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.59	.....	.....	.....	1.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
1.86						1.92				1.37								37
1.79						1.45				1.39								38
2.16						1.43				1.44								39
1.85						1.54				1.48								40
2.04						1.61				1.69								41
.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.97	.....	.....	.....	.87	.....	.....	.....	.74	.56	.....	.....	42
1.27						.93				.89				.77	.62½			43
						.99				.91					.62½			44
						1.19				.84					.68			45

d 500 awarded to Jacob Menderson at 2.42 (satinet).
e 11,493 awarded to Alfred Seasongood at 2.24 (Kentucky jeans).

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Elkan Naumberg.	R. A. Robbins.	L. M. Hornthal.	Herman Heidelberg.	Samuel R. Riem.	I. N. Heidelberg.
				To be delivered in New York City.					
	CLASS 4—Continued.								
	CLOTHING—continued.								
1	Coats, s. b. sack, dark-blue cloth, men's, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, officers'.....No..	114	**114**	.....	7.32	7.75	.....	.....	.....
2						**7.93**			
3						7.98			
4	Coats, s. b. sack, dark-blue kersey, men's, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, privates'.....No..	984	**984**	4.79	.....	5.18	5.09½	5.23	5.29
5				4.79		5.24	5.07¾	5.30	**5.47**
6						5.31		5.37	5.40
7									5.58
8	Overalls, brown duck, boys', 10 to 18 years.....pairs..	2,848	**2,848**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9									
10									
11									
12									
13	Overalls, brown duck, men's...pairs..	10,022	**10,022**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14									
15									
16									
17									
18									
18									
20									
21									
22	Overcoats, d. b. sack, boys', 10 to 18 years, satinet or Kentucky jeans, dark colors, lined, heavy.....No..	3,361	**3,361**	2.41	.....	2.74	2.66⅔	2.80	2.72
23				2.62		2.83	2.67⅔	3.05	2.68
24				2.70		3.09	2.70½	3.14	2.90
25				2.74		3.18	2.73¾	3.20	2.85
26							2.75½		2.99
27							2.76⅓		2.99
28							3.03		2.80
29							3.04		3.15
30									3.07
31									3.22

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing goods, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Henry Bernheim.	Samuel R. Tregellas.	Michael Dryfoos.	Emanuel Wallach.	George M. Bridener.	Goodwin, Strong & Co.	J. S. August.	Albert E. Beck.	Joseph Benjamin.	Joseph S. Klotz.	Israel Steinhart.	A. S. August.	Felix L. Bauer.	Simon Meyer.	C. J. Goldberg.	H. S. Livingston.	Number.
To be delivered in New York City.																
																1
																2
																3
																4
																5
																6
																7
.32	.30	.31½														8
.34	.32½	.33½														9
.35	**.35**	.35														10
	.36															11
	.40															12
.38	.35	.37½	.31	.72	*a*. 49											13
.39	.37	.38½	.32½	.75	*a*. 54											14
.40	.40	.39½	.34	.62½	*a*. 54											15
.45	.42	.45	.36½		*a*. 63											16
	.46		.40													17
			.41½													18
			.43½													19
			.43													20
			.46½													21
						2.69	2.88	2.79	2.54	2.64½	**2.69**	2.71	2.56	2.89	2.68	22
						2.74	2.92	3.03	2.57	2.65½	2.74	2.72	2.59	2.97	2.65	23
						2.83	3.05	3.13	2.66	2.67½	2.83	2.88	2.68	2.88	2.69	24
						2.89	3.10	3.18	2.69	2.70	2.89	2.90	2.70	2.90	2.67½	25
						3.16	3.00		2.89	2.71½	3.16	3.08	2.92	2.96	**2.87½**	26
						3.18	3.10		2.91	2.72½	3.18	3.12	2.94	3.12½	2.66	27
							3.42							2.99	2.61	28
							3.19									29
							3.35									30
							3.27									31

a 5,000 only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Solomon Moses.	Solomon Weill.	A. B. Elfelt.	Isaac Wallach.	Chas. D. Elfelt.	Benj. Greenwald.
				To be delivered in New York City.					
	CLASS 4—Continued.								
	CLOTHING—continued.								
1	Overcoats, d. b. sack, boys', brown duck, lined, 10 to 18 years .....No..	740	**740**	2.40	2.37	**2.68**	1.98	1.81	1.84
2				2.16	2.43	2.16	2.07	1.94	1.83
3				2.43	2.61	**2.18**	2.01	1.81	1.87
4				2.25		2.08	2.10		1.98
5				2.49		2.39	2.10		2.11
6				2.34			2.20		
7	Overcoats, d. b. sack, boys', brown duck, unlined, 10 to 18 years....No..	300	(*)	1.40	.....	1.51	1.35	1.46	1.23
8						1.40	1.38	1.24	1.17
9								1.20	
10								1.30	
11	Overcoats, d. b. sack, men's, assorted sizes, 38 to 46, medium quality, lined, heavy, dark colors .....No..	7,350	**7,350**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12									
13									
14									
15									
16									
17									
18									
19									
20									
21									
22									
23									
24									
25									
26									
27									
28	Overcoats, d. b. sack, men's, brown duck, lined, assorted sizes.....No..	2,705	**2,705**	2.28	3.00	3.92	2.16	2.45	2.21
29				2.76	3.81	2.62	2.50	2.26	2.26
30				2.52	3.72	2.52	**2.46**	2.31	2.39
31				2.97		2.44	2.76	2.57	2.48
32				2.48		2.47	2.31		2.55
33				2.88		2.95	2.64		2.09
34	Overcoats, d. b. sack, men's, brown duck, unlined, assorted sizes...No..	200	(*)	1.79	.....	2.41	1.50	1.82	1.62
35						1.97	1.86	1.38	
36						1.81			

* No award.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing goods, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Elkan Naumberg.	J. S. August.	Albert E. Beck.	Herman Heidelberg.	L. M. Hornthal.	Jos. Benjamin.	Samuel R. Riem.	Jos. S. Klotz.	Israel Steinhart.	A. S August.	I. N. Heidelberg.	Felix L. Bauer.	Simon Meyer.	Jacob Menderson.	Alfred Seasongood.	Number.
To be delivered in New York City.															
															1
															2
															3
															4
															5
															6
															7
															8
															9
															10
3.19	3.59	3.38	3.53¾	3.45	3.46	3.36	3.40	3.39	3.59	3.49	3.65	3.50	4.42	3.98	11
3.24	3.63	3.72	3.55	3.60	3.59	3.42	3.43	3.40	3.65	3.45	3.65⅓	3.53	4.32	3.93	12
3.26	3.67	3.73	3.54¾	3.63	3.64	3.58	3.63	3.63	3.97	3.39	3.69	3.54⅞	4.24	3.83	13
3.29	4.11	3.90	3.63	3.65	3.67	3.64	3.66	3.63½	4.16	3.45	3.75	3.62½	4.21	3.72	14
3.41	4.18	4.15	3.72	3.72	3.82	3.72	3.71	3.65	4.24	3.67	3.76	3.63½	4.22	3.79	15
3.64	4.29	4.19	3.74	3.79	3.84	3.84	3.73	3.71	4.26	3.56	3.92	3.64⅞	3.99	3.89	16
		4.95	3.62½					3.73		3.55			3.97		17
		4.85	3.63¾					3.74		3.65					18
			3.64½					3.75		3.65					19
										3.63					20
										3.40					21
										3.77					22
										3.77					23
										3.72					24
										3.70					25
										4.80					26
										4.90					27
															28
															29
															30
															31
															32
															33
															34
															35
															36

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contract have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Simon Mannheimer.	J. S. August.	Solomon Moses.	Solomon Weill.
				To be delivered in New York City.			
	CLASS 4—Continued.						
	CLOTHING—continued.						
1	Pants, boys', 10 to 18 years, medium quality, satinet or Kentucky jeans, dark colors, lined .....pairs..	4,910	**4,910**	1.21	7.06	1.01	.84
2				1.15	1.08	.77	.78
3				1.06	1.10	.84	.87
4				1.27	1.13	.80	.93
5				1.26		.82½	
6				1.04			
7				1.02			
8				1.01			
9				1.07			
10				1.06			
11				1.04			
12				1.09			
13				1.08			
14				1.09			
15				1.18			
16				1.18			
17	Pants, boys', 10 to 18 years, brown duck, lined...do..	1,160	**1,160**	.....	.....	1.35	.....
18						1.20	
19						1.38	
20						1.23	
21						1.41	
22						1.26	
23	Pants, boys', 10 to 18 years, brown duck, unlined .....pairs..	500	**500**	.....	.....	.59	.....
24							
25							
26							
27	Pants, boys', 5 to 10 years, medium quality, satinet or Kentucky jeans, dark colors, lined .....pairs..	2,478	**2,478**	.89	.82	.81	.69
28				.96	.84	.63	.66½
29				.91	.87	.69½	.72
30				1.01	.89	.66⅔	.68
31				1.04		.69	
32				1.05			
33				.81			
34				.82			
35				.83			
36				.84			
37				.86			
38				.86			
39				.87			
40				.89			
41				.95			
42				.98			
43				.86			
44	Pants, boys', 5 to 10 years, brown duck, lined ...do...	520	**520**	.....	.....	1.09	.....
45						.88	
46						1.05	
47						.90	
48						1.08	
49						.93	
50	Pants, boys', 5 to 10 years, brown duck, unlined .....pairs..	389	**389**	.....	.....	.50	.....
51							

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing goods, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Emanuel Wallach.	Isaac Wallach.	Aaron Haas.	Jos. Benjamin.	Samuel R. Riem.	Edward A. Weiss.	A. S. August.	Moritz Loth.	Jos. S. Kaufman.	Alfred Seasongood.	A. B. Elfelt.	Chas. D. Elfelt.	Benjamin Greenwald.	Henry Bernheim.	Michael Dryfoos.	Number.
To be delivered in New York City.															
.81	.80	.93	1.01	.98	1.04	1.06	a1.09	.87	.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.87	.95	.97	1.03	1.00	1.04¼	1.08		.97	1.04½						2
.90	.82½	1.04	1.07	1.05	1.04⅜	1.10		.98							3
.84	.87	1.09	1.09	1.07	1.04⅜	1.13		1.07							4
	.77	1.14	1.25	1.21	1.06			**1.07**							5
		1.19	1.28	1.23	1.06½			1.11							6
					1.07			1.11							7
					1.07½			1.22							8
					1.11			1.39							9
					1.06										10
															11
															12
															13
															14
															15
															16
.....	1.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.06	.....	**1.20**	1.19	1.16	.....	.....	17
	1.12									1.10	1.06	1.01			18
	1.14									1.14	1.07	1.05			19
	1.17									1.22	1.21	1.29			20
	1.17									1.24	1.23	1.09			21
	1.20														22
.....	.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.74**	.69	.63	.42½	.41½	23
	.55									.70	.57	.55	.43½	.43	24
										.58	.60	.57	.46	.45	25
										.64					26
.66⅔	.70	...	.80	.79	.85	.82	.93	.76	.87½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.72	.79		.82	.84	.85¼	.84		.84							28
.75	.71		.85	.81	.85⅜	.87		.84							29
.69½	.73		.87	.86	.85⅜	.89		.89							30
	.66		.95	.94	.86			**.89**							31
			.98	.97	.86⅓			.93							32
					.86½			.93							33
					.91			1.04							34
					.91¼			1.20							35
					.93										36
															37
															38
															39
															40
															41
															42
															43
.....	.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.80	.....	**.94**	.87	.81	.....	.....	44
	.87									.92	.91	.85			45
	.84									.98	.86	.97			46
	.90														47
	.57														48
	.93														49
.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.46**	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
.44										.42					51

a 2,500 pairs only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Simon Mannheimer.	J. S. August.	Solomon Moses.	Solomon Weill.	A. B. Elfelt.	Isaac Wallach.	Emanuel Wallach.
		To be delivered in New York City.								
	CLASS 4—Continued.									
	CLOTHING—continued.									
1	Pants, men's, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 in seam, medium quality, satinet or Kentucky jeans, dark colors, lined.....pairs..	13,989	**13,989**	1.36	1.20	1.20	.99	.....	.92½	.93
2				1.31	1.23	.90	.90		1.10	1.02
3				1.23	1.25	.98	1.02		.97½	1.05
4				1.55	1.29	.92½	.96		1.00	.99
5				1 54		.95			.89½	
6				1.45						
7				1 11						
8				1.39						
9				1.56						
10				1.17						
11				1.16						
12				1.14						
13				1.14						
14				1.22						
15				1.21						
16				1.20						
17				1.19						
18				1.44						
19				1.43						
20				1.40						
21				1.39						
22				1.29						
23	Pants, men's, brown duck, lined, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 in seam.....pairs..	3,165	**3,165**	.....	....	1.25	1.47	**1.26**	1.10	....
24						1.56	1.71	1.22	1.32	
25						1.41	1.65	1.59	1.35	
26						1.74		1.06	1.50	
27						1.35		1.08	1.23	
28						1.71		1.19	1.38	
29	Pants, men's, brown duck, unlined, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 in seam...pairs..	2,123	**2,123**	.....	....	.72	....	.80	.62½	....
30								.85	**.85½**	
31								.65		
32								.68		
33								.71		
34	Pants, men's, blue, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, medium quality, officers', half-lined.....pairs..	112	**112**	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....
35										
36										

a 6,000 pairs only.
b 5,000 pairs only.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Aaron Haas.	Joseph Allen.	Charles D. Elfelt.	Joseph Benjamin.	L. M. Hornthal.	Samuel R. Riem.	R. A. Robbins.	Edward A. Weiss.	A. S. August.	Benjamin Greenwald.	Goodwin, Strong & Co.	Moritz Loth.	Joseph S. Kaufman.	Alfred Seasongood.	Joseph Klee.	Henry Bernheim.	Samuel R. Tregellas.	Michael Dryfoos.	Number.
To be delivered in New York City.																		
1.02	*a* 1.00		1.12	.....	1.10	....	1.21	1.20	.....	*a* 87½	*b* 1.21	1.05	1.12½	1.00	....	...	.....	1
1.06	1.00		1.14		1.12		1.21¼	1.23		.95	1.24	1.15	1.14	1.00				2
1.11	1.25		1.25		1.21		1.21½	1.25		1.07	1.29	1.16	1.19	1.25				3
1.16	1.25		1.27		1.28		1.22	1.29				1.21	1.20	1.25				4
1.19			1.42		1.41		1.22¼					1.21	1.21					5
1.45			1.45		1.45		1.22½					*d* **1.25**	*c* **1.39**					6
							1.21¾					1.25						7
							1.29					1.46						8
							1.29¼					1.66						9
							1.29½											10
							1.35											11
																		12
																		13
																		14
																		15
																		16
																		17
																		18
																		19
																		20
																		21
																		22
....	.....	1.09	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	1.18	.....	.....	1.10	.....	....	.....	...	.....	23
		1.12							2.01									24
		1.14							1.37									25
		1.25							1.16									26
		1.29																27
																		28
....	.....	.78	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	48½	.51	.48	29
		.64							.55						52½	.54	.51½	30
		.67							.57						53½	.58	.52½	31
		.70							.59						.56		.56	32
																		33
....	.....	...	....	3.98		3.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	...	.....	34
				4.08		4.19												35
				4.14														36

c 500 pairs awarded to Alfred Seasongood at 1.39; satinet, dark colors.
d 13,489 pairs awarded to Joseph Kaufman.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Elkan Naumberg.	J. S. August.	Emanuel Marx.	Philip Seasongood.	J. W. Steiner.	Aaron Haas.	Herman Heidelberg.
				To be delivered in New York City.						
	CLASS 4—Continued.									
	CLOTHING—continued.									
1	Pants, men's, sky-blue kersey, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, medium quality, privates', half-lined ..... pairs.	979	**979**	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	3.57½
2										3.55½
3										3.47½
4										3.43½
5	Suits (coat, pants, and vest), boys', 11 to 18 years, medium quality, cassimere, dark colors, full lined..... No	2,259	**2,259**	....	4.85	4.59	5.33	**4.76**	....	4.64
6					4.85	4.60	4.98	4.75		4.78½
7					4.85	4.61	5.39	4.73		4.81½
8					4.85	4.61½	5.36	4.76		4.82½
9					4.76	4.62	4.82	4.82		4.83½
10					4.76	4.63	4.84	4.84		4.84½
11					4.76	4.63½	4.79	4.86		4.84½
12					4.76	4.79		4.86		5.97½
13						4.83½		4.86		5.98½
14								4.82		5.99½
15								4.89		
16								4.92		
17								4.95		
18								4.97		
19								6.28		
20								6.30		
21								6.24		
22								5.76		
23								5.76		
	Suits (coat, pants, and vest), boys', 11 to 18 years, medium quality, satinet or Kentucky jeans, dark colors, lined, heavy ..... No.	5,228	**5,228**	2.79	3.24	.....	*a* 3.48	3.41	3.07	.....
25				3.03	3.42		*b* 3.49	3.36	3.14	
26				3.15	3.34		*c* 3.50	3.37	3.23	
27				3.29	3.49		*d* 3.51	3.32	3.74	
28				3.38	3.69			3.47		
29					3.74			3.49		
30								3.52		
31								3.55		
32								3.59		
33								3.63		
34								3.56		
35								3.48		
36								3.78		
37								3.59		
38								3.98		
39								3.92		
40	Suits (coat, pants, and vest), brown duck, lined, boys', 11 to 18 years. No	836	**836**	....	....	.....	....	.....	...	.....
41										
42										
43										
44										
45										
46	Suits (coat, pants, and vest), brown duck, unlined, boys', 11 to 18 years ..... No.	757	**757**	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
47										
48										
49										

a Will furnish steel-colored jeans if desired.
b Will furnish Oxford colored jeans and blue lining if desired.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

R. A. Robbins.	L. M. Hornthal.	Joseph Benjamin.	Joseph S. Klotz.	A. S. August.	I. N. Heidelberg.	Felix L. Bauer.	Simon Meyer.	C. J. Golberg.	Samuel R. Riem.	Israel Steinhart.	Edward A. Weiss.	Alfred Seasongood.	Solomon Moses.	A. B. Elfelt.	Isaac Wallach.	Charles D. Elfelt.	Benjamin Greenwald.	Number.
To be delivered in New York City.																		
3.19	3.16	.....	.....	.....	3.36	.....	.....	.....	3.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	3.22				**3.43**				3.36									2
	3.32																	3
																		4
.....	4.58	4.52	4.85	4.84	4.80	4.99	4.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
	4.69	4.63	4.86	4.84	4.76		4.63											6
	4.80	4.75	4.87	4.84	4.74		4.65											7
		4.85	4.88	4.84	4.95		4.67											8
			4.95	4.89	4.87		4.69											9
			4.96	4.89	4.85													10
				4.89	4.97													11
				4.89	5.00													12
					4.99													13
					4.98													14
					5.75													15
					6.30													16
					6.28													17
																		18
																		19
																		20
																		21
																		22
																		23
.....	3.19	3.23	3.25	3.24	.....	3.29	3.27	3.27	3.28	3.41	3.34	3.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
	3.29	3.30	3.26	3.42		3.34	3.28	3.25	3.33	3.42	3.41							25
	3.45	3.43	3.40	3.34		3.44	3.41	3.24	3.47	3.43	3.43							26
	3.54	3.48	3.43	3.49		3.50	3.42	3.32	3.53	3.43	3.44							27
	3.62	3.58	3.74	3.69		3.78	3.76	3.20	3.64	3.44	3.44½							28
	3.66	3.61	3.75	3.74		3.81	3.77		3.68	3.44	3.45							29
										3.45								30
										3.46½								31
										3.47½								32
										3.48								33
										3.59								34
										3.59								35
																		36
																		37
																		38
																		39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.24	2.86	2.70	2.82	2.48	40
													2.90	2.70	2.73	**2.88**	2.58	41
													3.33	2.79	2.76	2.92	3.07	42
													2.97	2.94	2.88	3.15		43
													3.36		2.90			44
													3.00		2.94			45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.98	1.89	1.80	1.64	1.58	46
														1.62	1.95	1.69	1.62	47
														1.71		1.78	1.66	48
														1.98		**1.93**		49

c Will furnish steel-colored jeans and Oxford lining if desired.
d Will furnish Oxford colored jeans and Oxford lining if desired.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	E. Naumberg.	J. S. August.	Emanuel Marx.	Philip Seasongood.	J. W. Steiner.
				To be delivered in New York City.				
	CLASS 4—Continued.							
	CLOTHING—Continued.							
1	Suits (jacket and pants), boys', 5 to 10 years, medium quality, cassimere, dark colors, full lined ..... No..	885	**885**	.....	3.22	3.19½	.....	3.24
2					3.22	3.20		3.24
3					3.22	3.21		3.25
4					3.22	3.21½		3.26
5					3 28	3.22		3.27
6					3.28	3.23		3.27
7					3.28	3.23½		3.27
8					3.28	3.30		**3.28**
9						3.32½		3.28
10								3.30
11								3.35
12								3.36
13								3.37
14								3.38
15								3.78
16								3.78
17								4.10
18								4.12
19								4.13
20	Suits (jacket and pants), boys', 5 to 10 years, medium quality, satinet or Kentucky jeans, dark colors, lined, heavy ..... No..	2,705	**2,705**	1.82	2.18	.....	*a*2.29	2.14
21				1.99	2.21		*b*2.32½	2.16
22				2.11	2.26		*b*2.29	2.18
23				2.15	2.29			2.22
24				2.18	2.46			2.27
25					2.49			2.29
26								2.35
27								2.40
28								2.40
29								2.35
30								2.37
31								2.40
32								2.53
33								2.45
34								2.55
35	Suits (jacket and pants). brown duck, lined, boys', 5 to 10 years ..... No..	491	**491**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36								
37								
38								
39								
40								
41	Suits (jacket and pants), brown duck, unlined, boys', 5 to 10 years ..... No..	397	**397**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42								
43								

a Will furnish blue lining if desired. *b* Will furnish Oxford lining if desired.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Herman Heidelberg.	L. M. Hornthal.	Jos. Benjamin.	Samuel R. Riem.	Jos. S. Klotz.	Israel Steinhart.	Edward A. Weiss.	A. S. August.	I. N. Heidelberg.	Felix L. Bauer.	Simon Meyer.	H. S. Livingston.	Solomon Moses.	A. B. Elfelt.	Isaac Wallach.	Chas. D. Elfelt.	Benj. Greenwald.	Number.
To be delivered in New York City.																	
3.24	3.16	3.11	--	3.25	------	----	3.32	3.28	3.30	3.18	------	------	------	------	------	------	1
3.29½	3.21	3.17		3.26			3.32	3.26		3.19							2
3.31½	3.27	3.21		3.27			3.32	3.32		3.20							3
3.32½		3.25		3.28			3.32	3.30		3.21							4
3.33½				3.37½			3.43	3.29		3.22							5
3.34½				3.42½			3.43	3.35									6
3 34½							3.43	3.38									7
4.08½							3.43	3.37									8
4.09½								3.36									9
4.10½								3.77									10
								4.18									11
								4.15									12
																	13
																	14
																	15
																	16
																	17
																	18
																	19
------	2.19	2.18	2.22	2.19	2.26	2.24	2.18	----	2.26½	2.21	2.24	------	------	------	------	------	20
	2.24	2.21	2.26	2.20	2.27	2.26	2.21		2.27	2.24⅛	2.23						21
	2.27	2.27	2.29	2.22	**2.28**	2.28	2.26		2.28	2.25	2.20						22
	2.32	2.30	2.33	2.24	2.28	2.29	2.29		2.35	2.26	2.27						23
	2.42	2.39	2.42	2.51	2.29	2.34	2.46		2.55	2.53	2.25						24
	2.46	2.42	2.44	2.52	2.29	2.35	2.49		2.58	2.54	2.30						25
					2.30												26
					2.36⅓												27
					2.37½												28
					2.38												29
					2.47												30
					2.47												31
																	32
																	33
																	34
------	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	------	------	------	2.18	1.69	1.71	1.60	1.54	35
												1.76	**1.72**	1.77	1.63	1.60	36
												2.22	1.78	1.74	1.67	1.92	37
												1.86	1.87	1.83	1.74		38
												2.43		2.00			39
												2.08		1.86			40
------	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----	------	------	------	1.28	1.13	1.20	1.15	1.14	41
													1.18	1.26	**1.20**	1.19	42
													1.24		1.26	1.25	43

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
	CLASS 4—Continued.		
	CLOTHING—continued.		
1	Shirts, woven cheviot, boys', assorted sizes ..... No.	6,389	**6,389**
9	Shirts, woven cheviot, men's, assorted sizes ..... do..	6,797	**6,797**
17	Shirts, hickory, boys', assorted sizes, with metal buttons ..... do..	6,847	**6,847**
26	Shirts, hickory, men's, assorted sizes, with metal buttons ..... do..	14,170	**14,170**
35	Shirts, gray flannel, boys', assorted sizes, with metal buttons ..... do..	8,151	**8,151**
42	Shirts, gray flannel, men's, assorted sizes, with metal buttons ..... do..	13,425	**13,425**
49	Shirts, red flannel, boys', assorted sizes, with metal buttons ..... do..	3,748	**3,748**

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing goods, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Solomon Moses.	Solomon Weill.	Emanuel Wallach.	Isaac Wallach.	Henry L. Rosen.	David Levy.	Henry Bernheim.	Samuel R. Tregellas.	Michael Dryfoos.	Number.
To be delivered in New York City.									
.24½	**.24**	.23	.24⅛	.19½	.18⅜	.19	.20	.19	1
.24	.22½	.22½	.23⅛	.20	.20	.20¼	.25	.20	2
	.21		.22½	.20⅛		.21	.22½	.20⅜	3
				.21		.21		.20⅜	4
				.22½		.22		.21¼	5
				.23		.21⅜		.22	6
						.22¼		.22	7
						.22		.21½	8
.29½	**.29½**	.28½	.30½	*a*. 22½	.24½	.23	.23	.22½	9
.29	.27½	.27½	.28½	*a*. 23	.26½	.24½	.26	.24	10
	.26		.27	*a*. 23		.25¼	.24½	.25½	11
				a. 23½		.25¾		.25⅜	12
				a. 25½		.26		.26	13
				a. 26		.26½		.26	14
						.27		.26⅜	15
						.27½		.27½	16
.24	.23	.23	.23⅛	*a*. 22½	.21½	.22¼	.23	.22¼	17
.23½	.21½	.23	.22½	*a*. 23	.25	.23	.25	.23	18
.24½	.24	.23	.25⅜	*a*. 23½		.24	.27	.23½	19
.28½	.26	.27	.27½	*a*. 24		.25		.24¾	20
.24	.23	.22½	.25	*a*. 27		.28		.28	21
.23	.22½	.22	.24	*a*. 27½					22
.26½	.25½	.25	.26½						23
.28¼	.24½	.27	.25⅝						24
.24	.23½	.23½	.24½						25
.30	.29	.28⅜	.30	*a*. 24½	.29	.27½	.26	.27	26
.30	.27	.28½	.27⅜	*a*. 25	.33½	.28½	.28	.28	27
.29½	.29½	.27½	.31	*a*. 27		.29½	.30	.29	28
.35	.31½	.33½	.33	*a*. 27½		.31		.30½	29
.29½	.28	.28	.29⅜	*a*. 30⅜		.35		.35	30
.28	.27½	.26⅜	.28¾	*a*. 31					31
.33	.32	.31½	.33½						32
.35	.30	.34	.31½						33
.29⅜	.28½	.28¾	.29½						34
.50½	.52½	.48½	.53⅝	*b*. 45	.42½	.44	.45	.43½	35
.61	**.56**	.59	.57	*b*. 47	.42¼	.45	.51	.44½	36
.57	.54	.55	.56	*b*. 49	.45½	.46½	.59	.46½	37
.60	.48½	.57½	.51⅝	*b*. 51	.46⅜	.47	.53	.49	38
.47½	.45	.45	.46½	*b*. 52½	.50	.49½		.49⅛	39
	.48½		.51	*b*. 55		.50		.53½	40
						.53½			41
.62½	.66½	.61	.70	*b*. 51½	.57½	.54¼	.52	.54½	42
.79	**.72**	.77	.74⅛	*b*. 53½	.57½	.57	.56	.57	43
.71½	.69	.70	.72⅝	*b*. 56½	.61	.59	.65	.59	44
.77½	.63	.75	.66⅜	*b*. 58½	.64	.59½	.58	.61⅛	45
.60	.60	.59	.60	*b*. 59	.70	.62		.62	46
	.63½		.66	*b*. 61		.62½		.70	47
						.71			48
.57	.51	.55	.52½	*b*. 62	.48	.59	.70	.56	49
.53½	.68	.52	.69⅜	*b*. 64	.55½	.60	.81	.57½	50
.62½	.70	.61	.72	*b*. 62½	.56	.63½	.68	.61	51
.76½	.56	.74	.57	*b*. 64½	.57½	.64		.62½	52
.66	.62½	.64	.65½	*b*. 67½	.59½	.65		.62½	53
.81	.65½	**.79**	.67½	*b*. 69½		.68		.65⅞	54
.57	.68	.55¼	.70⅝			.68		.66	55
.66	.60	.64	.61			.69		.67½	56
.69½	.63	.68	.66			.69		.68½	57
.72	.72	.70½	.74			.70		.69½	58
.63	.57½	.61½	.59½						59

a With pocket, 1 cent additional. *b* With pocket, 2 cents additional.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Solomon Moses.	Solomon Weill.	Emanuel Wallach.	Isaac Wallach.	Henry L. Rosen.	David Levy.	Henry Burnheim.
				To be delivered in New York City.						
	CLASS 4—Continued.									
	CLOTHING—continued.									
1	Shirts, red flannel, men's, assorted sizes, with metal buttons.....No.	9,956	**9,956**	.73½	.62½	.71½	.65	*a.* 69½	.67½	.75
2				.68	.89½	.66½	.91½	*a.* 71½	.77	.76
3				.80½	.93	.79	.95	*a.* 73	.76	.82
4				1.01	.72	.98	.74	*a.* 75	.81	.83½
5				.83	.81½	.81	.83½	*a.* 76	.83	.84
6				1.07	.87	1.05	.89	*a.* 78		.87
7				.73	.90	.71	.92			.87½
8				.86½	.78	.84	.78½			.90
9				.91	.83	.89	.84½			.91
10				.94	**.95**	**.91**	.97½			.92
11				.82	.73	.80	.75			
12							*b.* 87			
13	Vests, men's, s. b., 34 to 46 inches, medium quality, satinet or Kentucky jeans, dark colors.....No.	11,423	**11,423**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14										
15										
16										
17										
18										
19										
20										
21										
22										
23										
24										
25										
26										
27										
28										
29	Vests, men's, s. b., brown duck, lined, 34 to 46 inches.....No.	1,700	**1,700**	.72½	.81	.....	.71	.....	.....	.....
30				.90	.93		.80			
31				.81	.90		.78			
32				.93			.87			
33				.77			.79			
34				.91			.84			
35	Vests, men's, s. b., brown duck, unlined, 34 to 46 inches.....No.	290	**290**	.59	....	.....	.57	.....	.....	.....
36							**.66**			
37										
38	Vests, men's, s. b., dark-blue cloth, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, officers'.... No.	109	**109**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39										
40										
41	Vests, men's, s. b., dark-blue kersey, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, privates'.....No.	926	**926**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42										
43										
44										

a With pocket, 2 cents additional.

b 4,500 only.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Samuel R. Tregellas.	Michael Dryfoos.	Elkan Naumberg.	J. S. August.	A. S. August.	Emanuel Marx.	A. B. Elfelt.	Benjamin Greenwald.	Aaron Haas.	Israel Steinhart.	Albert E. Beck.	Jos. S. Klotz.	Henry Rosenberg.	Simon Meyer.	Charles D. Elfelt.	Felix L. Bauer.	Jos. Benjamin.	Samuel R. Riem.	R. A. Robbins.	Herman Heidelberg.	L. M. Hornthal.	I. N. Heidelberg.	Number.
To be delivered in New York City.																						
.77	.71																					1
.88	.73½																					2
.76	.77½																					3
	.80																					4
	.81½																					5
	.84																					6
	.84½																					7
	.88																					8
	.88½																					9
	.89																					10
																						11
																						12
		.70	.81	.81	.68¾			.63	.69½	.80	.68	.70	.68½		.68¾	.72	.71					13
		.72½	.76	.76	.69¼			.67	.71½	.82	.68½	.70	.69¼		.70½	.75	.74					14
		.75	.80	.80	.71¼			.69	.71¾	c.85	.69	.68	.69¾		.70½	.78	.77					15
		.77½	.76	.76	.72¼			.72	.72½	.86	.69½	.73	.70		.71	.80	.81					16
		.80	.86	.86	.72¾			.77	.72¾	.88	d.72	.72	.73		.81							17
		.80	.83	.83	.73½			.84	.73¾	.90	.79	.76	.80		.82							18
		.82			.74¾				.75¼			.75										19
												.74										20
												.81										21
												.79										22
												.77										23
												.85										24
												.84										25
												.83										26
												.89										27
												.87										28
						.80	.65							.72								29
						.83	.67							.75								30
						.82	.68							.77								31
						.84	.82							.81								32
						.69								.83								33
						.74																34
						.63	.55							.52								35
						.56								.54								36
						.61								.57								37
																		2.07		2.11		38
																		2.32		**2.21**		39
																				2.25		40
		1.50															1.58		1.52½	1.50	1.58	41
																	1.61		1.51½	1.53	**1.65**	42
																	1.64		1.50	1.56	1.70	43
																			1.49		1.74	44

c 500 awarded to Albert E. Beck (as per sample). *d* 10,923 awarded to Jos. S. Klotz (as per sample).

Abstract of proposals received and contract awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Wm. H. McElwain.	John W. Walcott.	John F. Wheeler.	Bay State Shoe and Leather Company.	John A. Fogg.
				To be delivered in New York.				
	CLASS 5.							
	BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.							
1	Boots, boys', assorted sizes, Nos. 1 to 6..pairs..	2,706	**2,706**	1.25	.....	.....	1.55	1.33
2							1.45	
3							1.40	
4								
5								
6	Boots, men's, assorted sizes, Nos. 6 to 11 ..do...	4,907	**4,907**	1.87½	1.85⅝	.....	1.90	1.95
7				1.79			1.82	1.87
8				1.73			1.75	1.75
9								
10								
11								
12	Boots, men's, rubber, Nos. 6 to 11.....do...	262	**262**	.....	.....	2.19	.....	.....
13						1.95		
14								
15								
16								
17	Overshoes, arctics, boys', assorted sizes, Nos. 1 to 6.....pairs..	603	**603**	.....	.....	.73	.....	.....
18						.70		
19	Overshoes, arctics, children's, assorted sizes, Nos. 6 to 10½.....pairs..	104	**104**	.....	.....	.38	.....	.....
20								
21	Overshoes, arctics, misses', assorted sizes, Nos. 11 to 2.....pairs..	452	**452**	.....	.....	.52½	.....	.....
22								
23	Overshoes, arctics, women's, assorted sizes, Nos. 3 to 8.....pairs..	455	**455**	.....	.....	.69	.....	.....
24								
25	Overshoes, arctics, men's, assorted sizes, Nos. 6 to 11.....pairs..	418	**418**	.....	.....	.88	.....	.....
26						.85		
27	Overshoes, rubber, boys', assorted sizes, Nos. 1 to 6.....pairs..	30	**30**	.....	.....	.28½	.....	.....
28	Overshoes, rubber, misses', assorted sizes, Nos. 11 to 2.....pairs..	8	**8**	.....	.....	.19	.....	.....
29	Overshoes, rubber, women's, assorted sizes, Nos. 3 to 8.....pairs..	62	**62**	.....	.....	.23½	.....	.....
30								
31	Overshoes, rubber, men's, assorted sizes, Nos. 6 to 11.....pairs..	92	**92**	.....	.....	.35	.....	.....
32	Shoes, boys', assorted sizes, Nos. 1 to 6 ...do...	8,598	**8,598**	.....	.....	.....	.85	.....
33							.92½	
34							.82½	
35								
36	Shoes, children's, assorted sizes, Nos. 11 to 13, ...pairs..	4,590	**4,590**	.35	.....	.....	.42	.....
37							.47	
38							.52	
39	Shoes, men's, assorted sizes, Nos. 6 to 11 ..do...	13,122	**13,122**	.....	1.00	.....	1.02½	.....
40							1.10	
41							.97½	
42								
43								
44	Shoes, misses', assorted sizes, Nos. 13 to 2..do...	7,403	**7,403**	.42½	.....	.....	.50	.....
45							.55	
46							.64	
47	Shoes, women's, assorted sizes, Nos. 3 to 8 ..do...	14,514	**14,514**	.50	.....	.....	.60	.....
48							.65	
49							.77½	
50	Shoe-laces, leather, in yard strings, per 100, ...gross..	500	**500**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50½	Shoe-laces, linen, in yard strings, per 100, gross..	579	**579**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	Shoe-lasts, boys', assorted sizes .....doz..	4	**4**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	Shoe-lasts, children's, assorted sizes .....do...	1	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	Shoe-lasts, men's, assorted sizes.. .....do...	4	**4**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	Shoe-lasts, women's, assorted sizes.....do...	4	**4**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	Shoe-lasts, misses', assorted sizes.....do...	4	**4**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56		4 6/12	**4 6/12**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Per gross. *b* Per dozen pairs.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing goods, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Arthur G. Jones.	Jesse St. John.	Alex. C. McKnight.	Daniel P. Morse.	F. F. Emory.	Melville Lindsay.	Frank Leighton.	Wm. H. Huntington.	Wm. F. Bernstein.	E. D. Fish.	Joseph D. Wilson.	Samuel B. Brown.	E. H. Conklin.	R. A. Robbins.	Albert Flagler.	Number.
To be delivered in New York.															
1.33⅓	1.30	.....	1.36	1.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1.29	1.35		1.35	1.25											2
	1.37½		1.40												3
			1.42												4
			1.41												5
1.85	1.75	2.02	1.71	2.08½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
1.83	1.84	1.97	1.85	1.87½											7
1.80	1.90	1.92	1.92	1.75											8
	1.82½	1.87	2.04	1.54											9
	1.87½		1.67												10
	1.93⅓		1.81												11
.....	2.35	.....	1.82	.....	2.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
	2.35		1.92												13
	2.12		2.13												14
	1.97½		2.13												15
	1.90														16
.....	.89	.....	.72	.....	.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
	.72														18
.....	.52	.....	.40	.....	.40½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
	.40														20
.....	.68	.....	.54	.....	.53½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
	.53														22
.....	.86	.....	.70	.....	.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
	.70														24
.....	1.09	.....	.90	.....	.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
	.88														26
.....	**.29**	.....	.30	.....	.29½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	**.19**	.....	.20	.....	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	**.24**	.....	.25	.....	.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
															30
.....	**.36**	.....	.36	.....	.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.83	**.83½**		.80	.....	.....	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.81	.79		.80			.65									33
.79			.85												34
			.87½												35
.47	.45	.....	.67½	.....	.....	.....	.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.41	.42½						.39								37
	.40														38
.99	**1.03½**	.....	1.00	1.20	.....	.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
.97	.97½		1.00	1.12½		.98									40
.92			1.05	1.00		.85									41
1.01			1.07½	1.00											42
				.97½											43
.55	.55	.....	.77½	.....	.....	.....	.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
.49	.52½						.47								45
	.50														46
.65	.65	.....	.87½	.....	.....	.....	.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
.59	.62½						.57								48
	.60														49
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.39	.37	.37⅜	.32½	**.33**	.38	.35½	50
								.1833	.18	.42⅜	*a*.186				50½
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.14**	*a*.21	.16½	51½
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*b***3.15**	*d*.35½	.....	52
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*c***1.10**	*d*.35½	.....	53
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*b***3.15**	*d*.35	.....	54
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*b***3.15**	*d*.35	.....	55
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*b***2.85**	*d*.35	.....	56

c Per dozen lasts. *d* Per pair.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Silas B. Foot. New York or St. Paul.
	CLASS 5—Continued.			
	BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.—continued.			
1	Shoe-nails, assorted sizes ..... lbs.	631	(*)	.....
2	Shoe-packs, boys', assorted sizes ..... pairs.	1,481	**1,481**	.61
3				.56
4	Shoe-packs, men's, assorted sizes ..... do..	3,935	**3,935**	1.00
5				.83
6				.78
7				.68
8	Shoe-packs, women's, assorted sizes ..... do..	4,325	**4,325**	.77
9				.60
10				.56
11	Shoe-pegs, assorted sizes ..... galls.	136	**136**	.....
	Additional for training schools.			
12	Bristles ..... lbs.	3½	**3½**	.....
13	Buttons, shoe ..... gross.	57	**57**	.....
14	Button fasteners ..... do..	56	**56**	.....
15	Heel shaves ..... doz.	1½	**1½**	.....
16	Pincers, lasting, Clark's, No. 2 ..... do..	1	**1**	.....
17	Shoe-eyelets, B, long, black ..... boxes.	87	**87**	.....
18	Shoe-nails, Swede, ⅝ and 1 inch ..... lbs.	781	**781**	.....
19	Shoe-nails, brass, assorted, ⅛ to ⅝ ..... do..	180	**180**	.....
20				
21	Trimmers, welt ..... doz.	1	**1**	.....
	CLASS 6.			
	HATS AND CAPS.			
22	Caps, boys', cassimere, heavy, black, assorted sizes ..... No.	5,530	**5,530**	.....
23				
24				
25				
26				
27				
28	Caps, men's, cassimere, heavy, black, assorted sizes ..... do..	7,022	**7,022**	.....
29				
30				
31				
32				
33				
34				
35				
36				
37	Hats, boys', wool, black, assorted sizes ..... do..	8,816	**8,816**	.....
38				
39				
40				
41				
42	Hats, men's, wool, black, assorted sizes ..... do..	14,375	**14,375**	.....
43				
44				
45				
46				
47	Hats, men's, wool, black, police, assorted sizes ..... do..	977	**977**	.....
48				
49				
50				
51	Hats, boys', straw, assorted sizes and colors ..... do..	2,204	**2,204**	.....
52				
53				
54				
55				
55½				
56	Hats, girls', straw, assorted sizes and colors ..... do..	7,596	**7,596**	.....
57				
58				
59				
60				
61				

* No award. See "Shoe-nails, Swede," below.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing goods, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

E. H. Conklin.	Valentine Stortz.	Albert Flagler.	Jesse St. John.	Edward E. Eames.	Thos. H. Lowrey.	Henry Mazur.	Henry Lichtenstein.	Samuel Corn.	Peter H. McNulty.	H. Alexander.	Wm. H. Hurlbut.	H. Newfelt.	Saml. R. Hawley.	Number.
To be delivered in New York.														
.03 1/5	.038	.03 3/8												1
			.62 1/2											2
			.58 1/2											3
			.80											4
			.75											5
														6
														7
			.62 1/2											8
			.58 1/2											9
														10
		.15												11
7.00														12
.04				.03 1/2										13
.02 3/4														14
6.50														15
8.50														16
.07 1/2														17
.04 1/4	.0435	.05												18
.23	.23 3/4	.23												19
	.23	.23												20
5.00														21
						.27	.27	.28	.30	**.28**	.25	.21		22
						.27	.27 1/2	.26	.29	.26 1/2	.35	.25		23
						.29	.28	.28	.30	.25 1/2	.32	.26		24
						.30	.29	.27	.32	.27	.39	.30		25
						.30	.28	.29	.29	.29		.24		26
							.29	.30	.31	.25		.20		27
						.30	.30	.37	.33	.30	**.39**	.25		28
						.31	.30	.37	.32	.33	.35	.35		29
						.32	.30	.37	.34	.32		.30		30
						.32	.32	.35	.36	.31		.32		31
							.32	.35	.33	.31 1/2		.28		32
							.32	.34	.35	.29		.31		33
								.35						34
								.37						35
								.33						36
									.22		.35		.27	37
									.31		.34		.28	38
									.40		.27		.29	39
											.28		**.30**	40
											.29			41
									.35		.39		.37	42
									.36		**.39**		.38	43
									.40		.42		.39	44
									.49		.41		.39	45
											.40		.39	46
					.64				.57		.55		**.54**	47
					.69				.62 1/2				.68 1/2	48
					.72 1/2				.75					49
									.80					50
					.14 1/2				.14					51
					.14 1/2				.15					52
					.14 1/2				.18					53
									.19					54
									.28					55
									.20					55 1/2
					.14				.16 2/3					56
					.14				.18					57
					.14				.19					58
									.27 1/2					59
									.33					60
									.37					61

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	E. E. Eames.	R. A. Robbins.	John Early.	G. M. Bridener.	William F. Bernstein.
				To be delivered in New York.				
	CLASS 7. NOTIONS.							
1	Brushes, hair ..... doz.	125	**125**	3.66⅔	.....	3.60	2.92	.....
2				3.87½			3.75	
3							4.25	
4							4.00	
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10	Buttons, coat, horn ..... gross.	460	**460**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.1465**
11								.35
12	Buttons, dress, vegetable ivory ..... do..	715	**715**	.35	.48	.....	.....	.36¾
13								**.29**
14								
15	Buttons, pants, metal ..... do..	1,037	**1,037**	.04½	.06	.....	.....	.....
16	Buttons, shirt, agate ..... do..	1,300	**1,300**	.023	.07	.....	.....	.....
17	Buttons, vest, horn ..... do..	457	**457**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.1166**
18								.24
19	Buttons, youths', agate ..... do..	938	**938**	.05⅝	.10	.....	.....	.....
20								
21	Combs, coarse, R. H. dressing, medium. doz.	1,766	**1,766**	.31½	.40	.....	.....	.32½
22				.37½				.41½
23				.42½				.55¼
24				.39½				**.29**½
25				.45½				.374
26				.51½				
27	Combs, fine, R. H. ..... do..	1,425	**1,425**	.15½	.25	.....	.....	.1663
28				**.18**¾	.30			.2183
29				.22½				.14
30								.1733
31								.1983
32								
33	Cotton, maitre, for seines, 36-thread, soft-laid ..... lbs.	655	**655**	.....	.21	.....	.....	.....
34	Gilling-twine, 3-cord, No. 50 ..... do..	513	**513**	.....	.65	.....	.....	.....
35					**.71**			
36	Gilling-twine, 3-cord, No. 35 ..... do..	1,725	**1,725**	.....	.74	.....	.....	.....
37					**.84**			
38	Gloves, buck, boys', No. 1, standard quality ..... pairs.	327	**327**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39								
40								
41								
42								
43	Gloves, buck, men's, No. 1, standard quality, or oil-tanned sheep or goat.... pairs	382	**382**	.....	.....	.....	.41¼	.....
44							.40	
45							.39¼	
46								
47								
48	Hooks and eyes, white ..... gross.	132	**132**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49								
50	Indelible ink—Payson's or equal ..... doz.	46	**46**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.85**

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

E. D. Fish.	Richard Lindner.	William E. Tefft.	Joseph D. Wilson.	Samuel B. Brown.	Val. Stortz.	S. R. Tregellas.	Albert Flagler.	R. Wurlitzer.	E. N. Downs.	H. T. Wakeman.	M. M. Michael.	John R. Hall.	Number.
				To be delivered in New York.									
2.20	3.60	**2.75**	3.49	3.15	2.25	3.00	2.98	**2.25**	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2.45			3.59	3.41	3.00	3.80		3.75					2
3.00			3.79	3.77	3.63	4.18		3.80					3
3.75			4.19	3.98	3.63	4.20							4
4.00				4.47	3.83								5
3.35					4.00								6
					4.00								7
					4.00								8
					4.25								9
.18	.....	.....	.16⅞	.21½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
													11
.31	.....	.....	.29¾	.28⅜	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.35													13
.35													14
.07	.....	**.03¾**	.04½	.0397	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.02¼	.....	**.02¼**	.02¾	.0285	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.15	.....	.....	.16⅜	.19¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
													18
.07	.....	.07	.07⅜	**.09¼**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
			.12⅝	.16½									20
.32	.32	.33	.29¾	.27¼	.....	.....	.34½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.33	.40	.43		.35⅜	.32		.44						22
.40	.50	.4850			.41		.56						23
.39		.55			.52¼		.34½						24
.55					.24		.44						25
							.56						26
.16⅜	.20	.17	.13⅞	.159	.17	.....	.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.18		.20			.21		.18						28
.22		.2175					.22						29
							.18						30
							.20½						31
							.22						32
.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.20¾	.....	**.199**	.....	.....	.21	.....	.....	33
.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.72	.....	.66	.....	.69	.....	.6655	.74	34
													35
.87½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.78	.....	.79	.....	.7698	.83	36
													37
.30	.....	.....	.39⅞	.30¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
.31				.39¼									39
.32													40
.37½													41
.36													42
.33	.....	.....	.51½	.49½	.....	.36½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
.37			**.59¼**	.50½		.42½							44
.45			.5243	.59⅜		.52							45
.55						.60							46
.93						.52½							47
.06	.....	.05½	**.06¾**	.04⅞	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
			.06⅞	.09⅜									49
1.90	.....	.....	.....	1.93⅜	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	E. E. Eames.	R. A. Robbins.	John Early.	G. M. Bridener.	W. F. Bernstein.	E. D. Fish.
				Points of delivery.					
				New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
	CLASS 7—Continued.								
	NOTIONS—continued.								
1	Mirrors, 10 by 12 inches, bevel frames, German plate .....doz..	175	**175**	*a*.25⅜	2.90	1.65	.....	.....	.....
2				*b*.35½	3.15	3.18			
3						1.84			
4						2.98			
5									
6									
7									
8									
9	Needles, assorted sizes, Sharps, Nos. 4 to 8 and 5 to 10.....M..	397	**397**	.....	1.35	.....	1.00	1.18	.75
10					1.20			1.13	**1.10**
11									1.49
12									
13									
14	Needles, darning, medium sizes, ...gross..	53	**53**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.95	.15
15									.18
16	Needles, glovers' .....M..	60	**60**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2.29**	2.85
17									3.50
18	Needles, knitting, common, medium sizes.....gross..	29	**29**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.329	**.30**
19									.45
20	Needles, sack.....doz..	48	**48**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.29	.15
21								**.208**	.16
22								**.1247**	
23								.08½	
24	Needles, saddlers' .....do...	189	**189**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0248	**.02½**
25									.05½
26	Needles, machine, "Domestic," self-setting.....doz..	531	**531**	.....	.14	.....	.....	.....	.14½
27	Needles, machine, "Singer" .do...	357	**357**	.....	.09½	.....	.....	.....	**.10**
28									
29									
30	Pins, brass, standard, Nos. 2, 3, and 4.....packs..	630	**650**	.26	.27	.....	.....	.256	.32
31				.23½				.236	.26
32				.20¼				.1996	.22½
33	Spool-cotton, best of standard, 6-cord, Nos. 20 to 50, white, black, and drab .....doz..	6,311	**6,311**	.....	.38	.....	.....	.....	.....
34									
35									
36									
37	Suspenders, boys'.....pairs..	5,246	**5,246**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07
38									.10
39									.09
40									.11
41									.12½
42									.12
43	Suspenders, men's.....do...	6,032	**6,032**	.....	.....	.....	.14	.....	.11
44							.15		.12
45							.21¾		.15
46							.15¾		.16
47							.12½		.17
48							.12¼		.18½

a 8 by 10.

b 9 by 12.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing goods, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Richard Lindner.	W. E. Tefft.	H. T. Wakeman.	Samuel B. Brown.	Joseph D. Wilson.	George A. Rickler.	H. G. Detwiler.	Valentine Stortz.	Jonathan Nathan.	Albert Flagler.	S. R. Tregellas.	William Chalmers.	William A. McLaughlin.	George T. Lings.	
Points of delivery.														
New York.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	All points.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Number.
												*c*2.38		1
												*c*5.65		2
												*c*2.75		3
												*c*6.25		4
												*a*1.75		5
												*a*3.63		6
												*a*2.19		7
												*a*4.37		8
.90	1.1875	*d*1.00	.91	1.22⅜					.86					9
1.20		*d*1.19	.65½	1.02¾					1.12					10
.96			.67	1.17⅞										11
			.93⅞	1.24¼										12
			1.09¾											13
1.05	.92	*d*.19	**.76**½	.92¾										14
1.15			.91½											15
	2.2998	*d*2.85	2.44¾	2.29½										16
			2.34¾											17
.32		*d*.35	.32½	.32¾										18
														19
		.20	.09											20
			.13⅛											21
			.23½											22
			.31½											23
		.30	.03½	.02¾										24
														25
				.14½					**.13**½					26
				.09¾					.13					27
									.08½					28
									.09½					29
.29¼	.2625		.14⅜	.25⅞										30
.26	.2333		.13⅜	.23¼										31
.23	.2050		.11⅞	.20¾										32
			.3964	.3736	.37		.3895	.39			.37½		**.35**	33
			.4418	.4347										34
			.4418	.4418										35
				.36⅜										36
	.05½		.06⅝	.07⅞		.10				.12½				37
	.07½		.08¾	**.10**⅜		.10½				.10				38
	.12		.09⅜	.10⅝		.11				.11¼				39
	.13		.10½	.10½		.12				.12				40
			.10⅞	.11⅞						.10⅜				41
			.12⅞							.11½				42
	.16		.14⅛	.13¼		.12				.15⅜				43
	.19½		.16⅛	.16⅜		.14⅜				.16½				44
			.16⅜	.16⅜		.14⅜				.20				45
			.17½	.17⅜		.16⅜				.16½				46
			.1796	.16⅜		.16⅜				.13¾				47
			.19½	.19¼		.16⅜				.14½				48

c 10 by 12.

d No sample.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	E. E. Eames.	R. A. Robbins.	H. T. Wakeman.	M. M. Michael.	John R. Hall.	W. F. Burnstein.
				Points of delivery.					
				N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y. or Chi.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
	CLASS 7—Continued.								
	NOTIONS—continued.								
1	Tape-measures, medium ..... doz.	14	**14**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Tape, white, cotton, medium widths, ... pieces.	3,845	**3.845**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3									
4									
5	Tape, elastic, ¾-inch ..... yds.	4,266	**4,266**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Tape, elastic, ½-inch ..... do..	1,546	**1,546**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Thimbles, closed ..... doz.	751	**751**	.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0547
8									.0561
9									.05¾
10									.06
11									.08¾
12									.0876
13	Thimbles, open ..... do..	68	**68**	.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.10½
14									.1051
15	Thread, linen, standard make, Nos. 30, 35, and 40, ⅛ dark blue, ⅓ whitey-brown, standard Nos ..... lbs.	1,148	**1,148**	.....	**.82**	.....	.833	.82	.....
16					**.93**		.7698	.89	
17					**1.02**		.968	1.04	
18									
19	Thread, shoe, medium ..... do..	341	**340**	.....	**.59**	.....	.616	.....	.....
20							.978		
21							.836		
22	Twine, sack ..... do..	338	**338**	.....	.18	.31½	.....	.....	.....
23					.19				
24									
25									
26	Twine, wrapping ..... do..	218	**218**	.....	.18	.17	.....	.....	.....
27					.17	.19½			
28						.19			
	Additional for training schools.								
29	Brushes, clothes ..... doz.	6	**6**	3.24½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30				5.87½					
31									
32									
33									
34	Buttons, uniform, brass, coat ... gross.	47	**47**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00
35	Buttons, uniform, brass, vest ..... do..	48	**48**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00
36	Buttons, overcoat ..... do..	10	**10**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.26
37									
38	Button-hole twist, 8-strand, No. 12, lbs.	4	**4**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.53
39									.55
40	Buckles, pant ..... gross.	29	**29**	**.10½**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Chalk, tailors', assorted colors .. boxes	10	**10**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Combs, round ..... No.	300	**300**	.52½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43				.79½					
44									
45	Silk, scarlet, A, 50-yard spools ... doz.	20	**20**	.35	.....	.....	.37	.....	**.35**
46	Silk, machine, D. & E., black ... spools.	64	**64**	.06	.....	.....	.53½	.....	**.53**
47	Spool-cotton, standard, 6-cord, No. 30, in 500-yard spools; half black and half white ..... doz.	125	**125**	.....	.38	.....	.....	.....	.....
48									
49									
50									
51	Spool-cotton, standard, 6-cord, No. 40, in 500-yard spools; half black and half white ..... doz.	125	**125**	.....	.38	.....	.....	.....	.....
52									
53									
54									

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing goods, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

E. D. Fish.	Richard Lindner.	Wm. E. Tefft.	Jos. D. Wilson.	Geo. A. Rickler.	Sam'l B. Brown.	Valentine Stortz.	Jonathan Nathan.	E. H. Conklin.	Albert Flagler.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Wm. Chalmers.	E. N. Downs.	
Points of delivery.													
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Number.
.15					.20	.15				.16½			1
.01		.01	.01⅝		.0115								2
		.01½	**.0146**										3
		.01½											4
.03		.03	**.02⅞**		.03								5
.02		.02½	**.02⅝**		.02¼								6
.07	.07½	**.10½**	.07¼		.06¼				.06¼				7
.12			.07¼		.14				.13				8
			.07¼		.10⅜								9
			.14½										10
													11
													12
.07	.08		.01½						.06¼				13
.12			.16½						**.13**				14
.80					.8448			.87				.89	15
.92					.9396			.97				1.04	16
1.04					1.0325			.97				1.15	17
								1.07					18
.55			.53⅞					.50	.59			.51	19
			.64¼					.60	.55				20
													21
.19	.12					.18½			.20½				22
	.27					.23½			.23				23
									.26⅛				24
									.29¼				25
.15¼	.17½					.15¼			.17½				26
.17						**.17**							27
.19													28
1.75	3.45		3.18		3.21	2.50				2.50			29
2.60			3.39		3.69	3.00				3.50			30
2.85			3.27		3.71	3.00				3.00			31
3.90						3.75							32
4.50						5.50							33
4.25			**4.09¾**						4.90				34
2.12½			**2.08¼**						2.48				35
.25													36
.30													37
3.50													38
													39
.12½													40
.42													41
.45	.04		.06¼							.05½			42
.55	.06		**.08¼**							.07¼			43
.60	.09		.06⅜										44
.37½			.37¼										45
.52			.48¼										46
			.8149	.76	.8146		.80				.79		47
			.77⅛		.81⅜								48
			.81⅞		**.81⅝**								49
			.75⅝										50
			.8149	.76	.8146		.80				.79		51
			.77⅛		.81⅜								52
			.81⅞		**.81⅝**								53
			.75⅝										54

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	Albert E. Whyland.	John W. Haulenbeek.	Dwight Tredway.	Michael Doyle.	D. & L. Slade Co.	Raymond Hoagland.
			Points of delivery.						
			New York.	New York.	New York.	St. Louis.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	New York.
	CLASS 8.								
	GROCERIES.								
1	Allspice, ground ..... lbs.	**180**	**.10**	.1313	.18	.10	.....	.....	.....
2					.16	.09			
3	Apples, dried ..... do..	29,150	.....	.....	.....	.03	[1]4.00	.....	.....
4						.03½	[1]3.87½		
5							[2]4.10		
6							[2]3.95		
7	*Baking powder, standard quality, in ¼ and ½ pound tins, packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each ..... doz.	**71,681**	[3].22½	.....	.....	[3].24½	.....	[4].**22**	.22½
8			[3].23½			[3].18½		[4].18	
9			[4].21¼			[4].23		[3].**24**	
10			[4].22¼			[4].15		[3].20	
11									
12									
13	Bath-brick ..... do..	**37**	.....	.....	.....	**.35**	.....	.....	.....
14	Bees'-wax ..... lbs.	**86**	.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15									
16									
17	Boxes bluing ..... doz.	**403**	.....	.....	.18	.11	.....	.....	.....
18					**.15**	.15			
19						.20			
20	Candles, adamantine, 6's ..... lbs.	**2,422**	.....	**.913**	.....	.08½	.....	.....	.....
21	Cassia, ground ..... do..	**207**	**.10**	.1213	.24	.21	.....	.....	.....
22					.22	.18			
23	Cloves, ground ..... do..	**134**	.26	.2413	.26	.25	.....	.....	.....
24			**.21**		.23	.22			
25	Corn-starch ..... do..	**1,790**	.....	.613	.....	**.04½**	.....	.....	.....
26	Cream tartar ..... do..	**230**	.26	.39	.40	.35	.....	.....	.....
27					**.35**	.25			
28	Ginger, ground ..... do..	**435**	**.10**	.15	.15	.09½	.....	.....	.....
29			.08	.13	.13	.08½			
30	Hops, fresh, pressed ..... do..	**643**	**.31**	.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Indigo ..... do..	**69**	.....	**.60**	.....	.58	.....	.....	.....
32	Lye, concentrated ..... doz.	**261**	.60	.....	.....	.65	.....	.....	.....
33			.66			.55			
34	Matches, full count, 100 in box ..... gross.	**561**	.74	.84	.....	.85	.....	.....	.....
35			1.40						
36									
37									
38									
39	Mustard, ground ..... lbs.	**294**	.14	.1813	.18	.18	.....	.....	.....
40			**.10**		.16	.14			
41	Peaches, dried ..... do..	**18,050**	.....	.....	.....	.03	.....	.....	.....
42									
43									

*Baking powders containing alum will not be considered. [1] New York.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Pleasants & Woodworth.	A. F. Stafford.	Charles L. Minor.	Moses Lowenstein.	George W. Teasdale.	Calvin Durand.	William M. Cooke.	Edwin L. Allen.	George M. Bridener.	E. H. B. Mitchell.	George H. Jacobs.	Charles W. Orndorf.	E. H. Conklin.	John Early.	P. M. Millspaugh.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	E. H. Coffin.	Joseph K. Barlow.	
Points of delivery.																		
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York or St. Louis.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Number.
					.10½													1
																		2
		3.96	4.45	2.75		20⅝	.0324	5.90										3
		3.60	4.20															4
			3.90															5
																		6
.1524	.22				[3] 1.12½				20¾	.26	.20					22¾		7
.1924	.21				[3] .62				20½	.23	.17½							8
.2274	.20				[4] 2.04				19¾		.15							9
.1674					[4] 1.08													10
.2114																		11
.2349																		12
																		13
.2074			.84									.27						14
.2474			.35															15
.2274																		16
					.10								.17					17
					.20													18
					.40													19
.885														10½	.975			20
.1095					.13⅛													21
																		22
.2295					.17½													23
																		24
					.04⅝										.05⅜			25
					.13¼													26
																		27
.1390					.09¼													28
																		29
																		30
																		31
.5988					**.45**													32
.5688																		33
					.85								1.25				**.73**	34
													.65					35
													.65					36
													.50					37
													.80					38
					.14													39
																		40
		.041	.0435	.0250		02⅝	.05											41
		.0376	.0425															42
			.0410															43

[2] Chicago.

[3] ¼ pounds.

[4] ½ pounds.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Christopher Lipps.	R. A. Robbins.	A. E. Whyland.	Edesheimer Bros.	R. M. Colgate.	W. B. Timms.	W. F. Kirk.	John H. Doscher.
			Points of delivery.							
			Baltimore.	New York.	New York.	Not stated.	New York.	New York.	All points.	New York.
	CLASS 8.—Continued.									
	GROCERIES—continued.									
1	Pepper, ground, black ..... lbs.	**680**	....	**.13½**	.2413	....	....	....	....	....
2										
3	Prunes, dried, new ..... do..	**27,000**	....	.....	.04¾	....	....	....	....	....
4	*Soap, samples of not less than 5 pounds of each quality submitted must be furnished ..... lbs.	**261,875**	.04	.04	.....	....	.03½	....	.08½	.04½
5			.3¾	.037			.03½		.0321	.038
6			.3½	.034			.02¾		.0351	.03½
7			.2⅝						.0396	
8									.0441	
9	Soda, standard quality, in pound tin cans; packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each ..... lbs.	**635**	....	**.07**	.....	....	....	....	....	....
10	Soda, standard quality, in half-pound tin cans; packed same as 1-pound cans ..... lbs.	**355**	....	**.08**	.....	....	....	....	....	....
11	Soda, washing ..... do..	**10,285**	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....
12										
13	Starch ..... do..	**5,985**	....	.....	.0413	....	....	....	....	....
14										
15	Sirup, in barrels of not exceeding 43 gallons ..... galls.	**1,770**	....	.....	.3613	....	....	.34	....	....
16					.3113			.31		
17					.3313			.26		
18										
19	Sirup, in 5-gallon IC tin cans, cased ..... do..	**6,845**	....	.....	.4313	....	....	.40⅞	....	....
20					.3813			.38		
21					.4013			.33		
22										
23	Vinegar, in barrels ..... do..	**422**	....	.....	.....	.08	....	....	....	....
24	Vinegar, in kegs ..... do..	**1,135**	....	.....	.....	.08	....	....	....	....
	Additional for Carlisle School.									
25	Soap, "Oleine" ..... lbs.	**7,000**	....	[2].05	.....	....	....	....	.41½	....
26				[2]1.05⅝						

* Soap to be delivered in boxes of about 80 pounds net.
[1] In 1-pound bars not wrapped.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

John Hanlenbeck.	George H. Conant.	Dwight Tredway.	Henry Adams, jr.	Robert T. Pierce.	Charles F. Parraga.	H. A. Koster.	T. D. Anderson.	Pleasants & Woodworth.	R. F. Handy.	W. J. Tavender.	B. J. Johnson.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	E. C. Wickstead.	George W. Teasdale.	Jasper G. Gilkerson.	Calvin Durand.	Farrell & Co.	
Points of delivery.																		
New York.	New York.	St. Louis.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Kansas City.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Omaha.	Number.
.22		.16														.13		1
.19		.13																2
		.0395		**.0409**										.0350				3
	.0388	.03⅞			.0495				.0398	.04⅛	.0385	.0465	.0422		.04			4
	.0413	.03⅝			.0418				.0394	.04¼	.0373	.0490	.0398		.03¾			5
	.0433	.03½			.0389				.0317		.0348	.0305	**.0318**					6
		.0419										.0390						7
		.0420										[1].0944						8
																		9
																		10
		.01½				.0143		.0089	[4].85							.01½		11
									[5]1.10									12
		.02⅞										.03⅜				.03		13
												.05				.02⅞		14
			.30				.26										.34	15
			.29				.25										.30	16
			.28				.26										.28	17
			.26				.28											18
			.39				.34										.42	19
			.38				.33										.38	20
			.37				.34										.36	21
			.35				.36											22
		.11														.12½		23
		.19														.18½		24
	.05											.05¼						25
												[1].0490						26

[2] In New York.
[3] In Carlisle.
[4] In barrels of 400 pounds each.
[5] In kegs of 125 pounds each.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	H. T. Wakeman.	John Early.
			Points of delivery.		
			New York.	Chicago and New York.	New York.
	CLASS 9.				
	CROCKERY AND LAMPS.				
1	Bowls, pint, iron-stone.....dozen..	**260**	.60	.....	.65
2			.44	.....	.....
3	Bowls, quart, iron-stone.....do...	**268**	.90	.....	.75
4			.57		
5					
6	Burners, lamp, No. 0.....do...	**6½**	.....	.....	.40
7	Burners, lamp, No. 1.....do...	**33**	.....	.....	.45
8	Burners, lamp, No. 2.....do...	**90**	.....	.....	.60
9	Casters, dinner.....do...	**3⅛**	.....	.....	**6.50**
10	Chambers, with covers.....do...	**12**	3.60	.....	4.78
11			4.98		3.39
12	Crocks, 1-gallon.....do...	**7**	.....	2.10	2.23
13	Crocks, 2-gallon.....do...	**13**	.....	3.10	3.48
14	Crocks, 3-gallon.....do...	**8**	.....	4.40	4.48
15	Cups and saucers, coffee, iron-stone.....do...	**800**	.96	.....	.90
16			.85		
17			.96		
18			.85		
19	Cups and saucers, tea, iron-stone.....do...	**262**	.79	.....	.69
20			.68		
21	Dishes, meat, iron-stone, 20-inch.....do...	**20**	7.00	.....	6.75
22					
23	Dishes, vegetable, iron-stone.....do...	**55**	3.90	.....	4.50
24			4.35		1.85
25					
26					
27	Lamp-shades, paper.....do...	**14**	.....	.....	.37
28					.65
29					.90
30	Lamps, glass, with bracket, burner, and chimney complete.....dozen..	**150**	.....	.....	3.75
31					
32	Lamps, glass, with burner and chimney complete.do...	**62**	.....	.....	1.75
33	Lamps, student's No. 1, with burner, shade, and chimney complete.....number..	**90**	.....	.....	2.42
34	Lamps, tin, safety, kerosene, with burners.....dozen..	*14	.....	.....	.....
35	Lamps, tubular, globe, hanging, with burners complete.....number..	**62**	.....	.....	3.12
36					
37	Lamp-chimneys, sun-burner, No. 0.....dozen..	**130**	.....	.....	**.28**
38					
39	Lamp-chimneys, sun-burner, No. 1.....do...	**113**	.....	.....	**.30**
40					
41	Lamp-chimneys, sun-burner, No. 2.....do...	**514**	.....	.....	**.40**
42					

*No award.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

H. G. Cordley.	James K. Shaw.	George W. Tooker.	Valentine Stortz.	George A. Benham.	A. H. Roselle & Co.	C. H. Conover.	S. H. Crane.	Albert Flagler.	
Points of delivery.									
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago or New York.	Number.
.....	.58	1.00	.54$\frac{3}{4}$	.50	.69	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	**.54$\frac{1}{2}$**	.58	.85$\frac{15}{133}$	.....	.....	.....	2
2.25	**.69**	1.13	.66$\frac{2}{3}$	.55					3
			.66$\frac{2}{3}$	.65					4
				.69					5
.....	.44	.....	**.40**	.....	.34$\frac{3}{4}$	.41	.....	.....	6
.....	.50	.....	**.42**	.....	.40$\frac{7}{21}$	.46	.....	.....	7
.....	.69	.....	**.63**	.....	.51$\frac{51}{80}$	.62	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
9.60	.....	4.50	3.24	**3.25**	4.25	.....	.....	.....	10
									11
3.00	.....	2.25	2.22	**1.95**	.72	.....	.....	.....	12
3.60	.....	3.50	3.64	**3.00**	1.44	.....	.....	.....	13
5.40	.....	4.75	4.87	**4.00**	2.16	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	**.78**	1.33	.77$\frac{7}{9}$	.78	.46	.....	.....	.....	15
		1.17	.92	1.00					16
									17
									18
.....	**.66**	1.12	.65$\frac{1}{2}$	.65	.39$\frac{25}{262}$	.....	.....	.....	19
			.77	.80					20
.....	**6.50**	9.60	6.64	6.20	4.68$\frac{13}{16}$	.....	.....	.....	21
			5.38	7.00					22
.....	4.00	6.00	3.89$\frac{1}{2}$	3.60	2.12$\frac{39}{62}$	.....	.....	.....	23
			4.36	3.95					24
				3.85					25
				4.05					26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.15	**.64**	.....	.....	27
									28
									29
.....	.....	.....	3.59	.....	2.02$\frac{31}{78}$	3.68	.....	.....	30
			2.82						31
.....	**1.80**	.....	.....	.....	1.56$\frac{2}{5}$	1.84	.....	.....	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.45	**2.42**	.....	.....	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.50	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	3.23	.....	.40$\frac{40}{81}$	3.00	**2.95**	2.85	35
								3.30	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.23$\frac{1}{123}$	.31	.....	.....	37
						.39			38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.24$\frac{15}{107}$	.36	.....	.....	39
						.43			40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35$\frac{332}{811}$	.49	.....	.....	41
						.58			42

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	H. T. Wakeman.	John Early.
				Points of delivery.		
				New York.	Chicago and New York.	New York.
	CLASS 9—Continued.					
	CROCKERY AND LAMPS—continued.					
1	Lamp-chimneys, sun-hinge, No. 0.....dozen..	11	**11**	.....	.....	.33
2						
3	Lamp-chimneys, sun-hinge, No. 1.....do...	9	**9**	.....	.....	.35
4						
5	Lamp-chimneys, sun-hinge, No. 2.....do...	15	**15**	.....	.....	.47
6						
7	Lamp-chimneys for student's lamp, No. 1.....do...	130	**130**	.....	.....	.25
8	Lamp-chimneys for tubular lamps.....do...	45	**45**	.....	.....	**3.39**
9	Lamp-wicks, No. 0.....do...	154	**154**	.....	.....	.02½
10	Lamp-wicks, No. 1.....do...	110	**110**	.....	.....	.02
11	Lamp-wicks, No. 2.....do...	488	**488**	.....	.....	.04
12	Lamp-wicks, student's, No. 1.....do...	162	**162**	.....	.....	.03
13						
14	Lamp-wicks for tubular lamps.....do...	69	**69**	.....	.....	.05
15	Pitchers, pint, iron-stone.....do...	33	**33**	1.02	.....	1.40
16						
17	Pitchers, quart, iron-stone.....do...	40	**40**	1.21	.....	1.60
18						
19	Pitchers, water, iron-stone, 2-quart.....do...	80	**80**	2.44	.....	2.55
20						
21	Plates, dinner, iron-stone.....do...	810	**810**	.72	.....	.69
22						
23	Plates, pie, iron-stone.....do...	77	**77**	.65	.....	.47
24						
25	Plates, sauce, iron-stone.....do...	109	**109**	.37	.....	.31
26						
27	Plates, soup, iron-stone.....do...	130	**130**	.67	.....	.65
28				.77		
29	Plates, tea, iron-stone.....do...	84	**84**	.53	.....	.55
30						
31	Reflectors, lamp, to match the lamps, 7-inch...do...	56	**56**	.....	1.30	1.15
32	Salt-sprinklers.....do...	71	**71**	.....	.....	.33
33						
34	Tumblers.....do...	240	**240**	.....	.....	.29
35						.29
36						.39
37						
38	Wash-bowls and pitchers, iron-stone (24 pieces) .do...	30	**30**	7.98	.....	7.90
39						5.50
	Additional for Carlisle School.					
40	Lamps, student's, No. 2, single burner, shade, and chimney, complete .....number..	6	(*)	.....	.....	.....
41	Lamp-chimneys for student's lamp No. 2....dozen..	6	(*)	.....	.....	.....
42	Lamp-wicks for student's lamp No. 2.....do...	10	(*)	.....	.....	.....

* No bids and no samples.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

James K. Shaw.	Samuel B. Brown.	George W. Tooker.	Valentine Stortz.	George A. Benham.	A. H. Roselle & Co.	C. H. Conover.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	
					.25 3/11	**.37**	1
						.44	2
					.26 2/3	**.39**	3
						.47	4
					.38	**.52**	5
						.61	6
			.22		.28 50/65	.24	7
			3.45		.46	3.74	8
	.1440		**.13**		.01 33/145	.13 2/3	9
	.17 3/4		**.16**		.01 33/105	.169	10
	.26 3/4		**.24**		.02 1/47	.24 1/4	11
	.38 3/4		**.36 1/2**		.03 3/81	.38	12
						.95	13
			.58		.01 36/69	**.46**	14
.94		1.40	**.92**	.88	.41 2/3		15
			.83	.94			16
1.05		2.00	**1.09 1/2**	1.05	1.38		17
			.98	1.15			18
2.20		3.40	**2.18 1/2**	1.75	2.35 3/4		19
			2.18	2.30			20
.68		.87	.66 1/2	.65	.69		21
			.58	.70			22
.41 1/2		.60	.40	.35	.69 50/77		23
			.32	.45			24
.27		.40	**.25 3/4**	.25	.32 1/5		25
			.24	.28			26
.63		.93	.61 1/2	.62	.64 5/13		27
			.57	.67			28
.50		.73	**.48 3/4**	.45	.51 50/75		29
			.42	.49			30
			1.26		1.09 1/4	**1.24**	31
			.27		.28 52/71	.31	32
			.27				33
		.33	.23		.23	.26	34
		.29	.23				35
			.23				36
			.23				37
7.80		10.00	7.64	7.50	7.04 10/15		38
		7.00	6.25				39
							40
							41
							42

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	John Early.	S. H. Crane.
				Points of delivery.		
				N. Y. and Chic.	New York.	Chicago.
	CLASS 10.					
	FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.					
1	Baskets, clothes, large ..... doz..	26	**26**	[1]6.12	5.23	**5.75**
2	Baskets, measuring ½ bushel ..... do...	9	**9**	.....	**3.50**	1.50
3	Baskets, measuring 1 bushel ..... do...	18	**18**	.....	7.50	**2.25**
4						2.00
5	Bedsteads, wrought-iron frame, double, with casters, 6 feet long inside, 4 feet wide ..... No..	959	**959**	.....	.....	.....
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11	Bedsteads, wrought-iron frame, single, with casters, 6 feet long inside, 3 feet wide ..... No..	290	**290**	.....	.....	.....
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17	Bedsteads, wrought-iron frame, single, with casters, 4½ feet long inside, 3 feet wide ..... No..	36	**36**	.....	.....	.....
18						
19						
20						
21						
22						
23	Blacking, shoe ..... boxes..	4,572	**4,572**	[1].039	.....	.0317
24						
25						
26						
27						
28	Bowls, wooden, chopping, round, 15-inch, packed in cases ..... doz..	34	**34**	.....	1.90	1.65
29						1.75
30	Brooms, to weigh not less than 27 pounds per dozen, in bundles of one dozen, matted in burlaps ..... doz..	821	**821**	[2]2.69	1.87½	2.49
31				2.40	2.00	2.49
32				[2]**2.10**	2.20	
33				[2]2.30	2.20	
34					2.35	
35					2.70	
36	Brooms, whisk ..... doz..	43	**43**	[1].90	1.43	.....
37				[1]**1.05**	1.75	
38					1.10	
39						
40						
41	Bureaus, 3 drawers, papered and crated, not over two in each crate ..... No..	215	**215**	.....	3.60	.....
42	Chairs, reed-seat ..... doz..	16	**16**	.....	.....	6.48
43	Chairs, wood, bow-back ..... do...	427	**427**	.....	5.25	4.49
44						4.99
45	Chairs, wood, office, bow-back, and arms ..... do...	9	**9**	.....	.....	[5]12.00
46	Churns, 10-gallon ..... No..	7	**7**	[1]2.30	**2.20**	.....
47				[1]2.75		
48	Clocks, pendulum, 8-day ..... do...	69	**69**	[1]**3.90**	.....	.....
49				[1]3.50		
50	Clothes-lines, galvanized wire, in lengths of 100 feet, per 100 feet ..... feet..	12,500	**12,500**	.....	.....	.20
51						.25
52						.28
53						
54						
55	Clothes-pins ..... gross..	274	**274**	.....	.....	.13
56	Desks, office, medium size and quality, burlaped and crated ..... No..	17	**17**	.....	.....	.....

[1] New York. [2] Chicago. [3] St. Louis. [5] Without iron rods, 50 cents less

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing goods, et c.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Dwight Treadway.	C. H. Conover.	Valentine Stortz.	William F. Bernstein.	Hartford Woven Wire Mattress Company.	Smith-Davis Manufacturing Company.	Alex. H. Roselle & Co.	Albert Flagler.	F. H. Conklin.	Samuel B. Brown.	Calvin Durand.	Pleasants & Woodworth.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Edward E. Eames.	William A. McLaughlin.	Thomas A. Harvey.	
Points of delivery.																
St. Louis.	Chicago.	N. Y. & Chic.	N. Y. & Chic.	New York.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	N. Y. and Chic.	Chicago.	Number.
6.85	6.24	[1]5.89	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
1.50	1.44	[1]3.60	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2
2.00	1.68	[1]4.15	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3
																4
......	......	......	[1]3.45	3.10	3.50	7.75	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5
			[1]2.98	3.20	3.75											6
			[2]3.95	**3.18**												7
			[2]3.30	3.30												8
			[3]4.00	3.20												9
			[3]3.36	3.30												10
......	......	......	[1]3.15	2.80	3.20	6.75	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	11
			[1]2.68	2.90	3.45											12
			[2]3.50	**2.85**												13
			[2]3.00	3.00												14
			[3]3.53	2.90												15
			[3]3.06	3.05												16
......	......	......	[1]3.00	2.50	3.10	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	17
			[1]2.58	2.70	3.35	6.50										18
			[2]3.40	**2.60**												19
			[2]2.90	2.75												20
			[3]3.43	2.62												21
			[3]2.96	2.75												22
.02½	......	[1].02½	......	......	......	......	.026	.03	.0317	......	......	......	......	......	......	23
.03½		[1]**.03**					.031									24
		[1].04½					.02¼									25
		[1].03⅓														26
		[1].05														27
1.70	**1.58**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	28
																29
2.50	......	[1]2.05	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2.35	1.9224	2.26	......	......	......	30
		[1]2.46									1.8849	2.60				31
																32
																33
																34
																35
1.20	......	[1]1.00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1.15	1.62	......	1.12½	......	......	36
1.50		[1]1.13											1.76½			37
		[1]1.25											1.37½			38
		[1]1.05														39
		1.31														40
......	......	[2]4.35	......	......	......	2.75	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	[2]**4.75**	......	41
......	......	[2]6.45	......	......	......	9.50	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	[2]**6.48**	......	42
......	......	[2]4.90	......	......	......	4.00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	[2]6.40	......	43
						4.50								[2]**4.40**		44
......	......	[2]11.90	......	......	......	11.00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	[3]**11.50**	......	45
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	46
																47
......	2.78	......	......	......	......	2.90	3.70	......	......	......	......	......	......	[1]2.98	......	48
							3.98							[1]4.60		49
.23	.23	......	......	......	......	......	.21	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	.18¾	50
	.24						.25								**.22¾**	51
	.19						.30									52
							.24									53
							.29									54
.14	.12	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	.70¼	......	......	......	......	**.11½**	55
......	......	......	......	......	......	13.50	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	[4]**7.75**	......	56

[4] To be delivered at Chicago and St. Louis.

[5] 70 cents per box of 5 gross.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Arthur Cooper.	Wm. J. C. Dulany.	Chas. H. Searing.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.	Chicago.	Kansas City.
	CLASS 10.				
	FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—continued.				
1	Desks, school, with seats, double, No. 1, for scholars 18 to 21 years old.....No..	29	**3.10**	3.25	.....
2	Desks, school, with seats, double, No. 2, for scholars 15 to 18 years old.....No..	28	**3.10**	3.25	.....
3	Desks, school, with seats, double, No. 3, for scholars 13 to 15 years old.....No..	19	**2.90**	3.10	.....
4	Desks, school, with seats, double, No. 4, for scholars 11 to 13 years old.....No..	29	**2.90**	3.10	.....
5	Desks, school, with seats, double, No. 5, for scholars 8 to 11 years old.....No..	21	**2.70**	2.98	.....
6	Desks, school, with seats, double, No. 6, for scholars 5 to 7 years old.....No..	6	**2.70**	2.98	.....
7	Desks, school, back-seats for double, No. 1.....No..	17	**2.40**	2.65	.....
8	Desks, school, back-seats for double, No. 2.....No..	19	**2.40**	2.65	.....
9	Desks, school, back-seats for double, No. 3.....No..	17	**2.40**	2.65	.....
10	Desks, school, back-seats for double, No. 4.....No..	5	**2.40**	2.65	.....
11	Desks, school, back-seats for double, No. 5.....No..	5	**2.40**	2.65	.....
12	Desks, school, with seats, single, No. 3, for scholars 13 to 15 years old.....No..	12	**2.45**	2.70	.....
13	Desks, teachers', medium size and quality, burlaped and crated.....No..	22	5.50	.....	.....
14	Machines, sewing, Domestic, "family," with cover and accessories.....No..	25	.....	.....	.....
15	Machines, sewing, Domestic, manufacturing, No. 10, with accessories.....No..	9	.....	.....	.....
16	Machines, sewing, Singer's, vibrating shuttle, No. 2, with cover and attachments.....No..	25	.....	.....	.....
17					
18	Machines, sewing, Singer's, tailors', with attachments..No..	10	.....	.....	.....
19					
20	Mattresses, double, 6 by 4 feet, excelsior, cotton top, not less than 45 pounds each, packed in burlaps, crated, not over four in one crate.....No..	638	.....	.....	[5]2.56
21					[5]2.48
22					
23					
24					
25					
26	Mattresses, single, 6 by 3 feet, excelsior, cotton top, not less than 35 pounds each, packed in burlaps and crated, not over four in one crate.....No..	488	.....	.....	[6]2.31
27					[6]2.23
28					
29					
30					
31					
32	Matresses, single, 4½ by 3 feet: same conditions as single matresses, 6 by 3.....No..	40	.....	.....	[6]2.06
33					[6]2.00
34					
35					
36					
37					

[1] Chicago or St. Louis. [2] Chicago. [3] New York. [4] St. Louis.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing goods, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

S. H. Crane.	Alex. H. Roselle & Co.	Edward T. Howard.	Geo. M. Bridener.	R. A. Robbins.	Wm. A. McLaughlin.	Wm. T. Bernheim.	Wm. T. Bernheim.	Fred'k Schultz.	John Early.	
Points of delivery.										
Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	As stated.	As stated.	As stated.	As stated.	Chicago.	New York.	Number.
3.20										1
3.20										2
2.94										3
2.94										4
2.70										5
2.70										6
2.25										7
2.20										8
2.05										9
2.00										10
2.00										11
2.70										12
4.65	13.00				[4]4.50					13
		36.00								14
		40.00								15
			33.75	[3]**33.70**						16
				[2]**34.70**						17
			38.00	[3]38.70						18
				[2]39.90						19
	2.45				[2]2.60	[2]2.93	[3]2.50	2.92	2.90	20
						[2]2.67	[3]2.58	2.76		21
						[4]2.80	[3]2.66	**2.64**		22
						[4]2.88	[3]2.42			23
						[4]2.98	[2]2.75			24
						[4]2.72	[2]2.83			25
	2.15				[2]2.27	[2]2.34	[3]2.00	2.54	2.40	26
						[2]2.13	[3]2.07	2.40		27
						[4]2.23	[3]2.14	**2.30**		28
						[4]2.30	[3]1.93			29
						[4]2.37	[2]2.20			30
						[4]2.16	[2]2.27			31
	1.90				[2]1.98	[2]1.89	[3]1.59	2.02	2.25	32
						[2]1.74	[3]1.64	1.92		33
						[4]1.83	[3]1.69	**1.86**		34
						[4]1.88	[3]1.54			35
						[4]1.93	[2]1.79			36
						[4]1.78	[2]1.84			37

[5] Will deliver at Chicago at 15 cents additional on each price.
[6] Will deliver at Chicago at 12 cents additional on each price.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantities offered.	Quantities awarded.	Henry G. Cordley.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	Charles H. Searing.
				Points of delivery.			
				New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Kansas City.
	CLASS 10—Continued.						
	FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—continued.						
1	Measures, 1-peck, wood, iron-bound or all iron...doz.	7/12	**7-12**	6.00	1.75	**1.44**	....
2					3.00		
3	Measures, ½-bushel, wood, iron-bound or all iron...do..	3	**3**	8.60	2.00	**1.84**	....
4					4.00		
5	Mop-sticks.....do..	75	**75**	.....	.78	.76	....
6					.86	**.81**	
7	*Pails, wood, three iron hoops, heavy, stable pattern, ...doz.	20	**20**	5.25	5.75	.....	....
8				5.75			
9							
10	Pillows, 20 by 30 inches, 3 pounds each, curled hair or mixed filling, packed in burlaps and crated, not over twenty in one crate.....No.	1,321	**1,321**	.....	.....	.....	7.90
11							.69
12							
13							
14							
15							
16	Rolling-pins, 2¼ by 13 inches, exclusive of handle, ...doz.	4	**4**	.....	**.70**	.....	....
17	Rope, manilla, ⅜-inch.....lbs.	1,845	**1,845**	.....	.....	.15½	....
18							
19	Rope, manilla, ½-inch.....do..	3,135	**3,135**	.....	.....	.15	....
20							
21	Rope, manilla, ⅝-inch.....do..	2,105	**2,105**	.....	.....	.15	....
22							
23	Rope, manilla, ¾-inch.....do..	2,065	**2,065**	.....	.....	.15	....
24							
25	Rope, manilla, 1-inch.....do..	1,800	**1,800**	.....	.....	.15	....
26							
27	Rope, manilla, 1½-inch.....do..	725	**725**	.....	.....	.15	....
28							
29	Washboards, zinc, in bundles of one dozen, with two cleats, 2 by ⅜ inch, each side of bundle.....doz.	226	**226**	.....	1.35	2.64	....
30					1.45		
31							
32							
33							
34							
35	Washstands, wood, papered and crated, not over four in one crate.....No.	207	**207**	.....	.....	.....	....
36	*Washtubs, three hoops, in nests of the three largest sizes .....doz.	176	**167**	14.00	15.00	1.31	....
37				16.00			
38							
39							
40							
41	Wringers, clothes, No. 1, "Universal," or equal...No.	44	**44**	.....	**4.05**	.....	....
42	Wringers, clothes, No. 2, "Universal," or equal...No.	8	**8**	.....	**2.15**	.....	....
	Additional for training school.						
43	Stools, wood .....doz.	15	**15**	.....	**4.00**	.....	....
44							
45							

*Bids will also be considered for pails and washtubs made of indurated fiber.

☞ See also Class 17—Hardware.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Richard Lardner.	William A. McLaughlin.	W. T. Bernstein.	Albert Flagler.	R. A. Robbins.	Rufus Wakeman.	John Early.	Dwight Tredway.	Thomas A. Harvey.	Valentine Stortz.	Alexander H. Roselle & Co.	Fred'k Schultz.	
Points of delivery.												
New York.	As stated.	As stated.	New York.	As stated.	New York.	New York.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	As stated.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Number.
												1
												2
												3
												4
				[10]. 85 [10]. 95		.74	1.00	.79 .89				5 6
				[10]4. 40		**1.95** 4. 49 5. 50			[10]2. 10			7 8 9
.55	[10]. 79 [10]. 60 [10]. 54	[10]. 45 [10]. 54 [11]. 50 [11]. 59 [12]. 52 [12]. 61			.70 .62 .50	.60			[11]1. 08 [11]. 98 [11]. 62	[8]1. 00 [9]. 75	1. 09 .82 **.62** .51	10 11 12 13 14 15
												16
				[10]**14.97** [11]**15.47**		.16		15. 73				17 18
				[10]**14.47** [11]**14.97**		.15½		15. 23				19 20
				[10]**14.47** [11]**14.97**		.15½		15. 23				21 22
				[10]**14.47** [11]**14.97**		.15½		15. 23				23 24
				[10]**14.47** [11]**14.97**		.15½		15. 23				25 26
				[10]**14.47** [11]**14.97**		.15½		15. 23				27 28
				[10]**1.70**		1. 30 1. 90 2. 25 2. 45 2. 45 2. 45	1. 45	1. 74	[10]1. 37			29 30 31 32 33 34
	[11]**1.40**					1. 40	2. 00		[11]1. 21	1. 25		35
				[11]11. 20 [11]10. 20 [11]10. 20 [11]7. 47 [11]**13.40**		[11]9. 59 [11]10. 83 [11]10. 59 [11]12. 73			[10]9. 80			36 37 38 39 40
			4. 10 2. 23	[10]5. 40 [10]3. 47		[11]4. 05 [11]2. 14				2. 25 2. 50		41 42
										4. 00 4. 50 6. 50		43 44 45

[5] Will deliver at Chicago at 15 cents additional on each price.
[6] Will deliver at Chicago at 12 cents additional on each price.
[7] Will deliver at Chicago at 2 cents additional on each price.
[8] All hair.
[9] Half moss.
[10] New York.
[11] Chicago.
[12] St. Louis.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Clinton B. Davis.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Jno. Early.
				Points of delivery.		
				C., St. L., or N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.
	CLASS 11.					
	SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.					
1	Bags, nose ..... doz.	3¾	**3¾**	.....	.....	.....
2						
3						
4	Blankets, horse ..... No.	153	**153**		1.59	.....
5					1.69	
6						
7	Bridles, harness ..... doz.	75	**75**	13.40	9.32	.....
8				11.10	8.30	
9						
10						
11	Bridles, riding ..... do..	20	**20**	9.90	.....	.....
12				8.50		
13				7.80		
14						
15						
16	Bridle-bits, tinned, curb ..... do..	37	**37**	.....	1.00	.....
17						
18						
19						
20						
21	Brushes, horse, leather backs ..... do..	24	**24**	.....	5.15	4.50
22						10.00
23						6.00
24						3.00
25						4.80
26						7.00
27						
28						
29	Buckles, roller, harness, ½-inch loop ..... gross.	9	**9**	.....	.72	.....
30	Buckles, roller, harness, ½-inch, tinned-iron ..... do..	16	**16**	.....	.31	.....
31					.42	
32	Buckles, roller, harness, ⅝-inch, tinned-iron ..... do..	57	**57**	.....	.36	.....
33					.48	
34	Buckles, roller, harness, 1-inch, tinned-iron ..... do..	56	**56**	.....	.45	.....
35					.67	
36	Buckles, roller, harness, 1¼-inch, tinned-iron ..... do..	48	**48**	.....	.67	.....
37					.96	
38	Buckles, trace, 1½-inch ..... pairs.	459	**459**	.....	.06	.....
39						
40						
41	Buckles, trace, 2-inch ..... do..	125	**125**	.....	.10	.....
42						
43	Chains, halter, with snap, 4½ feet, No. 0 ..... doz.	6½	**6½**	.....	.....	.....
44	Cinchas, hair ..... do..	20	**20**	.....	.....	.....
45						
46						
47						
48	Clips, trace, polished, wrought-iron ..... do..	57	**57**	.....	.12	.....
49						
50						
51	Cockeyes, or trace-hooks, japanned, 2-inch ..... do..	11	**11**	.....	.....	.....
52	Cockeyes, or trace-hooks, japanned, 2½-inch ..... do..	9	**9**	.....	.....	.....
53	Cockeyes, screwed, japanned, 2-inch ..... do..	21	**21**	.....	.33	.....
54	Cockeyes, screwed, japanned, 2½-inch ..... do..	11	**11**	.....	.44	.....
55	Collars, horse, medium, 17 to 19 inches, by half-inches ..... do..	99	**99**	16.20	11.25	.....
56				14.00	13.25	
57				11.25		
58						
59						
60	Collars, horse, large, 19½ to 21 inches, by half-inches ..... do..	32	**32**	16.20	15.50	.....
61				14.00	14.40	
62				11.25		
63						
64						

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing goods, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Geo. Peters.	Philip Constam.	Richard Lindner.	James Bannerman.	R. A. Robbins.	Michael Bergman.	Geo. W. Hansell.	Valentine Stortz.	Ed. E. Eames.	Albert Flagler.	Frank B. Barkley.	Chas. H. Conover.	Number.
Points of delivery.												
N. Y.	N. Y. or St. L.	N. Y.	St. L.	N. Y.	N. Y. or Chic.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chic. or St. L.	Chicago.	
3.75	4.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
5.60						14.00						2
						11.00						3
1.35	.....	1.54	1.50	.....	1.70	1.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
1.25			**1.60**		1.75	2.90						5
1.20			1.80		2.35							6
17.75	7.00	.....	8.50	.....	6.60		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
13.00	**8.50**		11.25		7.10							8
9.00	8.40		7.25		7.50							9
7.50	9.00				10.00							10
10.28	**7.50**	.....	8.50	.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
7.50	8.20		9.00		7.75							12
7.50			8.25		8.70							13
			11.00		9.50							14
			12.00									15
.....	.90	.....	.90	.....	.....	.....	.60	.....	.....	.75	.....	16
	.95		1.00				.87			.85		17
			.90							.90		18
			1.00									19
			.80									20
.....	4.50	.....	3.00	4.20	.....	.....	4.50	5.62½	4.95	.....	3.20	21
	5.25		4.00	5.90			5.00	5.87½	5.95		4.60	22
			4.80	7.10			5.25				11.00	23
			6.00				6.00				4.40	24
			7.50				6.50				5.60	25
							6.50					26
							7.50					27
							7.50					28
.....	.66	.....	.68	.....	.....	.....	**.66**	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	**.37**	.....	.39	.....	.....	.....	.37½	.....	.....	.45	.....	30
												31
.....	**.43**	.....	.45	.....	.....	.....	.44	.....	.....	.50	.....	32
												33
.....	**.61**	.....	.63	.....	.....	.....	.61½	.....	.....	.70	.....	34
												35
.....	**.87**	.....	.90	.....	.....	.....	.88	.....	.....	1.00	.....	36
												37
.....	.05½	.....	**.04**	.....	.....	.....	.05½	.....	.....	.05	.....	38
			.07½									39
			.07									40
.....	.09	.....	**.09**	.....	.....	.....	.12½	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
			.10									42
.....	**1.45**	.....	1.80	.....	.....	6.50	.....	.....	1.56	.....	1.49	43
.....	2.90	.....	3.40	.....	.....	4.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
	4.10		**3.60**									45
			3.50									46
			4.00									47
.....	**.11½**	.....	.12	.....	.....	.....	.13½	.....	.14	.12	.....	48
			.55									49
			.55									50
.....	.....	.....	**.60**	.....	.....	.....	.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
.....		.....	**.75**	.....	.....	.....	.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
.....	.32	.....	.30	.....	.....	.....	**.29**	.....	.....	.34	.....	53
.....	.42	.....	**.40**	.....	.....	.....	.40	.....	.....	.60	.....	54
15.50	9.75	.....	10.00	.....	14.25	15.00	.....	.....	.....	12.50	.....	55
12.48	12.00		12.50		15.20	15.50				**14.50**		56
11.45	13.20		12.00			12.25						57
	11.40		15.00									58
	13.00											59
15.50	9.75	.....	10.00	.....	14.50	15.00	.....	.....	.....	13.00	.....	60
12.48	12.00		12.50		15.50	15.50				**15.00**		61
11.45	13.20		12.00			12.25						62
	11.40		15.00									63
	13.00											64

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Clinton B. Davis.	Thomas A. Harvey.	George Peters.	Philip Constam.
			Points of delivery.			
			N. Y., Chic., or St. L.	Chic.	N. Y.	N.Y. or St. L.
	CLASS 11—Continued.					
	SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—continued.					
1	Collars, mule, 15 to 16½ inches, by half-inches.....doz..	**28**	16.20	11.00	15.50	9.75
2			14.00	10.50	12.48	12.00
3			11.25		11.45	13.20
4						11.40
5						13.00
6	Currycombs, tinned-iron, 8 bars .....do...	**28**	.....	**.87**	.....	.....
7				1.05		
8						
9						
10	Gauges, saddlers' .....No..	**2** $\frac{2}{12}$	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Halters.....doz..	**30**	8.64	*a*8.45	7.00	7.00
12			7.80	*a*5.95		8.00
13				*a*9.35		
14				*a*7.15		
15						
16						
17	Hames, Concord, size 18 and 20 inches, wood, short clip .....pairs..	**880**	.45	*a*.**52**	.....	.50
18						
19						
20						
21	Harness, double, complete, with breeching, Concord hames.....sets..	**549**	16.80	*a*13.45	14.53	12.20
22			15.62			13.80
23			14.25			14.65
24			13.60			
25	Harness, double, complete, without breeching, Concord hames.....sets..	**255**	13.75	*a*11.45	13.53	11.20
26			12.62			12.55
27			11.45			13.35
28			11.15			
29	Harness, plow, double, with back-band, and collars, Concord hames.....sets..	**257**	**6.86**	.....	9.39	5.40
30			6.05		4.79	9.00
31			4.76			
32	Harness, plow, single, with back-band and collars, Concord hames.....sets..	**60**	**3.60**	.....	4.82	2.75
33			3.15		2.45	4.95
34			2.45			
35	Harness, single.....sets..	**4**	**11.20**	.....	.....	.....
36	Knives, saddlers' .....doz..	**1** $\frac{5}{12}$	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Leather, calf-skin .....lbs..	**1,750**	.....	.....	.....	.....
38						
39	Leather, harness (15 to 18 pounds per side) .....do..	**22,279**	.....	.28	*b*.28½	.26½
40				.24		
41						
42						
43	Leather, kip (about 5-pound sides) .....do...	**1,260**	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	Leather, lace (per pound) .....sides..	**98**	.....	.....	.....	.14
45						
46						
47	Leather, sole, hemlock.....lbs..	**2,575**	.....	.....	.....	.....
48						
49	Leather, sole, oak.....do...	**7,515**	.....	.....	.....	.....
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55	Rings, halter .....gross..	**38**	.....	2.35	.....	**.65**
56				.73		
57	Rings, harness, assorted.....do..	**58**	.....	**.41**	.....	.35
58						[2].40
59						
60						
61						
62	Saddles.....No..	**31**	9.25	.....	9.25	[4]7.35
63			7.65		6.25	
64			7.05		6.10	
65					3.95	
66						

a Chicago or St. Louis. *b* New York or training schools. *c* Carlisle delivery at same price.
f Cut as desired. [1] With heads. [2] $\frac{5}{8}$ to 1-inch, assorted.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing goods, etc.*—Continued.
awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Wm. M. Simmons.	James Bannerman.	Mich'l Bergman.	George W. Hansell.	Valentine Stortz.	Albert Flagler.	Frank B. Barkley.	Charles H. Conover.	R. A. Robbins.	Norman J. Rees.	E. H. Conklin.	John Early.	
Points of delivery.												Number.
St. L.	St. L.	N. Y. or Chic.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chic. or St. L.	Chic.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	
.....	10.00	13.50	11.90	.....	.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	12.50	14.90	11.40			**14.00**						2
	12.00											3
	15.00											4
												5
.....	.72	.....	1.00	1.60	.98	1.25	1.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
	.85			1.60	1.00		1.24					7
	1.50			1.60			1.41					8
	1.35											9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**21.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	8.50	5.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
	8.60	**7.50**										12
	11.50	6.00										13
	8.75	8.25										14
		6.80										15
		9.00										16
.....	.50	.....	.....	.49½	*e*.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
	.52											18
	.52½											19
	.55											20
12.00	13.35	**15.60**	19.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
12.75	14.00	16.25	17.40									22
	16.00	19.25										23
	15.00											24
11.25	12.50	**14.25**	17.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
11.50	13.00	15.00	15.25									26
	15.00	17.00										27
	14.00											28
3.68	.....	7.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
5.82												30
6.35												31
1.87	.....	3.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
3.11												33
												34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**11.90**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.72	.....	.....	.74	.65	**.77**	.....	37
					.62				.60			38
.....	*c*.28½	.....	.....	*d*. 29	.....	.....	.....	.31½	.32	.28½	.30	39
	.24⅔								.30			40
	.23								.28			41
									.26½			42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.46	.....	.....	.38½	.50	**.44**	.....	43
.....	.15	.....	.....	.....	.41	.....	.....	.59	.50	.50	**.54**	44
									.45			45
									f. 60			46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.19	47
											.22½	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.317	.30	.....	.29	49
								.297	.28		.31	50
									.29			51
									.27			52
									.27			53
									1.25			54
.....	.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
	.77											56
.....	.25	.....	.....	.38	.....	.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
	.28					.34						58
	.32					.43						59
	.40											60
	.55											61
.....	6.00	5.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
	6.85	6.00										63
	7.00											64
	7.50											65
	7.50											66

d New York, Carlisle, or St. Louis delivery.
[3] 1½ and 1¼ inch, assorted.

e New York, Carlisle, or Chicago delivery.
[4] Red, black, or fair leather as desired.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Thomas A. Harvey.	Philip Constam.	James Bannerman.	Valentine Stortz.	Frank B. Barkley.	E. H. Conklin.	Moses Lowenstein.	Michael Bergman.	Number.
			Points of delivery.								
			Chicago.	New York or St. Louis.	St. Louis.	New York.	Chicago or St. Louis.	New York.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	
	CLASS 11—Continued.										
	SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—continued.										
1	Surcingles.....doz..	10	2.15	2.20	1.25	.....	1.60	.....	.....	1.70	1
2			1.75	2.50	2.00		1.90			2.35	2
3					2.25		**2.25**			2.35	3
4							2.75				4
5	Wax, saddlers', African.....lbs..	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.04**	.35	...	5
6	Wax, shoe-makers', African.....do..	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.04**	.35	....	6
	Additional for training schools.										
7	Blind-plates .....gross..	3	.....	**1.75**	2.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	7
8					2.10						8
9	Bridle-bits, tinned, loose ring, snaffle, ...doz..	54	.32	.52	**.50**	.60	.52	.....	.....	....	9
10			.49		1.25						10
11					1.02						11
12					1.20						12
13	Buckles, crown, center bar, 1-inch, ...gross..	10	1.23	**1.07**	1.15	1.14	1.20	.....	.....	....	13
14			1.02								14
15	Buckles, 1½-inch, breast-strap, X. C., "Champion," E. M. F. G. Co 's No. 433 .....gross..	6	8.15	**7.42**	7.50	1.32	.....	.....	.....	....	15
16	Buckles, roller, harness, ¾ to 1 inch loop .....gross..	5	1.39	**.95**	1.00	.99	.....	.....	.....	....	16
17				1.08	1.12	1.35					17
18				1.34	1.40						18
19	Buckles, roller, harness, ⅞-inch, X. C., plate .....gross..	10	.43	**.50**	.53	.50	.58	.....	.....	....	19
20			.55								20
21	Buckles, roller, harness, ⅝-inch, tinned-iron, malleable.....gross..	7	.32	.40	**.40**	.39½	.45	.....	.....	....	21
22			.43								22
23	Buckles, roller, harness, ¾-inch, tinned-iron, malleable.....gross..	30	.36	**.43**	.45	.44	.50	.....	.....	....	23
24			.48								24
25	Buckles, roller, harness, 1-inch, tinned-iron, malleable..... gross..	18	.45	.61	**.63**	.61½	.70	.....	.....	....	25
26			.68								26
27	Buckles, roller, harness, 1¼-inch, tinned-iron, malleable.....gross..	10	**.67**	.87	.90	.88	1.00	.....	.....	....	27
28			.96								28
29	Buckles, roller, harness, ⅝-inch, japanned .....gross..	5	.26	.32	**.32**	.....	.35	.....	.....	....	29
30			.33								30
31	Buckles, roller, harness, ⅞-inch, japanned ..... gross..	10	.38	.45	**.45**	.....	.50	.....	.....	....	31
32			.48								32
33	Buckles, roller, harness, 1½-inch, japanned .....gross..	6	.67	.92	**.90**	.89	1.01	.....	.....	....	33
34			.95								34
35	Buckles, trace, 1½-inch, 3 loops..pairs..	220	.11	.07	**.07**	.08	.....	.....	.....	....	35
36				.07½							36

NOTE.—See also Class 17—Hardware.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Thomas A. Harvey.	Philip Constam.	James Bannerman.	E. H. Conklin.	Frank B. Barkley.	Valentine Stortz.	Albert Flagler.	Number.
			Points of delivery.							
			Chicago.	New York or St. Louis.	St. Louis.	New York.	Chicago or St. Louis.	New York.	New York.	
	CLASS 11—Continued.									
	SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—continued.									
	Additional for training schools—Cont'd.									
1	Buckles, trace, 1½-inch, no loops..pairs..	**60**	.09	**.06**	.06½	.....	.....	.07	.....	1
2				.07						2
3	Clips, trace, polished, wrought-iron, extra heavy .....doz..	**60**	.....	.35	**.55**	.....	.12	.13½	.14	3
4					.55					4
5	Cockeyes, screwed, japanned, 1¼-inch, ...doz ..	**4**	.19	.19	**.18**	.....	.19	.17	.....	5
6	Cockeyes, screwed, japanned, 1½-inch, ...doz..	**29**	.22	.22	**.21**	.....	.22	.20	.....	6
7	Hames, black, over-top, No. 460.....do ..	**12**	5.75	**4.75**	5.00	.....	5.00	5.22	4.40	7
8			5.50						*a*4.90	8
9	Irons, breast-strap, 1½-inch, japanned, malleable, Pettingill's pattern gross..	**3**	3.22	3.00	**2.75**	.....	3.40	4.51	.....	9
10	Knives, saddlers', head .....doz..	**1-2**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**11.90**	10
11	Pad-hooks, No. 182, X. C .....gross..	**2½**	5.69	**4.47**	5.75	.....	6.00	....	.....	11
12	Rivets, hame, ⅞-inch, black, flat-head, malleable, No. 8 .....lbs..	**30**	.....	**.08**	.....	.....	.....	.09	.08½	12
13	Rings, breeching, 1½-inch, X. C., malleable, No. 5 .....gross..	**10**	**.84**	.85	.80	....	1.15	.....	.....	13
14	Skins, Dongola goat.....No..	**100**	.....	.....	.....	*b*.18	.....	.....	.....	14
15						*b*.18				15
16	Sheep-skins .....doz..	**3**	.....	5.75	**7.20**	4.25	.....	.....	7.50	16
17						5.00				17
18	Snaps, harness, bronze, German..gross..	**18**	2.63	1.32	**1.35**	.....	.....	1.32	.....	18
19				1.32	1.35			1.32		19
20				2.40	1.35			2.31		20
21				3.15	3.00			1.35		21
22								2.25		22
23	Snaps, harness, Bristol, ⅞-inch....gross..	**2**	3.24	3.00	**2.50**	.....	.....	2.88	.....	23
24	Snaps, harness, Bristol, 1-inch.....do...	**16**	3.44	3.00	**2.50**	.....	.....	2.88	.....	24
25			2.88							25
26	Snaps, harness, Bristol, 3 gross 1¼ and 11 gross 1½ inch.....gross..	**14**	4.44	4.10	**3.60**	.....	.....	4.00	.....	26
27			3.96	4.45	**4.00**			4.25		27
28			4.85							28
29			4.32							29
30	Snaps, harness, Bristol, 1¾-inch ....do...	**1**	5.65	5.20	**4.50**	.....	.....	4.97	.....	30
31			5.00							31
32	Swivels, bridle, ¾-inch .....do...	**6**	**1.30**	1.35	1.30	.....	1.15	.....	.....	32
33					1.90					33
34	Tools, claw, for saddlers' use .....doz..	**1**	.....	**3.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
35	Terrets, 1⅝ and 1⅞ inch, X. C.....gross..	**6**	5.88	**3.58**	3.85	.....	4.20	3.96	.....	35
36			4.56	**5.52**	5.75		6.00	5.28		36
37	Wax, saddlers', African, small ball..lbs..	**50**	.....	.....	.....	**.09**	.....	.....	.....	37
38	Wax, shoe-makers', African, summer and winter .....lbs..	**36**	.....	.....	.....	**.09**	.....	.....	.....	38

a New York, Carlisle, or Chicago delivery. *b* Per square foot.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Thomas A. Harvey.	S. H. Crane.	W. H. Hurlbut.	C. H. Conover.	R. A. Robbins.	Henry A. Koster.	Calvin Durand.
			Points of delivery.						
			Chic.	Chic.	Chic.	Chic.	As stated.	Kans. City.	Chic.
	*CLASS 12.								
	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.								
1	Augers, post-hole, 9-inch .....doz..	**10**	9.19	**8.80**	*a*7.75	8.80	.....	.....	.....
2	Axle-grease, of 2 dozen boxes each, per dozen .....cases..	**850**	.....	.44	.....	.54	*b*.6940	.63	.57½
3				.47	.....	.....	*b*.**54**	.....	.52½
4				.51½					
5				.66					
6	Bags, grain, seamless, 2½ bushels..doz..	**588**	.....	2.44	.....	.....	*c*2.16	.....	.....
7							*b*2.28	.....	.....
8	Corn-planters, hand.....No..	**381**	.47	.58	.....	.52	.....	.....	.....
9	Corn-planters, 1-horse .....do..	**15**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Corn-planters, 2-horse.....do..	**17**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Corn-shellers.....do..	**76**	.....	.....	.....	.....	*b*4.70	.....	.....
12									
13	Cradles, grain, 4 fingers, with scythes, packed in cases .....doz..	**30**	14.25	**15.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14									
15	Cultivators, 1-horse, iron frame, with wheel.....No..	[1]**189**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Cultivators, walking, 2-horse.....do..	**88**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17									
18	Diggers, post-hole.....do..	**211**	**.56**	.57	.....	.58	.....	.....	.....
19				1.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Fanning-mills .....do..	**18**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Feed-cutters .....do..	**2**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Forks, hay, c. s., 3 oval tines, 5½-foot handles, packed in cases.....doz..	**232**	2.38	2.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23				**2.40**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Forks, hay, c. s., 4 oval tines, 5½-foot handles, packed in cases .....doz..	**98**	3.48	3.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25				**3.29**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Forks, manure, c. s., 4 oval tines, long handles, packed in cases .....doz..	**27**	3.24	3.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27				**3.29**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Forks, manure, c. s., 5 oval tines, long handles, strapped ferrule, packed in cases .....doz..	**27**	*f*4.95	6.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29			*g*5.25	**5.64**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Handles, ax, 39-inch, hickory, all white (samples of one dozen required), packed in cases.....doz..	**1,458**	.....	*i*1.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31				*i*1.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32				*i*1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Handles, hay-fork, 5½-foot (samples of one dozen required), packed in cases.....doz..	**53**	.67	**.47**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34									
35	Handles, hoe, planters' (samples of one doz. required), packed in cases dqz..	**176**	.43	.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36									
37	Handles, hoe, grub, oval eye, No. 2 (samples of one dozen required), packed in cases .....doz..	[2]5	.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Handles, pick, 36-inch, No. 1 (samples of one dozen required), packed in cases .....doz..	**155**	.64½	1.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Handles, plow, left-hand.....do...	**50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Handles, plow, right-hand .....do...	**51**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Handles, shovel, long (samples of one dozen required), packed in cases.doz..	**13**	.....	1.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42									
43	Handles, spade (samples of one dozen required), packed in cases.....doz..	**25**	.....	1.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44									

* Bids for machinery, samples of which are not furnished, must be accompanied by cuts and full descriptions, in duplicate, as to size, power, capacity, etc.

† Fort Madison delivery not called for.

[1] 138 to A. J. Tracy; 50 to C. H. Deere.

[2] No award; no sample.

a No sample.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing goods, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Valentine Stortz.	Andrew J. Tracy.	John W. Good.	Henry T. Wakeman.	The Iowa Farming Tool Company.	Charles H. Deere.	David Bradley.	Morrison Manufacturing Company.	The Lagonda Manufacturing Co.	Fred E. Kohler.	Henry Sands.	Charles B. Kelley.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	
Points of delivery.													
As stated.	As stated.	All points.	As stated.	†F. o. b., F. Madison, Iowa.	All points.	All points.	St. Louis.	N. Y. or St. L.	All points.	Chic.	Chic.	Chic.	Number.
													1
													2
													3
													4
													5
d2.08													6
d2.77													7
	b6.25	1.00											8
		10.00											9
		23.50											10
d4.40	d5.50		d3.95										11
b4.50	d3.75												12
				e15.76									13
				15.26									14
	j**2.90**				k**3.25**	3.20							15
					12.00	12.15	13.25						16
					11.00								17
b.64			c.59					3.00	.90				18
b1.17													19
	d**10.25**									12.00			20
	d**3.50**												21
				2.80									22
				2.50									23
				4.00									24
				3.55									25
				3.85									26
				3.40									27
				6.40									28
				5.80									29
h1.64											**1.50**		30
h1.28													31
h.97													32
b.58				.69									33
b.74½													34
b.**88**													35
b.99													36
													37
h.95											.**95**		38
						1.30					1.30	**1.19**	39
						1.30					1.30	**1.19**	40
b.**90**													41
b1.09													42
b**1.20**													43
b1.46													44

b Chicago. c New York or Chicago. d New York.
e All iron brace, turkey-wing pattern. f Plain. g Strapped.
h All points. i For delivery at other points add 6 cents per dozen.
j 138 awarded to A. J. Tracy at $2.90, delivered at Chicago. k 50 awarded to C. H. Deere.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	*Eliphalet Wood.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Seneca D. Kimbark.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	Chas. B. Kelley.	H. W. Hurlbut.	Chas. H. Deere.	The Iowa Farming Tool Co.
			Points of delivery.							
			(*)	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	All points.	†F. o. b., Ft. Madison, Iowa.
	CLASS 12—Continued.									
	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—cont'd.									
1	Harrow-teeth, square, § by 10 inches, headed ..... lbs.	**1,325**	.....	2.67	**2.65**	2.69	2.70	.....	.....	.....
2	Harrows, 40 teeth, § by 10 inches, headed, with draw-bar and clevises ..... No.	**246**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a4.15	**4.25**	.....
3	Hoes, garden, solid shanks, c. s., 8-inch ..... doz.	**168**	.....	2.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50
4										2.28
5	Hoes, grub, c. s., oval eye, No. 2 .do..	**55**	.....	4.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Hoes, planters', c. s., solid shank, 8-inch ..... doz.	**55**	.....	3.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.55
7										3.33
8										2.95
9										2.73
10	Hoes, planters', c. s., 10-inch, with eye ..... doz.	**165**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11										
12	Knives, hay ..... doz.	**3**$^{8}_{12}$	.....	8.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Machines, mowing, single-trees, double-trees, and neck-yoke complete, with two doz. extra sections.. No	‡**162**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14										
15	Machines, mowing and reaping combined, single-trees, double-trees, and neck-yoke complete, with one doz. extra sections for each, mowing and reaping ..... No.	**7**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16										
17	Machines, reaping, single-trees, double-trees, and neck-yoke complete, with two doz. extra sections No.	**10**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Machines, thrashing, mounted, cylinder to be not less than 24 inches, with 6-horse mounted power, stacker, single-trees, double-trees, neck-yokes, and all necessary belting and fixtures complete ..... No.	****1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19										
20										
21	Machines, thrashing, mounted, cylinder to be not less than 27 inches, with 8 horse-power, stacker, single-trees, double-trees, neck-yokes, and all necessary belting and fixtures complete ..... No.	**3**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22										
23										
24	Machines, thrashing, mounted, cylinder to be not less than 30 inches, with 10 horse-power, stacker, single-trees, double-trees, neck-yokes, and all necessary belting and fixtures complete ..... No.	**2**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25										
26										

* E. Wood offers 100 mowers at New York at $37; 100 at Chicago or St. Louis at $37.50; 100 at Omaha, Minneapolis, or Kansas City, at $38; 7 reapers, with attachments, at Omaha, Kansas City, or Minneapolis, $77; 10 chain-rake or Senior reapers, delivered at Omaha, Kansas City, or Minneapolis, at $52; 62 mowers, 4 feet 3 inches and 4 feet 6 inches cut, complete, at $35, at Chicago; 100, delivered at Chicago, at $37.50; 10 reapers, chain rake, 5 feet 6 inches cut, $51.50, delivered in Chicago, or 10 Senior S. R. reapers, $51.50. Cuts with bid. Samples at New York and Chicago.

† Fort Madison delivery not called for.

‡ 27 machines awarded to Jos. L. Townsend at $32.40; 135 awarded to A. S. Bushnell at $34.25.

a No sample. *b* Not up to call (½ by 9). *c* New York. *d* Chicago.

** Erased from contract.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

David Bradley.	Albert Flagler.	H. T. Wakeman.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	Valentine Stortz.	J. L. Townsend.	A. J. Tracy.	Isaac Harter.	A. S. Bushnell.	L. D. Kingsland.	Wm. Ackerman.	Jos. W. French.	
Points of delivery.													
All points.	As stated.	As stated.	Chicago.	Chicago.	As stated.	St. Paul.	As stated.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago or St. Louis.	Chicago.	As stated.	Number.
													1
*b*3.75													2
			2.39										3
			2.16										4
	*c*4.35	*d*4.52	**3.79**	4.10	*d*3.90								5
			3.42										6
			3.27										7
													8
													9
			3.00	3.38									10
			3.20										11
			7.80	**7.84**									12
						*e***32.40**	*d*34.00	*f*33.95	*g***34.25**				13
								*h*33.95	*i*36.25				14
								*j*67.45	*k***67.50**				15
								*l*58.45					16
								*m*57.45	*n***58.00**				17
										310.00	441.00	*o***298.00**	18
												*p*333.50	19
												*q*328.50	20
										325.00	449.33⅓	*o***309.00**	21
												*p*344.50	22
												*q*339.50	23
										338.00	*r*471.00	*o***325.00**	24
												*p*360.50	25
												*q*355.50	26

e 27 only awarded to J. L. Townsend, Osborne No. 4, inclosed gear.
f No. 8 Peerless mower, 2 dozen extra sections.
g Champion light mowers: 135 awarded to A. S. Bushnell.
h No. 5 Peerless mower, 2 dozen extra sections.
i Champion new mower.
j No. 4 Peerless combined mower and reaper, with self-rake and 2 dozen extra sections.
k Champion No. 4 combined mowing and reaping machines; also bids $71.50 on Champion No. 4.
l No. 4 Peerless combined mower and reaper, with dropper and 2 dozen extra sections.
m No. 6 Peerless single reaper, self-rake, 2 dozen extra sections.
n Champion light reapers. *o* Chicago or St. Louis.
p Kansas City or Omaha. *q* St. Paul.
r Cylinder actually measures 23⅛ inches.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Henry T. Wakeman.	Thomas A. Harvey.	S. H. Crane.	Valentine Stortz.	The Iowa Farming Tool Company.
			Points of delivery.				
			As stated.	Chicago.	Chicago.	As stated.	Fort Madison, Iowa, f. o. b.*
	CLASS 12—Continued.						
	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued.						
1	Mattocks, ax, c. s ..... doz.	40	*a*5.90	5.59	4.94	*a*5.85	4.25
2					**5.27**	*a*5.67	
3	Ox-bow keys, 2-inch ..... do..	63	.....	.42½	**.42**	*b*.40	.....
4					.43	*b*.40	
5						*b*.40	
6	Ox-bows, 2-inch ..... do..	55	.....	**2.35**	2.88	.....	.....
7	Picks, earth, steel-pointed, assorted, 5 to 6 pounds ..... doz.	60	*a*4.72	4.29	**3.95**	*a*4.22	.....
8	Plows, 7-inch, c. s., 1-horse, with extra share..No.	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Plows, 8-inch, c. s., 1-horse, with extra share..do..	159	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Plows, 9-inch, c. s., 1-horse, with extra share..do..	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Plows, 10-inch, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share..do..	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Plows, 11-inch, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share..do..	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Plows, 12-inch, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share..do..	360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Plows, 14-inch, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share..do..	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Plows, breaking, 10-inch, with rolling coulter, gauge-wheel, and extra share ..... No.	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Plows, breaking, 12-inch, with rolling coulter, gauge-wheel, and extra share ..... No.	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Plows, breaking, 13-inch, with rolling coulter, gauge-wheel, and extra share..... No.	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Plows, breaking, 14-inch, with rolling coulter, gauge-wheel, and extra share ..... No.	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Plows, shovel, double, with iron beam ..... do..	326	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Plows, shovel, single, with iron beam ..... do..	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Plow-beams, for 7-inch plow ..... do..	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Plow-beams, for 8-inch plow ..... do..	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Plow-beams, for 10-inch plow ..... do..	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Plow-beams, for 12-inch plow ..... do..	163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Plow-beams, for 14-inch plow ..... do..	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Plow-beams, for 12-inch breaking-plow ..... do..	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Plow-beams, for 14-inch breaking-plow ..... do..	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Pumps, iron, open top, pitcher spout, 3-inch cylinder ..... No.	17	.....	**1.27**	1.40	.....	.....
29	Pumps, wood ..... do..	77	*c*1.90	1.89	**2.00**	.....	.....
30	Pump tubing, wood, with necessary couplings, per foot ..... feet.	1,298	*c*.06½	.06¾	**.07**	.....	.....
31	†Rakes, hay, sulky, not less than 20 teeth....No.	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Rakes, hay, wood, 10 or 12 teeth, 2 bows ..... doz.	113	.....	1.25	1.25	.....	.....
33					**1.38**		
34	Rakes, malleable iron, handled, 12 teeth ..... do..	220	.....	1.61½	1.59	*a*1.31	1.50
35					1.32	*a*1.37	
36					1.72		
37					**1.43**		
38	Scoops, grain, medium quality, No. 4, in bundles, extra tied ..... doz.	4	.....	6.19	.....	***a*4.98**	.....
39						*a*5.50	
40	Scythes, grass, assorted, 36 to 40 inch, packed in cases ..... doz.	90	.....	3.93	3.92	*a*3.90	.....
41					3.93		
42	Scythe-snaths ..... do..	80	.....	4.44	**4.09**	*a*3.02	4.17
43						*a*3.47	3.29
44						*a*3.94	

* Fort Madison delivery not called for.

† $12.40 with 20 teeth and wood wheels; $13.50 with 26 teeth and wood wheels; $14.50 with 26 teeth and metal wheels; $13.50 with 20 teeth and metal wheels.—JNO. W. BELL.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing goods, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Albert Flagler.	C. H. Conover.	Seneca D. Kimbark.	Charles B. Kelley.	A. J. Tracy.	Morrison Manufacturing Company.	Charles H. Deere.	Fred A. Head.	David Bradley.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	Colville Lead Company.	Joseph L. Townsend.	John W. Gooi.	Fred. E. Kohler.	R. A. Robbins.	Alex. Caldwell.	
Points of delivery.																
New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	All points.	St. Louis.	All points.	All points.	All points.	Chicago.	New York.	St. Paul.	All points.	All points.	As stated.	Kansas City.	Number.
5.70	5.24	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	5.20															2
.41½	.39	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
	.39															4
																5
.....	2.40	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
4.42	4.18	4.30	3.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	....	....	3.00	4.55	**3.00**	3.45	3.00	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	....	....	3.70	4.75	**3.30**	3.70	4.25	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	....	....	4.50	5.45	**3.60**	3.95	4.50	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	....	....	5.40	7.45	5.45	**5.25**	6.25	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	....	....	6.50	7.65	7.40	**5.55**	7.25	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	....	....	7.50	8.25	**7.50**	7.49	7.60	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	....	....	8.50	11.25	**8.50**	8.49	8.40	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	....	....	.....	10.45	**9.00**	9.49	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	....	....	.....	10.80	**9.75**	9.49	9.85	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	....	....	.....	10.90	**9.75**	9.99	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	....	....	.....	11.90	**10.00**	9.99	11.00	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	....	....	.....	2.25	1.70	.....	**1.65**	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1.70	.....	**1.65**	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	....	.30	.....	.....	.39	.....	.....	**.23**	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	....	.30	.....	.....	.39	.....	.....	**.23**	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	....	.30	.....	.....	.44	.....	.....	**.23**	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	....	.35	.....	.....	.47	.....	.....	**.30**	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	....	.35	.....	.....	.57	.....	.....	**.30**	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	....	.40	.....	.....	.62	.....	.....	**.34**	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	....	.45	.....	.....	.67	.....	.....	**.34**	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.40	.....	....	19.00	**12.50**	13.00	.....	.....	31
.....	1.38	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
																33
.....	1.42	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
																35
																36
																37
5.10	5.08	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	5.10	.....	38
5.10	5.38															39
.....	3.95	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
	3.74															41
.....	4.27	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
	3.35															43
																44

a Chicago. *b* New York. *c* New York or Chicago.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Henry T. Wakeman.	Thomas A. Harvey.	S. H. Crane.	Valentine Stortz.	The Iowa Farming Tool Company.
			Points of delivery.				
			As stated.	Chicago.	Chicago.	As stated.	*Fort Madison, Iowa, f. o. b.
	CLASS 12—Continued.						
	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued.						
1	Scythe-stones ..... doz.	**166**	.....	.39	.24	*b.* 27	.....
2					.27		
3					.55		
4	Seed-drills, for garden use ..... No.	**3**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Seeders, broad-cast, hand ..... do..	**14**	.....	3.89	.....	.....	.....
6	Shovels, steel, long-handle, No. 2, round point, not less than 55 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied ..... doz.	**142**	.....	4.59	4.75	*a*4.33	.....
7						*a*4.82	
8	Shovels, steel, short-handle, No. 2, square point, not less than 55 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied ..... doz.	**69**	.....	4.59	4.75	*a*4.49	.....
9						*a*4.97	
10	Sickles, No. 3, grain ..... do..	**74**	*b*1.97	2.19	*d***2.02**	.....	.....
11	Spades, steel, long-handle, No. 3, not less than 60 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied ... doz.	**20**	.....	4.69	5.30	*a*4.66	.....
12					4.75	*a*5.12½	
13	Spades, steel, short-handle, No. 3, not less than 60 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied ... doz.	**118**	.....	4.69	4.75	*a*4.66	.....
14					5.30	*a*5.12½	
15	Swamp (or bush) hooks, handled ..... do..	**7**	.....	7.89	**7.70**	.....	.....
16	Wheelbarrows, all iron, No .4, tubular, or equal ..... No	**57**	*b*5.08	.....	.....	.....	.....
17			*b*5.00				
18	Wheelbarrows, garden, medium size ..... No.	**29**	.....	.....	**2.12**	.....	*e*2.00
19	Yokes, ox, large, oiled and painted ..... do..	**191**	.....	**3.69**	3.85	.....	*e*3.56
20							
21	Yokes, ox, medium, oiled and painted ..... do..	**32**	.....	**3.19**	3.35	.....	*e*3.21

NOTE.—For fence-wire and other agricultural articles, see Class 17—Hardware.
* Fort Madison delivery not called for.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Albert Flagler.	C. H. Conover.	Seneca D. Kimbark.	Charles B. Kelley.	A. J. Tracy.	Morrison Manufacturing Company.	Charles H. Deere.	Fred A. Head.	David Bradley.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	Colville Lead Company.	Joseph L. Townsend.	John W. Good.	Fred E. Kohler.	R. A. Robbins.	Alex. Caldwell.	
Points of delivery.																
New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	All points.	St. Louis.	All points.	All points.	All points.	Chicago.	New York.	St. Paul.	All points.	All points.	As stated.	Kansas City.	Number.
	.16															1
	.24															2
	.24															3
				b **6.00**												4
				b **3.50**												5
c 4.73	4.58			*a* 4.50										*a* **4.73**		6
	5.23			*a* 4.75												7
c 4.73	4.58	3.95		*a* 4.50										*a* **4.73**		8
	5.23			*a* 4.75												9
b 2.11	2.14			*b* 2.09										*b* 2.40		10
a **4.73**				*a* 4.90										*a* 4.73		11
				a 5.20												12
a **4.73**				*a* 4.90										*a* 4.73		13
				a 5.20												14
b 7.80	6.83															15
				a **5.07**										*b* 5.05		16
																17
				a 2.50											*d* 4.95	18
				b 3.65												19
				b 3.55												20
				b 3.55												21

a Chicago. *b* New York. *c* New York or Chicago.
d Sample of No. 2 submitted, but will furnish No. 3, which is the size longer. *e* Only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing goods, etc.*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	M. Rosenfield.	Seneca D. Kimbark.	J. J. Parkhurst.	C. B. Kelley.	Thomas A. Harvey.	S. H. Crane.	D. Jannopoalo.	E. C. Cooke & Bro.	Alex. Clemens.	Number.
			Points of delivery.									
			Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	St Louis.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	
	CLASS 13.											
	WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES.											
	Axletrees, hickory, wagon:											
1	2½ x 3½, narrow track ....No.	**24**	.30	.30	**.29**	.30	....	....	....	....	......	1
2	2¾ x 3¾, narrow track..........do.	**82**	.35	.30	**.29**	.30	....	...	....	....	......	2
3	3 x 4, narrow track ....do.	**119**	.40	.40	.33	**.30**		....	....	....	......	3
4	3¼ x 4¼, narrow track..........do.	**55**	.45	.42½	**.37**	.43	....	....	....	....	......	4
5	3½ x 4½, narrow track..........do.	**76**	.50	.49	.50	**.49**	...	...	...	....	......	5
6	4 x 5, narrow track ....do.	**32**	.52	.55	**.55**	.57	....	..	....	....	......	6
7	4½ x 5½, narrow track..........do.	**6**	.70	.70	**.70**	.75	....	....	....	....	......	7
8	2½ x 3½, wide track............do.	**4**	.39	.30	**.29**	.30	....	....	....	....	......	8
9	2¾ x 3¾, wide track ....do.	**4**	.35	.30	**.29**	.30	....	..	....	....	......	9
10	3 x 4, wide track ....do.	**90**	.40	.40	.33	**.30**	....	....	..	....	......	10
11	3¼ x 4¼, wide track............do.	**85**	.45	.43	**.37**	.43	....	....	....	....	......	11
12	3½ x 4½, wide track ....do.	**128**	.50	.50	.50	**.49**	....	....	....	....	....	12
13	4 x 5, wide track..............do	**44**	.52	.56	**.55**	.57	....	....	....	....	.....	13
14	4½ x 5½, wide track ....do	**16**	.70	.75	**.70**	.75	....	....	....	....	.....	14
	Bolsters, oak, wagon, front:											
15	2¼ x 3½, narrow track..........do.	**35**	.15	.18	.18	**.18**	....	....	....	...	......	15
16	2¾ x 4¼, narrow track..........do	**99**	.19	.24	.24	**.23**	....	...	....	....	......	16
17	3 x 4¾, narrow track...........do.	**82**	.25	**27½**	.30	.30	....	....	...	....	......	17
18	3½ x 5, narrow track...........do	**86**	.28	**.32**	.32	.35	..	....	....	....	......	18
19	2¼ x 3½, wide track............do.	**10**	.17	.20	.19	**.19**	....	..	...	..	......	19
20	2¾ x 4¼, wide track............do.	**87**	.20	.25	.25	**.25**	....	..	...	....	......	20
21	3 x 4¾, wide track.............do.	**46**	.28	**.30**	.30	.30	....	....	...	....	......	21
22	3 x 4, wide track ....do	**50**	.25	.27½	.25	**.24**	....	....	...	....	......	22
23	3½ x 5, narrow track...........do.	**104**	.28	**.32**	.32	.35	....	....	....	....	......	23
	Bolsters, oak, wagon, rear:											
24	2½ x 3, narrow track ... .do.	**51**	.14	.18	.18	**.18**	....	....	...	....	......	24
25	2¾ x 3½, narrow track..........do	**74**	.17	.18¾	.19	**.18**	....	....	....	....	......	25
26	3 x 4, narrow track ....do.	**140**	.20	**.23**	.24	.23	....	....	....	....	......	26
27	3½ x 4½, narrow track..........do.	**46**	.23	**.28**	.30	.30	....	....	....	...	......	27
28	2¼ x 3, wide track ....do.	**4**	.18	**.18**	.19	.19	....	....	....	....	......	28
29	2¾ x 3½, wide track............do.	**35**	.20	.20	.20	**.20**	....	....	....	....	......	29
30	3 x 4, wide track ....do.	**152**	.22	.25	.25	**.24**	....	....	....	....	......	30
31	3½ x 4½, wide track............do.	**31**	.28	.32	.32	**.31**	....	....	....	....	......	31
32	Borers, hub ....do.	**2**	....	*b*15.00	**14.99**	.. .	....	...	....	....	......	32
33	Bows, narrow track, per set of 5.sets.	**73**	....	.45	.35	**.40**	....	...	....	....	......	33
34	Bows, wide track, per set of 5 ...do..	**147**	....	.45	.35	**.40**	....	....	....	....	......	34
35	Covers, 29-inch, 8-oz. duck, 10 x 14 feet, full size, free from sizing, with 3 tie-ropes each side. Seams to be with the width and not lengthwise of the cover..No.	**497**	....	......	......	.....	3.08	3.09	2.57	3.36	**3.19**	35
36									2.28	2.50		36
37									1.94			37

NOTE.—Axletrees, bolsters, eveners, hounds, reaches, and tongues to be sawed and rough finished on "shaper" to shape and size without boring or morticing. Axletree ends to be tapered but not turned to fit skeins. Narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches; wide track, 5 feet, 2 inches.

b Doles's No. 2, solid feed, nut.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	M. Rosenfield.	Seneca D. Kimbark.	J. J. Parkhurst.	C. B. Kelley.	H. W. Hurlbut.	Number.
			Points of delivery.					
			Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	
	CLASS 13—Continued.							
	WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—continued.							
	Eveners, oak, wagon:							
1	1¾ inches thick, 4 inches wide at center, 3¼ inches wide at ends. Full-ironed, with ends riveted; top and bottom plate at center with ¾-inch hole and stay-chain eyes; narrow track .....No.	**572**	.30	.22½	**.24**	.30	.....	1
2	Wide track, same conditions as narrow track, ...No.	**652**	.30	.22½	**.24**	.30	.....	2
3	Plain, 1¾ inches thick, 4 inches wide at center, 3¼ inches wide at ends, narrow track. .....No.	**225**	.17	.11	.11	**.10**	.10½	3
4	Plain, 1¾ inches thick, 4 inches wide at center, 3¼ inches wide at ends, wide track. No.	**154**	.17	.11	.11	**.10**	10½	4
	Felloes, hickory, wagon, bent:							
5	1¼ x 1¼ inches .....sets	**6**	.....	.55	.55	**.55**	.....	5
6	1⅜ x 1⅜ inches .....do..	**3**	.....	.65	.63	**.65**	.....	6
7	1½ x 1½ inches .....do..	**38**	.....	.75	.72	**.74**	.....	7
8	1¾ x 1¾ inches .....do..	**12**	.....	**.95**	.96	1.00	.....	8
9	2 x 2 inches .....do..	**19**	.....	1.25	1.15	**1.20**	.....	9
10	2 x 2 inches .....do..	**9**	.....	**1.10**	1.10	1.15	.....	10
11	2¼ x 2¼ inches .....do..	**1**	.....	1.50	1.45	**1.49**	.....	11
12	2½ x 2½ inches .....do..	**1**	.....	2.00	1.86	**1.79**	...	12
	Felloes, oak, wagon, sawed:							
13	1½ x 2 inches, cased .....do..	**8**	1.00	**.90**	.95	.95	.....	13
14	1½ x 2 inches, cased .....do..	**139**	1.00	**.95**	.95	.98	.....	14
15	1½ x 2¼ inches, cased .....do..	**6**	1.10	1.00	**.95**	.99	.....	15
16	2 x 2½ inches, cased .....do..	**178**	1.15	1.10	**1.00**	1.05	....	16
17	2 x 2¾ inches, cased .....do..	**16**	1.20	1.25	1.25	**1.15**	.....	17
18	2½ x 3 inches, cased .....do..	**5**	3.25	2.00	1.85	**1.80**	.....	18
	Hounds, oak, wagon:							
19	Front, 3 pieces, side pieces 48 inches long, 1¾ inches thick, 2 inches wide; front and rear ends 2¾ inches wide 18 inches from front end. Sway-bar 48 inches long, 1¾ inches thick, 2 inches wide the whole length, cased .....sets.	**170**	.....	**.30**	.30	.30	.....	19
20	Pole, 2 pieces, 34 inches long, 1¾ inches thick, 2⅞ inches wide at rear end of curve, tapering to 2¼ inches wide at rear end, 2¾ inches wide 13 inches from front end at front of curve, with usual shape and taper to front end, cased .....sets.	**324**	.....	.18	**.16**	.17	.....	20
21	Rear, 2 pieces, 48 inches long and 2 inches thick, 2¼ inches wide at front end, 2⅞ inches wide at rear end, and 2¾ inches wide 11 inches from front end at curve, cased .....sets	**186**	.....	.23	**.23**	.22	....	21
	Hubs, oak:							
22	6½ x 7½ inches .....do..	**10**	.....	**.65**	.72	.65	.....	22
23	7½ x 9 inches .....do..	**18**	.....	**.75**	.74	.85	.....	23
24	8 x 10 inches .....do..	**29**	.....	**.80**	.90	.95	.....	24
25	8½ x 11 inches .....do..	**21**	.....	**.85**	1.00	1.05	.....	25
26	9 x 12 inches .....do..	**1**	.....	**.90**	1.10	1.10	.....	26
27	10 x 12 inches .....do..	**1**	.....	**1.00**	1 50	1.45	.....	27
	Reaches, oak, sliding:							
28	For 3-inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long, 3⅜ x 1⅞ inches at front end and plate, 2⅜ x 1⅞ inches at rear end .....No.	**993**	.35	.33	**.30**	.31	.....	28
29	For 3½-inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long, 3⅞ x 1⅞ inches at front end and plate, 2⅜ x 1⅞ inches at rear end .....No	**598**	.36	.33	**.30**	.31	.....	29
30	For 3½-inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long, 3⅞ x 1⅞ inches at front end and plate, 2⅜ x 1⅞ inches at rear end .....No.	**776**	.36	.33	**.30**	.31	.....	30

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	M. Rosenfield.	S. D. Kimbark.	J. J. Parkhurst.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.
	CLASS 13—Continued.				
	WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—continued.				
	Skeins, wagon:				
1	2½ x 7½ inches, not less than 34 lbs. per set, packed in cases or barrels ..... sets.	**10**	.....	**1.00**	1.00
2	2¾ x 8 inches, not less than 44 lbs. per set, packed in cases or barrels ..... sets.	**26**	.....	**1.10**	1.17
3	3 x 9 inches, not less than 54 lbs. per set, packed in cases or barrels ..... sets.	**71**	.....	**1.25**	1.34
4	3¼ x 10 inches, not less than 68 lbs. per set, packed in cases or barrels ..... sets.	**54**	.....	**1.50**	1.69
5	3½ x 11 inches, not less than 82 lbs. per set, packed in cases or barrels ..... sets.	**8**	.....	**1.70**	1.87
	Spokes, hickory, buggy:				
6	1-inch, "B" quality, cased ..... do..	**4**	.....	1.25	**1.30**
7	1¼-inch, "B" quality, cased ..... do..	**14**	.....	1.25	**1.30**
	Spokes, oak, wagon:				
8	1½-inch, "B" quality, cased ..... do..	**24**	.....	1.25	**1.35**
9	1⅝-inch, "B" quality, cased ..... do..	**21**	.....	1.25	**1.35**
10	2-inch, "B" quality, cased ..... do..	**82**	.....	1.25	**1.35**
11	2¼-inch, "B" quality, cased ..... do..	**156**	.....	1.25	**1.35**
12	2½-inch, "B" quality, cased ..... do..	**41**	.....	1.25	**1.35**
13	2⅝-inch, "B" quality, cased ..... do..	**1**	.....	1.50	**1.35**
14	2¾-inch, "B" quality, cased ..... do..	**1**	.....	1.65	**1.35**
15	3-inch, "B" quality, cased ..... do..	**6**	.....	1.95	**1.35**
16	3½-inch, "B" quality, cased ..... do..	**11**	.....	3.00	**1.35**
17	*a*3½ inch "B" quality, cased ..... do..	**1**	.....	3.60	**1.35**
18	Springs, for wagon-seats, 2-leaf, 26 x 1½ inches, per pair ..... No.	**381**	.....	.60	.61¼
	Tongues, ash:				
19	For 3-inch wagon, 12 feet long, 3½ inches wide and 3¼ inches thick at hounds, with gradual taper to 1⅞ inches round at front end ..... No.	**727**	.68	.54	**.55**
20	For 3¼-inch wagon, same as above ..... do..	**629**	.68	.54	**.55**
21	For 3½-inch wagon, same as above ..... do..	**450**	.68	.54	**.55**
	Whiffletrees, hickory, wagon:				
22	Full-ironed, with strap-irons and hooks at ends and clamp-iron, with rings at center, cased ..... No	**2,156**	.40	.25	**.24**
23	Plain, cased ..... do..	**517**	.12½	.06	**.06**
	Yokes, neck, hickory, wagon:				
24	Full-ironed, cased ..... do..	**802**	.50	.30	**.29**
25	Plain, turned to shape and size, cased ..... do..	**251**	.14	.08	**.07**
	Additional for Carlisle School.				
26	Axles, wagon, long bed, half patent, 1¼ inches for 7-inch hubs, ... sets..	**10**	.....	**2.80**	3.55
27	Circles, carriage, ⅜-circle, ⅛-inch, 14 inches, 1¼ inches between clips ..... No.	**6**	.....	**.90**	1.10
28	Clips, axle, ⅜-inch tang, equal quantities of Nos. 3, 4, and 5 ... doz.	**24**	.....	**.50**	.50
29	Curtain lights, 2½ x 6 inches, japanned ..... do..	**2**	.....	**.50**	1.50
30	Cord, welting, for carriage cushions ..... lbs	**10**	.....	.13	**.12**
31	Moss, for upholstering ..... do..	**200**	.....	.05½	.07
32				**.06½**	
33				.07½	
34	Nails, lining, japanned, 3 oz ..... papers.	**100**	.....	**.03**	.04
35	Springs, wagon, 4-ply, 36 inches long, 8½ inches between, 1½ inches wide ..... No.	**20**	.....	.06	1.45
36				**.06½**	
37	Springs, 5-ply, 36 inches long, 8½ inches between, 1¾ inches wide ..... No	**10**	.....	.06	1.70
38				**.06¼**	
39	Tongues, ash, for carriage, 2¼ x 1⅞ inches, double bend, 12 feet long ..... No.	**12**	.....	6.00	**.40**

a NOTE.—Samples of 1 set hickory, 1¼-inch, and 1 set of oak spokes, each 2 and 2½-inch, required, to grade and finish.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing goods, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

C. B. Kelley.	A. C. Williams.	C. Studebaker.	F. H. Tuthill.	Thos. A. Harvey.	S. H. Crane.	Alex. H. Revell & Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	
1.00	.96	.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1.17	1.11	1.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1.35	1.26	1.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
1.68	1.57	1.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
1.85	1.75	1.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
1.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
1.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
1.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
1.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
1.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
3.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.59	.....	.....	.61½	.....	.....	.....	18
.50	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.51	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.52	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.25	.....	.38	.....	*b*3.45	.27½	.....	22
.05½	.....	.13	.....	.....	.07	.....	23
.30	.....	.40	.....	*b*4.45	.31	.....	24
.07	.....	.15	.....	.....	.08	.....	25
3.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
1.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.06½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07	31
						.08	32
						.10	33
.03⅓	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.06¼	.....	.....	.06⅔	.....	.....	.....	35
							36
.06¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
			.06⅔				38
4.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39

b Per dozen.

NOTE.—See also Class 17—Hardware.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Wm. Morrow.	Alex. Caldwell.	C. Studebaker.†	M. Rosenfield.‡
			Points of delivery.			
			Chicago.			
	CLASS 13—Continued.					
	WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—continued.					
1	*Wagons, 2¾ x 8 inch thimble-skein, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches. Hickory axletrees; bent front hounds.....No..	**80**	32.00	38.00	37.35	[4]35.50
2	*Wagons, 3 x 9 inch thimble-skein, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches. Hickory axletrees; bent front hounds.....No..	**114**	34.25	40.00	39.85	[4]37.50
3	*Wagons, 3½ x 10 inch thimble-skein, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches. Hickory axletrees; bent front hounds.....No..	**79**	35.50	42.00	41.35	[4]39.00
4	*Wagons, 3½ x 11 inch thimble-skein, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches. Hickory axletrees; bent front hounds.....No..	**3**	36.50	47.00	43.85	[4]41.00
5	*Wagons, 2¾ x 8 inch thimble-skein, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches. Hickory axletrees; bent front hounds.....No..	**54**	32.00	38.00	37.85	[4]35.50
6	*Wagons, 3 x 9 inch thimble-skein, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches. Hickory axletrees; bent front hounds.....No..	**101**	34.25	40.00	40.35	[4]37.50
7	*Wagons, 3½ x 10 inch thimble-skein, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches. Hickory axletrees; bent front hounds.....No..	**99**	35.50	42.00	41.85	[4]39.00
8	*Wagons, 3½ x 11 inch thimble-skein, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches. Hickory axletrees; bent front hounds.....No..	**41**	36.50	47.00	44.35	[4]41.00
9	Wagon log (or log truck), 4½ x 12 inch thimble-skein, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches. Hickory axles.....No..	**1**	.....	104.00	**100.00**	.....
10	Wagons, steel tubular axles 2⅛ x 8	**7**	.....	.....	.....	[5]39.50
11	Wagons, steel tubular axles 2⅜ x 9	**12**	35.50	.....	.....	[5]41.50
12	Wagons, steel tubular axles 2⅝ x 10	**32**	36.50	.....	.....	[5]44.00
13	Wagons, steel tubular axles 2⅞ x 11	**14**	39.00	.....	.....	[5]46.00
14	Bows.....	(1)	.....	.....	.50	.50
15	Covers.....	(2)	3.25	.....	.....	3.25
16	Spring seats	(3)	2.00	.....	**1.65**	**2.00**
17	Top boxes	(3)	1.75	.....	[6]**2.50** [7]**3.00**	**2.00**
18						

* Prices given must include brake, evener, lower box, neck-yoke, single-trees, stay-chain, and tongue; and separate prices specified for bows, 8-ounce unsized duck covers, spring seats, and top boxes. The sizes of wagon bodies to be as follows: 2¾-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 12-inch lower box, 8-inch upper box; 3-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 13-inch lower box, 8-inch upper box; 3½-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 14-inch lower box, 10-inch upper box; 3½-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 15-inch lower box, 10-inch upper box. Wagons to be subject to two inspections: 1st, in the white, when ready for painting; 2d, when painted and ready for shipment. All wagons to have one priming coat and two heavy coats of paint before varnishing.

NOTE.—Price of log trucks to comprise bunks, evener, hickory axle 4½ x 5 inches, hubs 11 x 13 inches, neck-yoke, pole, single-trees, spokes 1⅝ x 3½ inches, 4 stakes 3 feet long for use in bolsters, and tires ½ x 4 inches; bolsters and bunks to be 3¾ inches thick, tops heavily plated with iron, and the latter even with the tops of wheels. All other wood-work, including evener, hounds, neck-yoke, pole, reach, sand-board, and single-trees, to be in proportion, fully and firmly ironed.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing goods, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Wm. Morrow.	Alex. Caldwell.	M. Rosenfield.	Wm. Morrow.	Alex. Caldwell.	M. Rosenfield.	M. Rosenfield.	Alex. Caldwell.	C. Studebaker.	M. Rosenfield.	Number.
Points of delivery.										
Kansas City.			Sioux City.			St. Paul.	San Francisco.			
33.00	34.00	*a* **36.50**	33.50	38.00	*h* **37.00**	*n* **36.50**	55.00	59.00	59.00	1
35.50	36.00	*b* **38.50**	36.00	40.00	*i* **39.50**	*o* **38.50**	57.00	*w* **61.00**	61.50	2
36.75	38.00	*c* **40.00**	37.50	42.00	*j* **40.50**	**40.00**	59.00	*x* **62.50**	63.00	3
37.75	43.00	42.00	38.50	47.00	*k* **43.00**	*p* **42.00**	64.00	66.00	66.00	4
33.00	34.00	*d* **36.50**	33.50	38.00	*l* **37.00**	*q* **36.50**	55.00	59.00	59.00	5
35.50	36.00	*e* **38.50**	36.00	40.00	39.50	*r* **38.50**	57.00	*y* **61.00**	61.50	6
36.75	38.00	*f* **40.00**	37.50	42.00	*m* **40.50**	**40.00**	59.00	*z* **62.50**	63.00	7
37.75	43.00	*g* **42.00**	38.50	47.00	43.00	*s* **42.00**	64.00	66.00	66.00	8
.....	100.00	.....	.....	104.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	**40.50**	.....	.....	**41.00**	**40.50**	.....	.....	**63.00**	10
36.75	.....	**42.50**	37.50	.....	**43.50**	**42.50**	.....	62.50	*t* **65.50**	11
37.75	.....	**45.00**	38.50	.....	**45.50**	**45.00**	.....	69.00	*u* **68.00**	12
40.25	.....	**47.00**	41.50	.....	**48.00**	**47.00**	.....	74.00	*v* **71.00**	13
.....	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.50	14
3.25	3.00	.....	3.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.25	15
2.00	2.50	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2.00**	16
1.75	2.00	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2.00**	17
										18

† To C. Studebaker 23 wagons: *w*, 3; *x*, 9; *y*, 1; *z*, 10.

‡ 614 wagons awarded to M. Rosenfield as follows: *a*, 22; *b*, 4; *c*, 7; *d*, 16; *e*, 35; *f*, 22; *g*, 2; *h*, 48; *i*, 74; *j*, 63; *k*, 2; *l*, 1; *m*, 67; *n*, 10; *o*, 33; *p*, 1; *q*, 38; *r*, 65; *s*, 39; *t*, 3; *u*, 7; *v*, 12.

[1] Bows awarded to C. B. Kelley.

[2] Covers awarded to Alex. Clemens.

[3] To be delivered with wagons.

[4] Standard Moline wagon.

[5] Self-oiling national wrought steel tubular axles, clipped and ironed as per sample. Without self-oiling attachment deduct 50 cents per wagon from above prices.

[6] 8-inch.

[7] 10-inch.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	T. A. Harvey.	Henry A. Koster.	Pleasants & Woodworth.	Valentine Stortz.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.	Chicago.	Kansas City.	New York.	Chicago.
	CLASS 14.						
	GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS.						
1	Borax ..... pounds.	**789**	.13	.09⅞	.....	.09⅝	.....
2							
3	Chrome yellow, in oil ..... do..	**445**	.12½	.09⅞	.12	**.09**½	.....
4						.08½	
5	Coal-tar ..... gallons.	**20**	.45	.23	.....	**.24**½	.....
	Glass, window, Eastern or New York classification, A quality:					20½	
6	8 x 10 ..... boxes.	**99**	1.98	1.77	2.08	.....	*c* **1.75**
7	9 x 12 ..... do..	**22**	1.98	1.77	2.08	.....	*c* **1.75**
8	9 x 13 ..... do..	**3**	1.98	1.77	2.08	.....	*c* **1.75**
9	9 x 14 ..... do..	**15**	1.98	1.77	2.08	.....	*c* **1.75**
10	9 x 15 ..... do..	**5**	1.98	1.77	2.08	.....	*c* **1.75**
11	10 x 12 ..... do..	**94**	1.98	1.77	2.08	.....	*c* **1.75**
12	10 x 13 ..... do..	**4**	1.98	1.77	2.08	.....	*c* **1.75**
13	10 x 14 ..... do..	**95**	1.98	1.77	2.08	.....	*c* **1.75**
14	10 x 16 ..... do..	**24**	2.35	2.13	2.48	.....	*c* **2.09**
15	10 x 18 ..... do..	**31**	2.35	2.13	2.48	.....	*c* **2.09**
16	12 x 14 ..... do..	**44**	2.35	2.13	2.48	.....	*c* **2.09**
17	12 x 16 ..... do..	**55**	2.35	2.13	2.48	.....	*c* **2.09**
18	12 x 18 ..... do..	**35**	2.35	2.13	2.48	.....	*c* **2.09**
19	12 x 22 ..... do..	**15**	2.35	2.13	2.48	.....	*c* **2.09**
20	12 x 28 ..... do..	**55**	2.35	2.13	2.48	.....	*c* **2.09**
21	12 x 30 ..... do..	**3**	2.35	2.78	3.16	.....	*c* **2.72**
22	12 x 36 ..... do..	**11**	2.35	2.78	3.16	.....	*c* **2.72**
23	14 x 20 ..... do..	**18**	2.35	2.13	2.48	.....	*c* **2.09**
24	16 x 20 ..... do..	**5**	2.35	2.13	2.48	.....	*c* **2.09**
25	16 x 22 ..... box.	**1**	2.35	2.13	2.48	.....	*c* **2.09**
26	16 x 24 ..... boxes.	**10**	2.35	2.13	2.48	.....	*c* **2.09**
27	Glaziers' glass-cutters ..... number.	**27**	2.97	.....	.....	.....	*a* **2.39**
28			.01½		.11	.1124	
29	Glue, carpenters', medium quality.. pounds..	**359**	.....	.....	.....	.0824	.....
30	Japan ..... gallons.	**149**	1.05	.....	.58	.54	.63 .57
31						.59½	.60
32	Lamp-black, in papers ..... pounds.	**337**	.....	**.06**¾	.06½	.0688	.....
33	Lead, red, standard brand, dry ..... do..	**4,475**	.069	.0616	.....	.0624	.....
34	Lead, white, pure, and best ..... do..	**30,840**	.067	**.0617**	.....	.0563	.0623
35	Oakum ..... do..	**1,395**	.....	7.45	.....	.0549	.....
36				8.45		.0699	
37	Ocher, Rochelle, in oil ..... do..	**2,260**	.07	**.0594**	.05½	.0549	.....
38						.0597	
39	Oil, harness, in cans, cased ..... gallons.	**112**	1.20	.....	.42	.39	*a*. 42
40			.70			**.4041**	
41	Oil, kerosene, fire-test not less than 150°, in 5-gallon tin cans, cased ..... gallons.	**20,625**	.1339	.....	.15½	.....	.....
42	Oil, lard, good quality, in cans, cased ..... do..	**1,316**	.74	.....	.59	.....	*a*. 69½
43	Oil, linseed, boiled, in cans, cased ..... do..	**2,045**	.74	.....	.64¾	.56	*a*. 64
44							*a*. 62
45	Oil, linseed, raw, in cans, cased ..... do..	**402**	.71	.....	.61¾	.54	.....

a New York. *b* 2 ounces per dozen. *c* For 10,325 gallons.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing goods, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

S. D. Kimbark.	S. H. Crane.	Dwight Tredway.	J. S. Page.	Colwell Lead Company.	A. Flagler.	J. H. Doescher.	P. M. Millspaugh.	George B. Hewlett.	C. H. Conover.	
Points of delivery.										
Chicago.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Number.
.09	.10	.10¾								1
										2
										3
										4
										5
										6
										7
										8
										9
										10
										11
										12
										13
										14
										15
										16
										17
										18
										19
										20
										21
										22
										23
										24
										25
										26
					2.46					27
		.09	**.09½**		.11½					28
		.12½			.13 .14½					29
			.57							30
			.52							31
			.08							32
		.0630	**.05⅞**							33
		.0630	.05⅞							34
		.07		.05¾						35
										36
			.05½							37
										38
						.60				39
						.53				40
	c.**134**	.12½							*d*.**134**	41
	.75	**.66**					.74	.60	.76	42
	.75	**.64½**	.68				.76		.76	43
			.60							44
	.72	**.61½**	.65				.73		.73	45

d For 10,300 gallons.

e All window glass delivered at Chicago or Carlisle.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	Thomas A. Harvey.	Henry A. Koster.	Pleasants & Woodworth.
			Points of delivery.			
			New York.	Chicago.	Kansas City.	New York.
	CLASS 14—Continued.					
	GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—continued.					
1	Oil, lubricating, mineral, crude, in cans, cased..galls..	**1,050**	.27	.....	.17¼	.1990
2						
3						
4	Oil, neat's-foot.....do....	**79**	.74	.....	.69	**.63**
5						
6	Oil, sewing-machine.....bottles..	**751**	.....	.....	.....	3.95
7						
8						
9						
10	Paint, roof.....gallons..	**1,117**	.60	.4095	.48	.4074
11						
12	Paper, building.....pounds..	**21,700**	.024	**.0138**	.0198	.....
13						
14	Paper, tarred, packed in crates, strapped.....do....	**27,200**	.....	.0199 .0230	.0220	.....
15						
16	Pitch.....do....	**700**	.04½	**.0289**	.....	.0274
17	Putty, in tins.....do....	**3,610**	.04½	.....	.0223	.0224
18						
19	Resin.....do....	**677**	.03	.....	.....	.0149
20	Turpentine, in cans, cased.....gallons..	**1,052**	.63	.....	.58	.....
21	Umber, burnt, in oil, ground.....pounds..	**1,175**	.10½	**.05⅞**	.0645	.0579 .0599
22						
23	Varnish, copal, 1-gallon cans, cased.....gallons..	**69**	1.05	.....	.90	.6971
24						
25						
26	Varnish, copal, 5-gallon cans, cased.....do....	**90**	1.00	.....	.89	.6574
27						
28						
29	Whiting.....pounds..	**2,285**	.03	**.01¼**	.0125	.0115
	Additional for training schools.					
30	Brushes, badger, No. 2, 2½-inch, full for coach painter, ...dozen..	**1-3**	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Glass, window, American, A quality:					
31	10 x 22.....boxes..	**8**	.....	.....	2.15	.....
32	14 x 36.....do....	**6**	.....	.....	2.95	.....
33	15 x 18.....do....	**6**	.....	.....	2.15	.....
34	24 x 36.....do....	**3**	.....	.....	3.50	.....
35	Indian red, in japan.....pounds..	**30**	.....	.....	.40	.29
36	Ivory black, in japan.....do....	**20**	.....	.....	.30	.38
37	Knives, putty, square.....number..	**7**	.....	.....	.55	**.16½**
38	Prussian blue.....pounds..	**10**	.....	.....	.10	**.36**
39	Pumice-stone.....do....	**10**	.....	.....	.....	**.04**
40	Resin, common, black.....do....	**50**	.....	.....	.....	**.01**
41	Tools, sash, Nos. 5 and 8, each 1 dozen.....dozen..	**2**	.....	.....	.....	.....
42						
43	Varnish, coach, No. 1.....gallons..	**10**	.....	.....	2.50	1.11
44						
45	Venetian red, in oil.....pounds..	**50**	.....	.....	.05½	**.07**

NOTE.—See also Class 17—Hardware. *a* New York. *b* 2 ounces per dozen.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing goods, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Valentine Stortz.	S. H. Crane.	Dwight Tredway.	J. S. Page.	C. H. Conover.	A. Flagler.	E. E. Eames.	H. T. Wakeman.	P. M. Millspaugh.	George B. Hewlett.	Calvin Durand.	
Points of delivery.											
As stated.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	As stated.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Number.
c. 21	.21	.12½	.....	.20¾	.....	.....	*a*. 66	.23½	.18½	.....	1
***a*.19**								.30			2
c. 17											3
a. 61	.....	.....	.66	.73	.....	.....	.....	.74½	.69	.....	4
								.60			5
.....	.03½	.....	.....	.....	.02¾	***b*.32½**	.....	.04	.....	*b*. 39	6
					.03½			.03½			7
					.05						8
					.07						9
.....	.....	.....	.39½	.57½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
			.44½								11
.....	.0148	.0145	.....	.0134	.....	.....	*c*. 02⅞	.....	.....	.0155	12
	.85						*c*. 03				13
.....	.0185	.0155	.....	**.0173**	.....	.....	*c*. 0175	.....	.....	.0184	14
	.0209	.0175									15
.....	.....	.0175	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a*. 03	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.0262	.0184	.03	.....	.....	.....	*a*. 02⅜	.....	.....	.....	17
	.0238	**.0210**									18
.....	.02	.....	.....	**.009**	.....	.....	*a*. 03	.....	.....	.....	19
a. 51	.03	**.50**	.52	.....	.....	.....	*a*. 60	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.06½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
			.05½								22
d. 80	.....	.....	**.70**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
d. 76											24
d. 74											25
d. 75	.....	.....	**.63**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
d. 71											27
d. 69											28
.....	.....	.....	.01¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
***a*6.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
***e*2.09**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
***e*2.72**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
***e*2.09**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
***e*3.17**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	**.23**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.....	.....	.....	**.19**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
***a*.80**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
***a*1.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
*c*1. 13	.....	.....	**.95**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
*c*1. 05			**1.06**								44
.....	.....	.....	.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45

c Chicago. *d* New York or Chicago. *e* Chicago or Carlisle.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	Thos. A. Harvey.	John Early.
			Points of delivery.		
			New York.	Chicago.	As stated.
	CLASS 15.				
	BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TIN-WARE, ETC.				
1	Boilers, wash, IX tin, flat copper bottom, size 21 x 11 x 13 inches, iron drop-handles, riveted, No. 8.....doz.	**70**	.....	.....	*b*15.00
2	Buckets, water, galvanized iron, 4-gallon, full size .....do..	**260**	.....	.....	*a*3.95
3					
4					
5	Candle-sticks, planished tin, 6-inch .....do..	**54**	.....	.....	*b*.65
6	Cans, kerosene, 1-gallon, common top.....do..	**22**	.....	.....	*a*1.99
	Coffee-boilers:				
7	2-quart, full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle...do..	**116**	.....	.....	*b*1.75
8	4-quart, full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle...do..	**262**	.....	.....	*b*2.00
9	6-quart, full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle...do..	**83**	.....	.....	*b*4.00
10	Coffee-mills: iron hopper-box .....do..	**60**	2.84	3.64	*b*4.25
11			3.74		
12					
13	Coffee-mills, side, No. 1.....do..	**67**	4.70	3.74	*f*4.28
14					
15	Coffee-mills, with wheel, capacity of hopper 6 pounds ....No.	**6**	.....	.....	.....
16	Cups, pint, full size, stamped tin, retinned, riveted handle .....doz.	**502**	.....	.....	*f*.45
17	Cups, quart, full size, stamped tin, retinned, riveted handle .....doz.	**353**	.....	.....	.....
	Dippers, water:				
18	1-quart, full size, long iron handles, riveted .....do..	**343**	**1.29**	.....	.....
19	2-quart, full size, long iron handles, riveted .....do..	**13**	**2.90**	.....	.....
20	Funnels, 1-quart, full size, plain tin.....do..	**3**½	.....	.....	*b*.50
21	Funnels, 2-quart, full size, plain tin.....do..	**1**$\frac{5}{12}$	.....	.....	*b*.75
22	Graters, nutmeg .....do..	**9**	.....	.....	*b*1.75
	Kettle-ears, tinned, per gross pairs:				
23	No. 1.....gross.	**3**	.....	.....	*b*.45
24	No. 2.....do.	**8**	.....	.....	*b*.55
25	No. 3.....do..	**4**$\frac{1}{12}$	.....	.....	*b*.65
26	No. 4.....do..	**8**$\frac{1}{12}$	.....	.....	*b*.70
27	No. 5.....do..	**4**	.....	.....	*b*.88
28	No. 6.....do..	**6**	.....	.....	*b*.95
	Kettles, brass:				
29	3-gallon.....No.	**8**	.....	.....	.....
30	5-gallon .....do..	**8**	.....	.....	.....
31	6-gallon .....do..	**8**	.....	.....	.....
32	10-gallon .....do..	**3**	.....	.....	.....
	Kettles, camp (nests of three, 7, 11, and 14 quarts:				
33	Galvanized iron, redipped, strapped bottom.....nests.	**364**	.....	.....	.....
34					
35	Plain iron, strapped bottom .....do..	**110**	.....	.....	.....
36					
	Kettles, galvanized-iron:				
37	7-quart.....doz.	**20**	.....	.....	*a*2.22
38					
39	11-quart.....do..	**55**	.....	.....	*a*2.45
40					
41	14-quart.....do..	**101**	.....	.....	*a*2.70
42					
43	Lanterns, tubular, safety .....do..	**22**	.....	4.23	*b*4.50
44					*b*6.00
45	Match-safes, japanned iron, self-closing, medium size ....do..	**5**½	.....	.....	.....
	Pails, water, heavy tin, retinned:				
46	10-quart, full size.....do..	**132**	.....	.....	*b*2.95
47					
48	14-quart, full size ....do..	**55**	.....	.....	*b*3.50
49					
	Pans:				
50	1-quart, full size, deep pudding, stamped tin, retinned...do..	**235**	.....	.....	*a*.65
51	2-quart, full size, deep pudding, stamped tin, retinned...do..	**200**	.....	.....	*a*.85
52	Dish, 12-quart, full size, IX stamped tin, retinned .....do..	**30**	.....	.....	*b*2.60
53	Dish, 18-quart, full size, IX stamped tin, retinned .....do..	**33**	.....	.....	*b*3.50
54	Dust, japanned, heavy .....do..	**50**	.....	.....	*a*1.00

a Chicago. *b* New York. *c* Chicago or New York. *d* 110 dozen. *e* 152 dozen. *f* 20 dozen.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

S. H. Crane.	Henry G. Cordley.	Valentine Stortz.	Albert Flagler.	Henry B. Haigh.	Sam'l Whitman.	C. H. Conover	Hampton School.	Wm H. Matthai.	Number.
Points of delivery.									
Chicago.	New York.	As stated.	As stated.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	N. Y. or Falto.	
11.75								10.65	1
3.33	5.75			4.23	4.50	4.25			2
	7.00			3.29					3
	8.00								4
.48						.38			5
1.50						**1.40**			6
1.35						1.88	**1.00**	1.08	7
1.70						2.48	*d* **1.35**	*e b* **1.36**	8
g **2.70**						3.68	*f* **2.35**	1.88	9
		a 2.65	*b* 3.34			5.25			10
		a 3.14	*a* 2.80						11
		a **3.96**	*a* 3.70						12
		a 3.46	*f* 4.15			3.36			13
		a **4.07**							14
		b **11.67**	*f* 11.70						15
.40						.46	**.35**	.39	16
						2.60	**.45**		17
									18
									19
.40	4.50					.39			20
.60						.63			21
.15						.14			22
.35			*b*. 38			.34			23
.43			*b*. 45			.42			24
.53			*b*. 58			.51			25
.63			*b*. 67			.59			26
.82			*b*. 85			.78			27
.88			*b*. 96			.88			28
.23						.23			29
.23						.23			30
.23						.23			31
.23						.23			32
				1.34	.79				33
				1.26					34
				1.08					35
				.98					36
2.19				2.00	.50 .45	3.96			37
				1.95	.45				38
2.50				2.48		4.84			39
				2.20					40
2.70				2.82		6.54			41
				2.40					42
4.25			*c* 4.10			**4.23**			43
			c 4.40						44
			b **1.15**						45
2.75	3.94			2.55		2.46		2.50	46
				h **2.00**		2.86			47
3.09	5.25			2.95		2.84		2.88	48
				i **2.45**		3.24			49
.60						.43		**.42**	50
.70						.54		**.58**	51
2.38						2.44		2.20	52
3.40						3.52		3.15	53
.70						.67			54

g 63 dozen. *h* Carlisle School. *i* 44 dozen to Carlisle School; 11 dozen to H. B. Haigh.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	Jno. Early.	S. H. Crane.
			Points of delivery.		
			N. Y.	As stated.	Chicago.
	CLASS 15—Continued.				
	BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TIN-WARE, ETC.—continued.				
1	Pans, fry, No. 4, full size, wrought-iron, polished..dozen.	**372**	1.22	*a*1.16	1.16
2			1.27		
3	Pans, tin, 2-quart, full size, stamped tin, retinned ...do..	**69**	.....	*a*. 85	.70
4				*a*. 85	
5	Pans, tin, 4-quart, full size, stamped tin, retinned ...do..	**166**	.....	*b*. 95	.90
6	Pans, tin, 6-quart, full size, stamped tin, retinned ...do..	**184**	.....	*b*1.35	1.20
	Plates, stamped tin:				
7	9-inch, baking, deep, jelly .....do..	**99**	.....	*b*. 35	**.30**
8	9-inch, dinner.....do..	**573**	.....	*b*. 24	.22
9	9-inch, pie .....do..	**211**	.....	*b*. 24	.22
	Scoops, grocers':				
10	Hand, No. 20.....do..	**3**$\frac{8}{12}$	.....	*b*1.65	**1.44**
11					
12	Hand, No. 40.....do..	**4**$\frac{8}{12}$	.....	*b*2.40	2.50
13					
	Shears, tinners':				
14	Bench, No. 4, Wilcox's .....number.	**2**	.....	.....	.....
15	Hand, No. 7.....do..	**4**	.....	.....	1.85
16	Hand, No. 9..... .....do..	**11**	.....	.....	1.12
17	Solder, medium quality.....pounds.	**525**	.....	.....	**.11**
18					.13$\frac{1}{2}$
	Soldering-irons:				
19	1$\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each, per pair .....pairs.	**9**	.....	*a*. 50	.44
20	2 pounds each, per pair.....do..	**8**	.....	*a*. 60	.52
21	3 pounds each, per pair.....do..	**2**	.....	*a*. 80	.78
22	Spoons, basting, tinned-iron, heavy.....dozen.	**150**	.47	*a*. 60	**.44**
23			.57		
24					
25					
26					
27					
28	Spoons, table, tinned-iron, heavy .....do..	**1,015**	.17	*a*. 31$\frac{1}{4}$	**.26**$\frac{1}{2}$
29			.26		
30					
31					
32					
33					
34	Spoons, tea, tinned-iron, heavy.....do..	**909**	.11	*a*. 14$\frac{7}{12}$	.11$\frac{1}{2}$
35			.18		
36					
37					
38					
39	Tea-pots, planished tin, 4-pint, round.....do..	**7**	.....	*a*3.75	**2.75**
	Tin, sheet:				
40	10 x 14 inches, IC, charcoal .....boxes.	**5**	.....	.....	5.83
41	12 x 12 inches, IC, charcoal .....box.	**1**	.....	.....	5.83
42	14 x 20 inches, IC, charcoal .....boxes.	**14**	.....	.....	5.83
43					
44	10 x 14 inches, IX, charcoal .....do..	**15**	.....	.....	**7.18**
45	12 x 12 inches, IX, charcoal .....box.	**1**	.....	.....	**7.18**
46	14 x 14 inches, IX, charcoal .....boxes.	**3**	.....	.....	7.28
47	14 x 20 inches, IX, charcoal .....do..	**20**	.....	.....	**7.18**
48					
49	12 x 24 inches, IX, charcoal .....do..	**6**	.....	9.13	**9.13**
50	14 x 60 inches, boiler, IX, charcoal .....box.	**1**	.....	.....	**24.00**
51	Wash-basins, stamped tin, flat bottom, retinned, 11 inches .....dozen.	**416**	.....	*b*. 75	**.70**
52					
53					
54	Zinc, sheet, 36 x 84 inches, No. 9 .....pounds.	**6,215**	.....	.....	**.0624**
55	Woods, bucket, per M .....number.	*c*100	.....	.....	.....
	Additional for Carlisle School.				
56	Folding-machine, 20-inch, for tinners' use .....number.	**1**	.....	.....	.....
57	Tin, block .....pounds.	**200**	**.27**	.....	.....
58	Tin, plate, IC, 20 x 28, terne.....boxes.	*d*10	.....	.....	9.25

a Chicago. *b* New York.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing goods, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Henry G. Cordley.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Albert Flagler.	C. H. Conover.	Sam'l Whitman.	Colville Lead Company.	H. T. Wakeman.	Henry B. Haigh.	Wm. H. Matthai.	Number.
Points of delivery.									
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y. or Balto.	
			1.27				**1.08**		1
									2
			.54					*b*.64	3
									4
			.89					*b*.85	5
2.40			1.21					*b*1.12	6
			.31					.29	7
			.24½					*b*.20	8
			.22					*b*.20	9
6.40			1.69						10
8.00									11
5.00			**2.24**						12
5.00									13
		3.70	**3.74**			3.90			14
		1.58	1.76			1.60			15
		.93	1.10			.94			16
					.12½				17
									18
		.72	**.68**			.69			19
		.96	**.91**			.91			20
		1.44	**1.36**			1.38			21
	.40	.39	.43						22
	.48	.35	.48						23
		.46	.29						24
		.72	.33						25
		.41½							26
		.48							27
	.17½	.13½	.17½						28
	.25	.14½							29
	.27½	.22½							30
		.27							31
		.23							32
		.17½							33
	.10	.07½	.10						34
	.11¼	**.09**½							35
		.11							36
		.11½							37
		.15							38
			2.85						39
			5.75						40
			5.75						41
			5.75						42
			5.50						43
			7.25						44
			7.25						45
			10.15						46
			7.25						47
			6.75						48
									49
			24.00						50
2.40				1.42				.67	51
2.75				1.50					52
3.25									53
			.0598						54
									55
		28.50							56
									57
									58

c None offered. *d* No award.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	John Early.	S. H. Crane.	Valentine Stortz.	Albert Flagler.	C. H. Conover.	Alex. H. Revelle & Co.	Andrew Menser.	Sam'l Whitman.	Number.
			Points of delivery.									
			New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago or New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	
	CLASS 16.											
	STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.											
	Caldrons, iron:											
1	Plain, kettle, 40 gallons actual capacity.....No.	2	.....	....	**5.25**	....	....	.....	6.05	.....	.....	1
2	Portable, with furnace, 20 gallons actual capacity, ...No.	2	.....	....	*a* **15.50**	....	....	.....	*a* 14.50	.....	.....	2
3	Portable, with furnace, 40 gallons actual capacity, ...No.	4	.....	....	*b* **22.50**	....	....	.....	*b* 20.00	.....	.....	3
4	Portable, with furnace, 90 gallons actual capacity, ...No.	1	.....	....	**32.50**	....	....	.....	*c* 29.05	.....	.....	4
5	Coal-scuttles, 16-inch, galvanized .....No.	230	.....	30	.28	.27	....	.....	.29	.....	*d* 3.57	5
6					**.27**							6
7	Dampers, for 6-inch pipes..No.	520	.....	....	.07	....	....	*d*. **78**	.08	.....	.....	7
	Elbows, stove-pipe:											
8	Size 5-inch, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron, packed in cases..No.	4	.....	....	**.07**	....	....	.....	.06¼	.....	.....	8
9	Size 6-inch, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron, packed in cases..No.	1,324	.....	....	**.08**	....	....	.....	.06	.....	.....	9
10	Size 7-inch, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron, packed in cases..No.	100	.....	....	**.10**	....	....	.....	.08	.....	.....	10
	Ovens, Dutch, cast-iron, deep-pattern:											
11	10 inches diameter inside, crated.....No.	687	.....	....	**.50**	....	....	.....	.60	.....	.....	11
12	12 inches diameter, inside, crated.....No.	84	.....	....	**.60**	....	....	.....	.85	.....	.....	12
	Stove-pipe:											
13	5-inch, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape, not riveted; nested in bundles, with necessary rivets, crated..joints	10	.....	....	**.10**	...	....	.....	.15	.07½	.....	13
14	6-inch, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape, not riveted; nested in bundles, with necessary rivets, crated..joints.	8,746	.....	....	**.11**	....	....	.....	.13	.0799	.....	14
15	7-inch, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape, not riveted; nested in bundles, with necessary rivets, crated..joints.	268	.....	....	**.13½**	....	....	.....	.16 $\frac{133}{144}$	.0874	.....	15
16	Polish, stove.....gross.	45	**2.70**	....	5.15	....	2.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
17			5.20		5.40		5.14					17
18					4.90							18

a 25 gallons. *b* 48 gallons. *c* 75 gallons. *d* Per dozen.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Jno. L. Baxter.	C. H. Castle.	Felix Kahn.	Alex. H. Revelle & Co.	Number.
			Points of delivery.				
			All points.	All points.	All points.	Chicago.	
	CLASS 16.—Continued.						
	STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.—continued.						
	Stoves, box-heating, wood:						
1	24 inches long.....No..	**229**	3.10	2.90	3.30	*e*3.25	1
2				**3.00**			2
3	27 inches long ..... do..	**63**	3.70	3.20	3.90	*f*4.00	3
4				**3.50**			4
5	32 inches long..... do..	**58**	4.40	4.20	4.65	*g*4.75	5
6				**4.25**		*h*8.00	6
7	37 inches long..... do..	**213**	†**6.12**	6.25	6.40	*i*13$\frac{1}{2}$$\frac{0}{3}$	7
8				6.50		*j*10.00	8
	*Stoves, cooking:						
9	Coal, 7-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete ..... No..	**14**	†**9.00**	8.80	.....	9.00	9
10	Coal, 8-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete ..... No..	**26**	†**11.45**	11.25	.....	11.00	10
11			10.20				11
12	Coal, 9-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete..... No..	**11**	†**13.80**	12.50	.....	15.00	12
13	Wood, 6-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete .....No..	**190**	8.80	8.25	10.75	.....	13
14			7.80	**9.25**	9.40		14
15				9.25			15
16	Wood, 7-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete .....No..	**465**	8.80	8.75	13.75	11.00	16
17			9.55	9.75	14.40		17
18			12.25	**12.00**			18
19	Wood, 8-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete.....No..	**155**	9.70	10.75	14.25	*k*13.50	19
20			11.10	12.25	14.90		20
21			14.00	**14.25**			21
22	Wood, 9-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete .....No..	**98**	11.40	14.75	14.90	*l*16.00	22
23			13.70	**16.75**	15.60		23
24			16.00		17.00		24
	Stoves, heating:						
25	Coal, 14-inch cylinder.....No..	**36**	3.80	**4.40**	.....	8.00	25
26	Coal, 16-inch cylinder..... do..	**46**	4.60	**5.85**	.....	11.00	26
27	Wood, sheet-iron, 32-inch ..... do..	**20**	.....	**11.00**	.....	.....	27
28	Wood, sheet-iron, 37-inch..... do..	**13**	.....	**12.00**	.....	.....	28
29	Coal, large size, 22-inch cylinder.... do..	**3**	.....	**17.50**	.....	*m*15.00	29
30	Combined coal and wood, heavy sheet-steel cylinder, 22 inches diameter..No..	**8**	15.45	**16.00**	.....	*m*33.75	30

*NOTE.—Furniture for 8-inch cook-stove to consist of the following, viz: 1 iron pot and cover; 1 iron kettle and cover; 1 iron spider; 1 tin steamer and cover: 1 wash-boiler and cover, flat copper bottom, 21 x 11 x 13 inches, iron drop-handles, riveted; 1 coffee-boiler, 6-quart, flat copper bottom; 1 tin tea-kettle, copper bottom, 8-inch; 1 tin water-dipper, 2-quart; 2 square tin pans, 8½ x 12; 1 round pan, stamped each 1½ and 3-quart; 2 iron dripping pans, 12 x 16 inches, seamless. Furniture for other sizes of cook-stoves to be in proportion. All tin furniture to be made of IX tin. Each stove must be accompanied by a joint of pipe, one end of which must fit the pipe-collar and the other a 6-inch pipe.

†St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.

e 25-inch. *h* 31-inch, extra heavy. *k* 20-inch oven.
f 28-inch. *i* 36-inch, extra heavy. *l* 22-inch oven.
g 31-inch. *j* 38-inch, extra heavy. *m* 23-inch cylinder.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Thomas A. Harvey.	Valentine Stortz.	S. D. Kimbark.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.
	CLASS 17.				
	HARDWARE.				
1	Adzes, c. s., house carpenter's, square head ..... doz.	**7–12**	.....	.....	.....
	Anvils, wrought-iron, steel face:				
2	100 pounds, per pound ..... No.	**1**	.....	.....	**.0912**
3	140 pounds, per pound ..... do..	**2**	.....	.....	**.0912**
4	200 pounds, per pound ..... do..	**3**	.....	.....	**.0912**
	Augers:				
5	½-inch, c. s., cut with nut ..... doz.	**5**	**1.40**	1.47	.....
6	¾-inch ..... do..	**12**	**2.04**	2.14	.....
7	1-inch ..... do..	**25**	**2.43**	2.53	.....
8	1¼-inch ..... do..	**14**	**2.97**	3.07	.....
9	1½-inch ..... do..	**26**	**3.57**	3.74	.....
10	2-inch ..... do..	**126**	**5.09**	5.29	.....
	Augers, c. s., hollow:				
11	½-inch ..... do..	**1–2**	7.80	.....	8.60
12					5.75
13	¾-inch ..... do..	**1**	9.10	.....	10.00
14					6.50
15	⅞-inch ..... do..	**1**	10.40	.....	11.50
16					9.40
17	1-inch ..... do..	**2–3**	10.40	.....	11.50
18					9.50
	Awls, c. s.:				
19	Saddler's, assorted, regular ..... do..	* 195	.09⅞	.....	.....
20					
21	Shoe-makers', peg ..... do..	* 314	.02⅞	.....	.....
22					
23	Shoe-makers', sewing ..... do..	* 234	.08⅞	.....	.....
24	Axes, assorted, 3½ to 4½ pounds, Yankee pattern ... do..	**1,038**	5.29	.....	.....
25					
	Axes, c. s.:				
26	Broad, 12-inch cut, single bevel ..... do..	**2⅔**	16.25	.....	.....
27	Hunters', handled ..... do..	**133**	4.49	.....	.....
28					
29	Babbitt metal, medium quality ..... lbs..	**825**	.05¾	.....	.06
30					.07¾
	Bellows, blacksmith's:				
31	38-inch, standard ..... No.	**3**	.....	.....	7.19
32	42-inch ..... do..	**6**	.....	.....	9.69
33	Bells, cow, large, wrought ..... doz.	**1** 1/12	.....	.....	.....
34	Bells, cow, small, wrought ..... do..	**⅜**	.....	.....	.....
35	Bells, hand, No. 8, polished ..... do..	**1** 5/12	.....	.....	.....
	Bells, school, with fixtures for hanging:				
36	Bell to weigh 300 to 350 pounds ..... No.	**1**	.....	*a* **23.95**	.....
37				*b* **25.19**	
38	Bell to weigh 400 to 425 pounds ..... do..	**1**	.....	*a* **35.79**	.....
39				*b* **37.99**	
	Belting, leather:				
40	2-inch ..... feet.	**240**	.....	.....	.....
41					
42	3-inch ..... do..	**10**	.....	.....	.....
43					
44	3½-inch ..... do..	**25**	.....	.....	.....
45					
46	4-inch ..... do..	**185**	.....	.....	.....
47					
48	Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 6-inch ..... do..	**200**	.....	.....	.....
49	Bits, auger, c. s., ⅛-inch ..... doz.	* 2/12	.....	.....	.....

* No award. *a* New York. *b* Chicago.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Albert Flagler.	C. B. Kelley.	North Wayne Tool Company.	J. J. Parkhurst.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	Henry T. Wakeman.	R. A. Robbins.	M. M. Pillsbury.	
Points of delivery.									
New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York and Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Number.
					9.50				1
	.0915		.0915						2
	.0915		.0915						3
	.0915		.0915						4
1.45				1.45	1.45	1.40			5
2.11				2.14	2.10	2.10			6
2.50				2.53	2.50	2.45			7
3.03				3.06	3.02	2.98			8
3.70				3.74	3.68	3.65			9
5.25				5.33	5.26	5.25			10
7.20				**7.25**	7.18				11
									12
8.40				**8.40**	8.38				13
									14
9.60				**9.60**	9.55				15
									16
9.60				**10.00**	9.55				17
									18
.07					.06				19
.06									20
.03					.04				21
.04									22
.05½					.06				23
b 5.30		*d* 5.45		5.18	5.12		*b* **5.29**	*c* 5.25	24
5.45				5.30					25
				14.00					26
				4.10	**3.54**				27
				4.80					28
.06	.05			.0534	**.06**				29
.07¼					.05½				30
	7.20		**7.19**						31
	9.70		**9.59**						32
				2.60					33
				.75					34
				4.60					35
				28.00					36
									37
				32.00					38
				38.00					39
.08½				.09⅞			**.074**		40
.09½									41
.12¾				.14¾			**.117**		42
.14¼									43
.15				.18			**.137**		44
.17									45
.17½				.22			**.159**		46
.20									47
.19				.19			**.20**		48
.60									49

c 175 dozen only.

d 500 dozen only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	C. Arthur Baynon.	Valentine Stortz.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.	N. Y. or Chicago.	Chicago.
	CLASS 17—Continued.				
	HARDWARE—continued.				
	Bits, auger, c. s.:				
1	$\frac{3}{16}$-inch ..... doz.	2-12	.89	.....	.93
2	$\frac{1}{4}$-inch ..... do.	52	.75	.....	.80
3	$\frac{5}{16}$-inch ..... do.	25	.75	.....	.80
4	$\frac{3}{8}$-inch ..... do.	53	.82	.....	.85
5	$\frac{7}{16}$-inch ..... do.	$4\frac{8}{12}$	.82	.....	.85
6	$\frac{1}{2}$-inch ..... do.	52	.89	.....	.92½
7	$\frac{9}{16}$-inch ..... do.	$4\frac{8}{12}$	1.01	.....	1.06½
8	$\frac{5}{8}$-inch ..... do.	43	1.14	.....	1.19
9	$\frac{11}{16}$-inch ..... do.	$4\frac{8}{12}$	1.26	.....	1.33
10	$\frac{3}{4}$-inch ..... do.	40	1.39	.....	1.45
11	$\frac{13}{16}$-inch ..... do.	$4\frac{7}{12}$	1.53	.....	1.60
12	$\frac{7}{8}$-inch ..... do.	$1\frac{2}{12}$	1.67	.....	1.72
13	1-inch ..... do.	21	2.03	.....	2.13
	Bits, twist-drill, for metal:				
14	For brace, square shank, assorted, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch by 32ds ..... sets.	31	1.47	.....	.....
15	Straight shank, for lathe and machine chucks, assorted, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$-inch, by 32ds ..... sets.	18	1.79	.....	.....
16	Bits, gimlet, double-cut, assorted, No. 1 to 6 ..... doz.	14	.....	.....	.....
	Bolts, carriage, per 100:				
17	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 1 ..... No.	3,500	.29	.29¾	.30
18	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 1½ ..... do.	4,325	.29	.29¾	.30
19	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 2 ..... do.	4,650	.32	.32	.32
20	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 2½ ..... do.	4,575	.34	.34	.34
21	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 3 ..... do.	3,950	.36	.36½	.36
22	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 3½ ..... do.	3,075	.38	.38½	.39
23	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 4 ..... do.	4,000	.43	.40¾	.41
24	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 4½ ..... do.	2,125	.42	.43	.43
25	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 5 ..... do.	2,125	.45	.45¼	.45
26	$\frac{5}{16}$ x 1½ ..... do.	400	.33	.35½	.35
27	$\frac{5}{16}$ x 2 ..... do.	400	.38	.38½	.39
28	$\frac{5}{16}$ x 2½ ..... do.	400	.42	.42	.42
29	$\frac{5}{16}$ x 3 ..... do.	400	.45	.45¼	.45
30	$\frac{5}{16}$ x 3½ ..... do.	400	.48	.48½	.49
31	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 2 ..... do.	5,275	.51	.50¼	.51
32	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 2½ ..... do.	4,900	.55	.55	.54
33	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 3 ..... do.	5,475	.60	.59½	.59
34	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 3½ ..... do.	400	.64	.64	.64
35	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 4 ..... do.	6,750	.68	.68 $\frac{3}{10}$	.69
36	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 5 ..... do.	4,825	.78	.77 $\frac{1}{5}$	.77
37	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 6 ..... do.	4,450	.87	.86	.86
38	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 7 ..... do.	3,700	.96	.94½	.95
39	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 8 ..... do.	3,525	1.05	1.03¾	1.04
40	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 9 ..... do.	2,525	1.14	1.12½	1.13
41	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 ..... do.	200	.98	.97¾	.98
42	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 ..... do.	2,925	1.13	1.12	1.11
43	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 ..... do.	2,325	1.27	1.26	1.26
44	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 6 ..... do.	2,375	1.42	1.40	1.40
45	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 7 ..... do.	1,600	1.56	1.54	1.54
46	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 8 ..... do.	2,175	1.70	1.68½	1.69
47	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 ..... do.	2,625	1.99	1.97	1.97
48	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 ..... do.	1,525	2.14	2.10¾	2.11
49	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 ..... do.	1,875	2.28	2.25	2.25
50	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 13 ..... do.	200	2.44	2.40	2.39
51	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 14 ..... do.	200	2.57	2.53	2.53
	Bolts, door, wrought-iron barrel:				
52	5-inch ..... doz.	5	.58½	.....	.....
53	8-inch ..... do.	3	1.37	.....	.....
	Bolts, plow, square, countersunk head, per 100:				
54	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 1 ..... No.	500	.71	.80	.....
55	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 1½ ..... do.	400	.71	.80	.....
56	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 1½ ..... do.	300	.76	.84	.....
57	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 2 ..... do.	200	.81	.92	.....
58	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 2½ ..... do.	200	.88	1.00	.....
59	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 3 ..... do.	200	.96	1.08	.....

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing goods, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Seneca D. Kimbark.	Jas. W. Soper.	Albert Flagler.	C. B. Kelley.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	Henry T. Wakeman.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	
		1.00		.90	.92	.91	1
		.78		.80	.79	.79	2
		.78		.80	.79	.79	3
		.84		.87	.85½	.85	4
		.84		.87	.85½	.85	5
		.90		.93	.92	.91	6
		1.00		1.04	1.05	1.05	7
		1.19		1.20	1.18	1.17	8
		1.28		1.29	1.27½	1.30	9
		1.43		1.47	1.45	1.42	10
		1.55		1.60	1.58	1.55	11
		1.69		1.75	1.71	1.67	12
		2.08		2.15	2.10	2.10	13
1.55	1.36	1.45	1.50	**1.41**	1.02	1.02	14
2.15	1.96	1.98	2.05	1.84		2.66	15
		.28		**.28**	.32	.29	16
.29			**.28½**	.30	.29 7/10		17
.29			**.28½**	.30	.29 7/10		18
.31			**.31**	.32	.31 9/10		19
.33			**.33**	.34	.34		20
.35			.35	**.35**	.36 3/10		21
.37			.38	**.38**	.38½		22
.40			.40	**.40**	.40 7/10		23
.42			**.41½**	.43	.42 9/10		24
.44			.44	**.44**	.45		25
.34			**.34**	.35	.35½		26
.37			**.37½**	.38	.38½		27
.53			**.40½**	.42	.41 8/10		28
.44			.44	**.44**	.45		29
.47			**.47**	.48	.48 4/10		30
.49			**.49**	.51	.50 5/10		31
.52			**.53½**	.54	.55		32
.58			**.58**	.59	.59 4/10		33
.61			.62	**.62**	.63 3/10		34
.66			**.66**	.68	.68 2/10		35
.75			**.75**	.76	.77		36
.83			**.84**	.85	.85 8/10		37
.92			**.92**	.93	.94½		38
1.00			**1.00**	1.04	1.03		39
1.08			**1.09**	1.10	1.12		40
.92			.95	**.95**	.97		41
1.09			1.08½	**1.00**	1.11		42
1.23			**1.22**	1.23	1.25		43
1.36			1.36	**1.36**	1.39		44
1.50			1.50	**1.50**	1.54		45
1.63			**1.63**	1.64	1.68		46
1.91			**1.90**	1.91	1.96		47
2.05			**2.04**	2.06	2.10		48
2.18			**2.18**	2.19	2.24		49
2.32			2.32	**2.32**	2.38		50
2.45			**2.45½**	2.46	2.52		51
		.65		**.60**	.60		52
		1.35		1.38	1.38		53
.63			**.65**	.72	.68 4/10		54
.63			**.65**	.72	.68 4/10		55
.67			**.68**	.76	.71 1/10		56
.72			**.75**	.83	.78 8/10		57
.78			**.81**	.89	.85½		58
.85			**.87**	.98			59

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	C. Arthur Baynon.
			Points of delivery.	
			Chicago.	New York or Chicago.
	CLASS 17—Continued.			
	HARDWARE—continued.			
1	Bolts, shutter, wrought-iron, 10-inch.....doz	**3**	.96	.....
	Bolts, square head and nut, per 100:			
2	¼ x 1.....No	**425**	.54	.56
3	¼ x 1½.....do	**300**	.54	.56
4	¼ x 2.....do	**350**	.56	.58
5	¼ x 2½.....do	**400**	.58	.60
6	¼ x 3.....do	**625**	.60	.62
7	¼ x 3½.....do	**425**	.62	.64
8	¼ x 4.....do	**500**	.64	.66
9	¼ x 4½.....do	**500**	.66	.68
10	5/16 x 1.....do	**550**	.62	.64
11	5/16 x 1½.....do	**1,475**	.62	.64
12	5/16 x 2.....do	**2,275**	.65	.67
13	5/16 x 2½.....do	**2,150**	.68	.70
14	5/16 x 3.....do	**3,275**	.71	.73
15	5/16 x 3½.....do	**1,950**	.74	.76
16	5/16 x 4.....do	**2,850**	.77	.79
17	5/16 x 4½.....do	**1,725**	.80	.82
18	5/16 x 5.....do	**1,675**	.83	.85
19	5/16 x 5½.....do	**725**	.86	.88
20	5/16 x 6.....do	**1,125**	.89	.91
21	⅜ x ¾.....do	**350**	.74	.72
22	⅜ x 1.....do	**825**	.74	.72
23	⅜ x 2.....do	**1,500**	.74	.76
24	⅜ x 2½.....do	**1,425**	.78	.80
25	⅜ x 3.....do	**1,825**	.84	.84
26	⅜ x 3½.....do	**1,400**	.86	.88
27	⅜ x 4.....do	**2,225**	.90	.92
28	⅜ x 4½.....do	**1,100**	.94	.96
29	⅜ x 5.....do	**1,525**	.98	1.00
30	⅜ x 5½.....do	**1,100**	1.02	1.04
31	⅜ x 6.....do	**1,450**	1.06	1.08
32	⅜ x 6½.....do	**500**	1.10	1.12
33	⅜ x 7.....do	**925**	1.14	1.16
34	⅜ x 7½.....do	**500**	1.18	1.20
35	⅜ x 8.....do	**450**	1.22	1.24
36	⅜ x 8½.....do	**550**	1.31	1.32
37	7/16 x 3.....do	**675**	1.03	1.10
38	7/16 x 3½.....do	**525**	1.14	1.16
39	7/16 x 4.....do	**875**	1.20	1.22
40	7/16 x 4½.....do	**375**	1.26	1.28
41	7/16 x 5.....do	**775**	1.32	1.34
42	7/16 x 6.....do	**575**	1.44	1.46
43	7/16 x 7.....do	**450**	1.56	1.58
44	½ x 2.....do	**100**	1.04	1.06
45	½ x 3.....do	**100**	1.16	1.18
46	½ x 3½.....do	**1,000**	1.22	1.24
47	½ x 4.....do	**1,175**	1.28	1.30
48	½ x 4½.....do	**500**	1.34	1.36
49	½ x 5.....do	**925**	1.40	1.42
50	½ x 5½.....do	**475**	1.46	1.48
51	½ x 6.....do	**1,000**	1.52	1.54
52	½ x 7.....do	**325**	1.64	1.66
53	½ x 8.....do	**925**	1.76	1.78
54	½ x 9.....do	**475**	1.88	1.90
55	⅝ x 3.....do	**100**	1.72	1.74
56	⅝ x 4.....do	**100**	1.92	1.94
57	⅝ x 5.....do	**100**	2.12	2.14
58	⅝ x 6.....do	**100**	2.32	2.34
59	⅝ x 7.....do	**225**	2.54	2.54
60	⅝ x 8.....do	**325**	2.72	2.74
	Bolts, stove:			
61	Button head, 4 gross each 3/16 x ½, 3/16 x ¾, 3/16 x 1.....gross	**12**	.46	.....
62				
63				
64	Flat head, countersunk and creased, 4 gross each ¼ x 1, ¼ x 1¼, ¼ x 1½.....gross	**12**	.41	.....
65				
66				

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing goods, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Seneca D. Kimbark.	Albert Flagler.	Chas. B. Kelley.	F. H. Tuthill.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	
Points of delivery.						Number.
Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	
.....	**1.30**	.....	.....	1.30	1.50	1
.53	.....	**.49**	.54	.54	.54½	2
.53	.....	**.49**	.54	.54	.54½	3
.55	.....	**.51**	.56	.55	.56½	4
.57	.....	**.53**	.58	.57	.58½	5
.59	.....	**.54**	.60	.59	.604	6
.61	.....	**.56**	.62	.61	.624	7
.63	.....	**.58**	.64	.63	.643	8
.65	.....	**.60**	.66	.65	.663	9
.60	.....	**.56**	.62	.61	.623	10
.60	.....	**.56**	.62	.61	.624	11
.63	.....	**.59**	.64	.63	.653	12
.66	.....	**.61**	.67	.67	.682	13
.69	.....	**.64**	.70	.70	.71	14
.72	.....	**.67**	.73	.72	.74	15
.75	.....	**.69**	.76	.75	.77	16
.77	.....	**.72**	.80	.77	.80	17
.80	.....	**.74**	.83	.90	.829	18
.83	.....	**.77**	.87	.84	.858	19
.86	.....	**.80**	.90	.86	.887	20
.68	.....	**.63**	.70	.69	.70	21
.68	.....	**.63**	.70	.69	.70	22
.72	.....	**.67**	.73	.73	.74	23
.76	.....	**.70**	.77	.76	.78	24
.80	.....	**.74**	.81	.80	.819	25
.83	.....	**.77**	.85	.84	.858	26
.87	.....	**.80**	.90	.88	.897	27
.91	.....	**.84**	.94	.91	.936	28
.95	.....	**.88**	.98	.95	.97½	29
.98	.....	**.91**	1.01	.99	1.01	30
1.02	.....	**.95**	1.05	1.03	1.05	31
1.06	.....	**.98**	1.09	1.07	1.09	32
1.10	.....	**1.02**	1.13	1.10	1.13	33
1.14	.....	**1.05**	1.17	1.14	1.17	34
1.17	.....	**1.09**	1.21	1.18	1.20	35
1.21	.....	**1.14**	1.30	1.22	1.24	36
1.04	.....	**1.04**	1.07	1.05	1.07	37
1.10	.....	**1.10**	1.13	1.09	1.13	38
1.15	.....	**1.16**	1.18	1.16	1.19	39
1.21	.....	**1.22**	1.25	1.22	1.24	40
1.27	.....	**1.27**	1.31	1.28	1.30	41
1.36	.....	**1.39**	1.42	1.39	1.43	42
1.50	.....	**1.50**	1.53	1.50	1.54	43
1.00	.....	**1.00**	1.05	1.01	1.03	44
1.12	.....	**1.12**	1.16	1.12	1.15	45
1.17	.....	**1.17**	1.22	1.18	1.21	46
1.23	.....	**1.23**	1.28	1.24	1.26	47
1.29	.....	**1.29**	1.34	1.30	1.32	48
1.34	.....	**1.35**	1.40	1.35	1.38	49
1.40	.....	**1.40**	1.46	1.41	1.44	50
1.46	.....	**1.46**	1.52	1.47	1.50	51
1.57	.....	**1.57**	1.63	1.58	1.62	52
1.69	.....	**1.69**	1.74	1.69	1.73	53
1.80	.....	**1.80**	1.85	1.81	1.85	54
1.65	.....	**1.65**	1.70	2.18	1.69	55
1.84	.....	**1.84**	1.89	2.42	1.89	56
2.03	.....	**2.03**	2.08	2.68	2.08	57
2.22	.....	**2.22**	2.27	2.93	2.28	58
2.43	.....	**2.41**	2.47	3.18	2.47	59
2.60	.....	**2.60**	2.67	3.42	2.67	60
.....	.....	.....	.....	**.37**	*a*.406	61
					b.406	62
					c.43	63
.....	.....	.....	.....	.45	*c*.**352**	64
					d.**36**	65
					e.**38**	66

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Thos. H. Chalmers.	Thos. A. Harvey.	C. Arthur Baynon.	Valentine Stortz.
			Points of delivery.			
			New York.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York.
	CLASS 17—Continued.					
	HARDWARE—continued.					
	Bolts, tire, per 100:					
1	$\frac{3}{16}$ x 1½ ..... No..	**1,200**	.....	.15	.....	.....
2	$\frac{3}{16}$ x 1¾ ..... do..	**1,350**	.....	.16	.....	.....
3	$\frac{3}{16}$ x 2 ..... do..	**1,500**	.....	.17	.....	.....
4	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 1½ ..... do..	**900**	.....	.19½	.....	.....
5	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 2 ..... do..	**2,050**	.....	.23½	.....	.....
6	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 2½ ..... do..	**1,750**	.....	.25	.....	.....
7	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 3 ..... do..	**900**	.....	.28	.....	.....
8	$\frac{5}{16}$ x 2 ..... do..	**500**	.....	.30	.....	.....
9	$\frac{5}{16}$ x 2½ ..... do..	**1,350**	.....	.33	.....	.....
10	$\frac{5}{16}$ x 3 ..... do..	**500**	.....	.37	.....	.....
11	$\frac{5}{16}$ x 3½ ..... do..	**400**	.....	.40	.....	.....
12	Bolts, window, spring, tin case, iron knob ..... doz..	**39**	.....	.13	.....	.....
	Braces, iron:					
13	Grip, 10-inch sweep ..... do..	**4¾**	3.96	2.90	.....	.....
14						
15	Grip, 12-inch sweep ..... do..	**6-12**	**6.36**	3.14	.....	.....
16	Ratchet, 10-inch sweep ..... do..	**23**	5.25	5.45	11.50	5.10
17					5.75	
18	Ratchet, 12-inch sweep ..... do..	**6-12**	**10.50**	5.75	12.50	.....
19	Ratchet, 14-inch sweep ..... do..	*$\frac{6}{12}$	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brass, sheet:					
20	Nos. 14 to 18 gauge ..... lbs..	**25**	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	No. 22 gauge ..... do..	**50**	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brushes:					
22	Dust ..... doz..	**38**	.....	.....	.....	2.75
23						3.00
24						3.25
25						3.38
26	Marking, assorted ..... do..	**8**	.....	.....	.....	.19
27	Paint, all bristle, No. $\frac{1}{0}$, full size .... do..	**20**	.....	.....	.....	2.50
28						2.50
29						**3.12**
30						4.63
31	Paint, all bristle, No. $\frac{3}{0}$, full size ..... do..	**17**	.....	.....	.....	3.25
32						3.38
33						**4.38**
34						7.00
35	Paint, all bristles, No. $\frac{5}{0}$, full size .... do..	**27**	.....	.....	.....	4.00
36						4.00
37						**6.00**
38						10.00
39	Paint, all bristles, No. 2, full size ... do..	**20**	.....	.....	.....	1.88
40						1.89
41						**2.18**
42						2.50
43	Scrub, 6-row, 10-inch ..... do..	**100**	.....	.....	.....	1.00
44						1.13
45						1.13
46						1.15
47						.83
48	Shoe ..... doz..	**152**	.....	.....	.....	1.25
49						1.25
50						**1.50**
51						1.83
52	Stove, 5-row, 10-inch ..... do..	**19**	.....	.....	.....	1.00
53						
54	Varnish, all bristle, No. 3, full size .. do..	**16**	.....	.....	.....	1.38
55						
56	Whitewash, all bristles, 8-inch block, with handle ..... doz..	**31**	.....	.....	.....	4.25
57						4.25
58						5.00
59						6.00

* No award.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing goods, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Seneca D. Kimbark.	Albert Flagler.	Chas. B. Kelley.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	Henry T. Wakeman.	R. A. Robbins.	John Early.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	
Points of delivery.									
Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Number.
.16		.16	.15	**.14½**					1
.16		.18	.16	**.158**					2
.18		.19	.17	**.17**					3
.21		.21	.20	**.19⅝**					4
.23		.24	.24	**.219**					5
.25		.27	.26	**.243**					6
.28		.30	.29	**.267**					7
.30		.32	.30	**.284**					8
.34		.35	.35	**.318**					9
.37		.39	.37	**.35**					10
.41		.43	.42	**.39**					11
			.07	**.06**					12
	2.60		**3.75**	2.38					13
	2.35								14
	3.50								15
	4.95		**5.50**	4.73	5.32				16
	4.60			11.90					17
	5.50				8.00				18
	6.50				9.00				19
	.18		.19						20
	.19		.20						21
	2.48		**3.20**			**2.70**	2.50		22
	2.73		3.30			3.24	3.25		23
	3.28					3.47	4.25		24
	4.10								25
	.23		**.21**						26
	3.50		2.42			2.40	3.75		27
						3.67			28
									29
									30
	4.90		3.27			2.70	4.75		31
						5.70			32
									33
									34
	6.70		4.38			4.47	6.00		35
						7.47			36
									37
									38
	2.19		1.78			1.70	2.75		39
						2.47			40
									41
									42
	1.10		**1.13**			1.20	1.00	*f*.90	43
							1.50	*f*.98	44
									45
									46
									47
	1.11		1.13			1.90	2.00	3.00	48
	1.37		1.30				2.50	1.90	49
	1.64		1.44				3.00	1.30	50
									51
	1.35		**1.10**			1.40	1.25		52
	2.20		1.00			2.70	3.00		53
	1.65		**1.42**			1.67	2.00		54
	1.73								55
	4.95		5.50			5.20	6.20		56
			6.00			4.98	6.40		57
						4.90			58
									59

a ½-inch. *b* ¾-inch. *c* 1-inch. *d* 1¼-inch. *e* 1½-inch. *f* Chicago delivery.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Thomas A. Harvey.	C. Arthur Baynon.	Valentine Stortz.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York.
	CLASS 17—Continued.				
	HARDWARE—continued.				
	Butts, brass, narrow:				
1	1½-inch ..... doz..	**14**	.17⅜	.....	.....
2	2-inch ..... do..	**20**	.28	.....	.....
3	2½-inch ..... do..	**26**	.44	.....	.....
	Butts, door, loose pin, acorn:				
4	2½ x 2 inches ..... do..	**29**	.29	.....	.....
5	3 x 2½ inches ..... do..	**50**	.38½	.....	.....
6	3 x 3 inches ..... do..	**63**	.43	.....	.....
7	3½ x 3 inches ..... do..	**38**	.53	.....	.....
8	3½ x 3½ inches ..... do..	**30**	.57½	.....	.....
9	4 x 3½ inches ..... do..	**20**	.67	.....	.....
10	4 x 4 inches ..... do..	**17**	.72½	.....	.....
11	Calipers, inside and outside, 8 inches ..... do..	**4**	.....	.....	1.26
12					1.26
13	Cards, cattle ..... do..	**8**	.....	.....	.51
14					.61
15					.37
16	Catches, iron, cupboard ..... do..	**106**	.35	.....	.....
17					
18					
	Chain, cable, short links, per pound:				
19	⅝-inch ..... lbs..	**1,440**	.0450	.04¾	.....
20				.05	
21	⅜-inch ..... do..	**2,050**	.0395	.043	.....
22				.046	
23	¼-inch ..... do..	**700**[a]	.0360	.038	.....
24				.04	
	Chains, log, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab-hook, per pound:				
25	⅝-inch ..... No..	**72**	5.00	.....	.....
26	⅜-inch ..... do..	**194**	4.45	.....	.....
27	¼-inch ..... do..	**8**	4.10	.....	.....
28	Chain, surveyors', 66 feet, iron, with brass handles ..... No..	**1**	4.50	.....	.....
29	Chains, trace, No. 2, 6½ feet, 10 links to the foot, full size ..... pairs..	**87**	.....	.....	.....
30					
31					
32					
33					
34					
	Chalk, carpenters':				
35	Blue ..... lbs..	**45**	.16	.....	.....
36	Red ..... do..	**7**	.15	.....	.....
37	White ..... do..	**20**	.13	.....	.....
38	Chalk, crayons ..... gross..	**157**	.07	.....	.05½
39	Chalk-lines, medium size ..... doz..	**50**	.25	.....	.....
40					
41					
42					
43	Chisels, c. s., cold, octagon, ⅝ x 6 inches ..... do..	**1 6/12**	.....	.....	.....
44	Chisels, c. s., socket, corner, 1-inch, handled ..... do..	**5-12**	6.37	.....	.....
	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, handled:				
45	¼-inch ..... do..	**1 1/12**	**1.59**	.....	.....
46					
47	⅜-inch ..... do..	**2**	**1.59**	.....	.....
48					
49	½-inch ..... do..	**13**	**1.78**	.....	.....
50					
51	¾-inch ..... do..	**14**	**2.19**	.....	.....
52					
53	1-inch ..... do..	**20**	**2.38**	.....	.....
54					
55	1¼-inch ..... do..	**2½**	**2.58**	.....	.....
56					
57	1½-inch ..... do..	**4**	**2.77**	.....	.....
58					
59	2-inch ..... do..	**2 2/12**	**3.19**	.....	.....
60					

a New York delivery. *b* Chicago delivery.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing goods, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Seneca D. Kimbark.	Jas. W. Soper.	Albert Flagler.	Chas. B. Kelley.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	H. T. Wakeman.	Number.
Points of delivery.								
Chicago.	As stated.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	N. Y. and Chicago.	
		.17½			**.18**	.18½		1
		.28			**.27**	.29		2
		.44			**.42**	.44		3
		.29			.29	**.27**		4
		.39			.38	**.36**		5
		.42			.42	**.40**		6
		.53			.53	**.49½**		7
		.57			.57	**.52½**		8
		.67			.65	**.60¾**		9
		.71			.68	**.65**		10
		1.20						11
								12
						.42		13
								14
								15
		.34			**.35**	.36		16
		.34						17
		.37						18
.04½			.0440	.0435	**.0423**	.0438		19
			.0385	.0380				20
3.85			.0360	.0339	**.0374**	.0384		21
			.0440	.0460				22
.03½			.0385	.0405	**.0346**	.0349		23
			.0360	.0364				24
.044					**4.46**	4.45		25
.038					**3.99**	4.00		26
.03½					**3.60**	3.50		27
					3.50			28
	a. 33	.34			.038	.36		29
	b. 34	.42						30
	c. 34½							31
	a. 38½							32
	***b*.40**							33
	c. 40½							34
					.07¾			35
					.05¼			36
					.4½			37
		.07½			.06½	.062		38
		.17			.25	.24		39
						.44		40
						.18		41
						.20		42
		1.35			**1.30**	.98		43
		6.27			6.39	**6.35**	6.40	44
		1.56			1.57	1.58	1.59	45
		1.56						46
		1.56			1.58	1.59	1.59	47
		1.56						48
		1.78			1.79	1.79	1.79	49
		1.78						50
		2.15			2.19	2.18	2.19	51
		2.15						52
		2.35			2.39	2.39	2.40	53
		2.35						54
		2.54			2.54	2.59	2.60	55
		2.54						56
		2.72			2.74	2.79	2.80	57
		2.72						58
		3.13			3.14	3.18	3.20	59
		3.13						60

c St. Louis delivery.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Valentine Stortz.
			Points of delivery.	
			Chicago.	New York.
	CLASS 17—Continued.			
	HARDWARE—continued.			
1	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, handled:			
2	¼-inch ..... dozen..	**5-6**	**2.39**	.....
3				
4	⅜-inch ..... do....	**1** 1/12	**2.39**	.....
5				
6	½-inch ..... do....	**1** 1/12	**2.39**	.....
7				
8	¾-inch ..... do ..	**2**¼	**2.78**	.....
9				
10	1-inch ..... do....	**5**	**3.18**	.....
11				
12	1¼-inch ..... do....	**1**⅛	**3.59**	.....
13				
14	1½-inch ..... do....	**1**¼	**3.98**½	.....
15				
16	2-inch ..... do....	**11-12**	**4.78**	.....
17				
18	Clamps, carpenters', iron, to open 6 inches ..... do....	**2**	.....	.....
	Cleavers, butchers', 12-inch ..... do....	**1**⅜	.....	.....
19	Compasses:			
20	Carpenters', 6-inch, cast-steel ..... do....	**2**½	1.18	**.94**
21	Carpenters', 8-inch, cast-steel ..... do....	**2** 9/12	1.24	1.28
22	Pocket, 2-inch, brass case ..... do....	**1**	2.75	.....
	Crowbars, steel-pointed, assorted sizes, per pound ... number..	**24**	.....	*a.* 03½
23	Dividers:			
24	8 inches long, c. s., wing ..... dozen..	**4**½	2.19	**1.78**
25				
26	10 inches long, c. s., wing ..... do....	**4**¼	2.91	**2.31**
27	Drills:			
28	Blacksmiths' ..... number..	**6**	.....	.....
29	Breast ..... do....	**6**	2.49	.....
	Hand, light, for metal ..... do....	**7**	1.24	.....
30	Faucets:			
31	Brass, racking, ½-inch, loose key ..... dozen..	**1-2**	.....	.....
	Wood, cork-lined No. 2 ..... do ..	*2	.....	.....
32	Files, flat, bastard:			
33	8-inch ..... do....	**25**	.89½	.....
34	12-inch ..... do....	**55**	1.79½	.....
	14-inch ..... do....	**33**	2.55	.....
35	Files, flat, wood:			
36	12-inch ..... do	**10**	1.78½	.....
37	14-inch ..... do....	**10**	2.55	.....
38	16-inch ..... do....	**2**	3.53	.....
	Files, gunsmiths', assorted ..... do....	**20**	.....	.....
39	Files, half-round:			
40	Bastard, 8 inch ..... do....	**13**	1.01½	.....
41	Bastard, 10-inch ..... do	**4**¾	1.55½	.....
42	Bastard, 12-inch ..... do....	**12**	2.09½	.....
	Wood, 12-inch ..... do....	**2**	2.09½	.....
43	Files, mill-saw:			
44	6-inch ..... do....	**13**	.61	.....
45	8-inch ..... do....	**28**	.76½	.....
46				
47	10-inch ..... do....	**43**	1.02	.....
48				
49	12-inch ..... do....	**60**	1.44	.....
50				
51	14-inch ..... do....	**55**	2.09	.....
52	Files, round, bastard:			
53	6-inch ..... do....	**8**	.61	.....
54	8-inch ..... do....	**7**	.76½	.....
55	10-inch ..... do....	**11**	1.03	.....
56	12-inch ..... do....	**9**	1.43½	.....
57	14-inch ..... do	**8**	2.07½	.....
	Files, square, bastard, 12-inch ..... do....	**10**	1.79	.....

* None offered.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Seneca D. Kimbark.	Jas. W. Soper.	Albert Flagler.	Charles B. Kelley.	J. J. Parkhurst.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	H. T. Wakeman.	Number.
Points of delivery.								
Chicago.	N. Y. or Chic., St. L.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	
		2.35			2.34	2.39	2.40	1
		2.35						2
		2.35			2.36	2.39	2.40	3
		2.35						4
		2.35			2.36	2.39	2.40	5
		2.35						6
		2.74			2.77	2.79	2.80	7
		2.74						8
		3.13			3.19	3.18	3.20	9
		3.13						10
		3.52			3.57	3.59	3.60	11
		3.52						12
		3.90			3.97	3.98	4.00	13
		3.90						14
		4.70			4.75	4.78	4.79	15
		4.70						16
3.20						**3.00**		17
		11.90			**12.80**	13.25		18
		1.00			1.00	1.00		19
		1.30			**1.28**	1.37		20
					2.75			21
.03	.039			**.03**	.04	.03½		22
		1.78			1.87	1.85		23
		1.95						24
		2.20			2.50	2.40		25
		2.60						26
1.45			**1.40**	1.35				27
		15.40			**22.40**			28
					11.20			29
					5.80			30
								31
1.00	*a*.91	.91			.99	.92		32
1.99	*a*1.80	1.80			1.96	1.81		33
2.82	*a*2.56	2.56			2.78	2.56		34
1.99	*a*1.80	1.80			1.96			35
2.82	*a*2.56	2.56			2.78			36
3.90	*a*3.53	3.52			3.84			37
					2.62			38
1.28	*a*1.16	1.16			1.26	1.16		39
1.72	*a*1.56	1.56			1.60	1.56		40
2.31	*a*2.10	2.10			2.28	2.10		41
2.31	*a*2.10	2.10			2.28			42
.66	*a*.60	.60			.65	.61		43
.86	*a*.78	.78			.85	.78		44
						.65		45
1.12	*a*1.02	1.02			1.11	.85		46
						1.02		47
1.60	*a*1.46	1.46			1.58	1.46		48
						1.21		49
2.30	*a*2.10	2.10			2.28	2.10		50
						1.75		51
.66	*a*.60	.60			.65	.61		52
.86	*a*.78	.78			.85	.78		53
1.12	*a*1.02	1.02			1.11	1.02		54
1.60	*a*1.46	1.46			1.58	1.46		55
2.50	*a*2.10	2.10			2.28	2.10		56
1.99	*a*1.80	1.80			1.96	1.81		57

a Chicago delivery.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Seneca D. Kimbark.	Jas. W. Soper.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.
	CLASS 17—Continued.				
	HARDWARE—continued.				
	Files, taper, saw:				
1	3-inch ..... doz.	**62**	.29½	.32	**.29**
2					
3	3½-inch ..... do..	**48**	.29½	.32	**.29**
4					
5	4-inch ..... do..	**90**	.30½	.35	**.32**
6					
7	4½-inch ..... do..	**60**	.37½	.41	**.37½**
8					
9	5-inch ..... do..	**90**	.47	.50	**.46**
10					
11	6-inch ..... do..	**82**	.75¾	.71	**.65**
12					
	Flat-irons, per pound:				
13	5 pounds ..... pairs.	**5**	.0248½	.....	.....
14	6 pounds ..... do..	**86**	.0248½	.....	.....
15	7 pounds ..... do..	**86**	.0248½	.....	.....
16	8 pounds ..... do..	**10**	.0248½	.....	.....
17	Gates, molasses, 2-iron ..... doz.	**1⅝**	1.98½	.....	.....
	Gauges:				
18	Marking ..... do..	**8**	.32½	.....	.....
19	Mortise, screw-slide ..... do..	**1½**	.....	.....	.....
20	Slitting, with handle ..... do..	**1-4**	.....	.....	.....
	Gimlets, metal heads:				
21	Nail, assorted, large ..... do..	**1-2**	.....	.....	.....
22	Spike, assorted, large ..... do..	**1**	.....	.....	.....
23	Glue-pots, No. 1, tinned ..... No..	**36**	.29½	.....	.....
	Gouges, c. s., firmer, handled:				
24	⅜-inch socket ..... doz.	**1⅓**	3.59	.....	.....
25					
26	½-inch socket ..... do..	**11-12**	4.18½	.....	.....
27					
28	⅝-inch socket ..... do..	**1⅓**	4.78½	.....	.....
29					
30	¾-inch socket ..... do..	**1 1⅔**	5.09	.....	.....
31					
32	1-inch socket ..... do..	**2½**	5.68½	.....	.....
33					
	Grindstones, per 100 pounds:				
34	Weighing 50 pounds ..... No..	**463**	**.64**	.....	.....
35	Weighing 75 pounds ..... do..	**25**	**.64**	.....	.....
36	Weighing 100 pounds ..... do..	**16**	**.64**	.....	.....
37	Weighing 125 pounds ..... do..	**3**	**.64**	.....	.....
38	Weighing 150 pounds ..... do..	**2**	**.64**	.....	.....
39	Weighing 250 pounds ..... do..	**3**	**.64**	.....	.....
40	Weighing 500 pounds ..... do..	**1**	**.64**	.....	.....
41	Grindstone fixtures, 17 inches, improved patent cap, extra heavy ..... No.	**478**	.29	.....	.....
42					
43					
44					
	Hammers:				
45	Claw, solid c. s., adze-eyed, forged, No. 1½ ..... doz.	**75**	2.93½	.....	.....
46					
47					
	Hammers—continued:				
48	Farriers', shoeing, c. s ..... doz.	**6**	.....	3.30	.....
49				3.70	
50	Farriers', turning, assorted, 2 to 2½ pounds ..... do..	**5-12**	.....	**14.00**	.....
	Hammers, riveting, solid c. s.:				
51	1-inch ..... do..	**3½**	.....	2.99	.....
52	1⅛-inch ..... do..	**2 1⅞**	.....	3.19	.....
53	1¼-inch ..... do..	**1¾**	.....	3.40	.....

a Per dozen.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Albert Flagler.	A. C. Williams.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	T. H. Chalmers.	C. Arthur Baynon.	Valentine Stortz.	H. T. Wakeman.	Chas. B. Kelley.	
Points of delivery.									
New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Number.
.29	.....	.32	.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
			.25						2
.29	.....	.32	.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
			.25						4
.32	.....	.35	.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
			.27						6
.37½	.....	.41	.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
			.31½						8
.46	.....	.50	.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
			.38						10
.65	.....	.70	.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
			.54						12
.....	.02½	.0245	**.023**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.02½	.0245	**.023**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.02½	.0245	**.023**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.02½	.0245	**.023**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	2.00	**1.95**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	**.34**	.71 .26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	**3.35**	2.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	3.50	**3.40**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	**.15**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	**.30**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.30	**.28**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
3.95	.....	**3.58**	3.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
3.95									25
4.60	.....	**4.19**	4.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
4.60									27
5.25	.....	**4.77**	5.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
5.25									29
5.60	.....	**5.07**	5.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
5.60									31
6.25	.....	**5.68**	5.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
6.25									33
.....	.....	.00¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	.....	¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.....	.....	¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.....	.....	¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
.....	.....	¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
.....	.....	¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
.....	.....	¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
3.40	.....	.....	.27½	.....	.....	.....	3.73	.....	41
5.35							**5.14**		42
*b*3.15									33
*b*5.35									44
3.07	.....	**4.15**	2.82	3.24	3.15	3.70	4.16	.....	45
2.95			4.00	3.10	3.50	2.85	3.42		46
			4.40	3.84					47
2.95	.....	.....	**3.15**	.....	.....	3.17	.....	2.95	48
3.31									49
14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	50
2.72	.....	.....	**2.70**	.....	.....	2.38	.....	2.70	51
3.08	.....	.....	**3.05**	.....	.....	2.57	.....	2.88	52
3.42	.....	.....	**3.35**	.....	.....	2.78	.....	2.95	53

b Chicago.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	T. H. Chalmers.	Thomas A. Harvey.	Seneca D. Kimbark.
			Points of delivery.		
			New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.
	CLASS 17—Continued.				
	HARDWARE—continued.				
	Hammers, sledge, blacksmiths', solid c. s.:				
1	2 pounds ..... No.	26	.....	.25½	6.30
2	4 pounds ..... do..	5	.....	.41½	**.09¾**
3	6 pounds ..... do..	2	.....	.48½	**.08**
4	8 pounds ..... do..	21	.....	.65½	**.08**
5	10 pounds ..... do..	17	.....	.80½	**.08**
6	12 pounds ..... do..	33	.....	.98	**.08**
	Hammers, stone, solid c. s.:				
7	Size, 5 pounds ..... do..	19	.....	.48½	**.09¾**
8	Size, 8 pounds ..... do..	6	.....	.77½	**.09¾**
9	Hammers, tack, upholsterers' pattern ..... doz.	2	.....	.....	.....
10					
	Handles, awl:				
11	Ordinary peg ..... dozen.	12	.....	.....	.....
12	Ordinary sewing ..... do..	161	.....	.....	.....
13	Handles, auger ..... do..	10	.....	.....	.....
	Hatchets, c. s.:				
14	Broad, 6-inch cut, single bevel, handled ..... do..	18	.....	**6.67½**	.....
15					
16	Shingling, No. 2 ..... do..	55	3.84	3.05	.....
17					
	Hinges, extra heavy, strap and T:				
18	8-inch ..... do..	13	.....	1.13½	.....
19	10-inch ..... do..	11	.....	1.70½	.....
20	12-inch ..... do..	10	.....	2.34	.....
	Hinges, heavy, strap:				
21	8-inch ..... do..	20	.....	1.04½	.....
22	10-inch ..... do..	15	.....	1.67½	.....
23	12-inch ..... do..	9	.....	2.12½	.....
	Hinges, light, strap:				
24	6-inch ..... do..	111	.....	.39½	.....
25	8-inch ..... do..	41	.....	.57½	.....
26	10-inch ..... do..	41	.....	.82	.....
27	12-inch ..... do..	5	.....	1.38¾	.....
	Hinges, light, strap and T:				
28	6-inch ..... do..	39	.....	.35	.....
29	8-inch ..... do..	26	.....	.41½	.....
30	10-inch ..... do..	9	.....	.55½	.....
31	Hooks, hat and coat, school-house pattern ..... do..	433	.....	.12⅞	.....
	Iron, band, per 100 pounds:				
32	⅜ x ¾ ..... pounds.	1,325	.....	2.54	.....
33	⅜ x 1 ..... do..	1,245	.....	2.23½	.....
34	⅜ x 1¼ ..... do..	1,090	.....	2.23½	.....
35	⅜ x 1½ ..... do.	2,075	.....	2.18½	.....
36	⅜ x 1¾ ..... do..	1,375	.....	2.18½	.....
37	⅜ x 2 ..... do..	1,600	.....	2.18½	.....
38	⅜ x 3 ..... do..	775	.....	2.18½	.....
39	⅜ x 3½ ..... do..	375	.....	2.18½	.....
40	5/16 x 1 ..... do..	1,000	.....	2.18½	.....
41	5/16 x 2 ..... do..	1,700	.....	2.13½	.....
52	5/16 x 3 ..... do..	750	.....	2.13½	.....
43	5/16 x 3¼ ..... do..	100	.....	2.13½	.....
44	5/16 x 3½ ..... do..	200	.....	2.13½	.....
45	Iron, boiler, ¼-inch, per 100 pounds ..... do..	100	.....	2.50	.....

a New York delivery.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing goods, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Valentine Stortz.	C. Arthur Baynon.	Albert Flagler.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	Charles B. Kelley.	J. J. Parkhurst.	A. R. Whitney & Co.	
Points of delivery.								
Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Number.
.25		.21½		**.21**	.11½			1
.40		.42		.42	.09			2
.50½		.53		.48	.07½			3
.66½		.70		.64	.07½			4
.83½		.87		.84	.07½			5
1.00		1.03		.96	.07½			6
.49½		.45		.65	.09			7
.80		.70		.94	.09			8
*a*3.15			**1.60**	3.20				9
				4.50				10
		.15	**.13**	.13				11
		.13½	.13½	**.13**				12
			.30	**.26**				13
	8.00	6.95	7.00	7.43				14
				6.24				15
	4.00	3.50	**3.60**	3.79				16
				3.30				17
			1.10	**1.07**				18
			1.84	**1.71**				19
			2.30	2.35				20
			1.09	**1.04**				21
			1.60	**1.54**				22
			2.24	**2.11**				23
			.39	**.39**				24
			.58	**.58**				25
			.81	**.61**				26
			1.42	**1.38**				27
			.34	34½				28
			.42	**.41½**				29
			.56	**.55½**				30
		.13	.13¾	**.13½**				31
					2.27	**2.18**	2.80	32
					1.97	2.03	2.40	33
					1.97	2.03	2.40	34
					1.92	1.93	2.40	35
					1.92	1.93	2.40	36
					1.92	1.93	2.40	37
					1.92	1.93	2.40	38
					1.92	1.93	2.40	39
					1.97	2.03	2.40	40
					1.92	1.93	2.40	41
					1.92	1.93	2.40	42
					1.92	1.93	2.40	43
					1.92	1.93	2.40	44
						2.25	4.00	45

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	T. H. Chalmers.	Thomas A. Harvey.
			Points of delivery.	
			New York.	Chicago.
	CLASS 17—Continued			
	HARDWARE—continued.			
	Iron, flat bar, per 100 pounds:			
1	¼ x ⅛ ..... do..	575	.....	2.38½
2	¼ x ¼ ..... do..	1,075	.....	2.38½
3	¼ x ⅜ ..... do..	100	.....	2.38½
4	¼ x 1 ..... do..	2,450	.....	2.03½
5	¼ x 1¼ ..... do..	1,825	.....	2.03½
6	¼ x 1½ ..... do..	1,320	.....	1.98½
7	¼ x 1⅝ ..... do..	850	.....	1.98½
8	¼ x 2 ..... do..	1,425	.....	1.98½
9	¼ x 2¼ ..... do..	100	.....	1.98½
10	¼ x 2½ ..... do..	225	.....	1.98½
11	¼ x 4 ..... do..	210	.....	1.98½
12	⅜ x 1 ..... do..	100	.....	2.03½
13	⅜ x 1½ ..... do..	100	.....	1.98½
14	⅜ x 2 ..... do..	800	.....	1.98½
15	⅜ x 2½ ..... pounds.	100	.....	1.98½
16	⅜ x 2½ ..... do..	50	.....	1.98½
17	⅜ x 3½ ..... do..	510	.....	1.98½
18	½ x ⅛ ..... do..	50	.....	2.18½
19	½ x ⅜ ..... do..	225	.....	2.08½
20	½ x ½ ..... do..	275	.....	2.08½
21	½ x 1 ..... do..	1,550	.....	1.98½
22	½ x 1½ ..... do..	1,700	.....	1.93½
23	½ x 1⅝ ..... do..	1,725	.....	1.88½
24	½ x 2 ..... do..	1,200	.....	1.88½
25	½ x 2½ ..... do..	200	.....	1.88½
26	½ x 3 ..... do..	500	.....	1.88½
27	½ x 3½ ..... do..	310	.....	1.88½
28	⅝ x ¼ ..... do..	200	.....	2.08½
29	⅝ x 1⅛ ..... do..	200	.....	2.08½
30	⅝ x 1½ ..... do..	350	.....	1.88½

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing goods, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

C. Arthur Baynon.	Albert Flagler.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	Charles B. Kelley.	J. J. Parkhurst.	A. R. Whitney & Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
New York or Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	**2.15**	2.18	3.10	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.90**	1.93	2.50	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.90**	1.93	2.50	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.80**	1.83	2.20	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.80**	1.83	2.20	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.75**	1.78	2.20	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.75**	1.78	2.20	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.75**	1.78	2.20	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.75**	1.78	2.20	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.75**	1.78	2.20	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.75**	1.78	2.20	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.80**	1.83	2.20	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.75**	1.78	2.20	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.75**	1.78	2.20	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.75**	1.78	2.20	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.75**	1.78	2.20	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.75**	1.78	2.20	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	**2.00**	2.75	3.10	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.85**	2.75	2.50	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.85**	1.88	2.40	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.75**	1.78	2.00	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.65**	1.73	2.00	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.65**	1.68	2.00	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.65**	1.68	2.00	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.65**	1.68	2.00	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.65**	1.68	2.00	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.65**	1.68	2.00	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.85**	1.88	2.40	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.65**	1.68	2.00	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.65**	1.68	2.00	30

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Chas. B. Kelley.
			Points of delivery.	
			Chicago.	Chicago.
	CLASS 17—Continued.			
	HARDWARE—continued.			
	Iron, flat bar, per 100 pounds.—Continued.			
1	⅜ x ⅜ ..... pounds..	**300**	2.08½	**1.85**
2	⅜ x 1 ..... do...	**700**	1.98½	**1.75**
3	⅜ x 1½ ..... do...	**7,100**	1.88½	**1.65**
4	⅜ x 1¾ ..... do...	**200**	1.88½	**1.65**
5	⅜ x 2 ..... do...	**1,550**	1.88½	**1.65**
6	⅜ x 2¼ ..... do...	**250**	1.88½	**1.65**
7	⅜ x 2½ ..... do...	**250**	1.88½	**1.65**
8	⅜ x 2 ..... do...	**100**	1.88½	**1.65**
9	⅜ x 2¾ ..... do...	**200**	1.88½	**1.65**
	Iron, half-round, per 100 pounds:			
10	¼-inch ..... do...	**200**	3.68½	**3.35**
11	⅜-inch ..... do...	**200**	3.38½	**3.15**
12	½-inch ..... do...	**215**	2.63½	**2.40**
13	⅝-inch ..... do...	**225**	2.48½	**2.25**
14	¾-inch ..... do...	**790**	2.48½	**2.25**
15	⅞-inch ..... do...	**350**	2.23½	2.00
16	1-inch ..... do...	**575**	2.23½	2.00
17	1¼-inch ..... do...	**25**	2.23½	2.00
18	1½-inch ..... do...	**100**	2.43½	2.00
	Iron, Juniata, per 100 pounds:			
19	1/16 x 2 ..... do...	**300**	.....	**2.10**
20	⅜ x 2 ..... do...	**150**	.....	**1.90**
21	½ x ¾ ..... do...	**150**	.....	**2.40**
22	½ x 1 ..... do...	**400**	.....	**2.40**
23	Sheet, galvanized, 28 inches, No. 25 ..... do...	**1,200**	5.59	4.90
24	Sheet, galvanized, 28 inches, No. 26 ..... do...	**400**	5.59	4.90
25	Sheet, 28 inches, No. 25 ..... do...	**200**	5.59	.....
26	Iron, nail-rod, ordinary size, per 100 pounds ..... do...	**680**	4.59	.....
	Iron, Norway, per 100 pounds:			
27	⅜ x 1 ..... do...	**2,050**	3.59	3.33
28	1 inch square ..... do...	**1,140**	3.59	3.13
	Iron, half oval, per 100 pounds:			
29	¼-inch ..... do...	**100**	2.63½	**2.40**
30	⅜-inch ..... do...	**450**	2.48½	**2.25**
31	Iron, oval, ¼ to 1 inch, assorted, per 100 pounds ..... do...	**775**	.....	**2.40**
	Iron, round, per 100 pounds:			
32	¼-inch ..... do...	**1,200**	2.38½	**2.15**
33	5/16-inch ..... do...	**2,225**	2.28½	**2.05**
34	⅜-inch ..... do...	**6,075**	2.18½	**1.95**
35	7/16-inch ..... do...	**3,975**	2.08½	**1.85**
36	½-inch ..... do...	**7,940**	2.08½	**1.85**
37	9/16-inch ..... do...	**2,535**	1.98½	**1.75**
38	⅝-inch ..... do...	**6,375**	1.98½	**1.75**
39	¾-inch ..... do...	**5,150**	1.93½	**1.65**
40	⅞-inch ..... do...	**3,425**	1.93½	**1.65**
41	1-inch ..... do...	**3,910**	1.88½	**1.65**
42	1⅛-inch ..... do...	**400**	1.88½	**1.65**
43	1¼-inch ..... do...	**950**	1.88½	**1.65**
	Iron, sheet, per 100 pounds:			
44	1/16 inch thick ..... do...	**150**	2.69	.....
45	⅛ inch thick ..... do...	**75**	2.69	.....
46	3/16 inch thick ..... do...	**300**	2.69	.....
47	No. 16 ..... do...	**650**	2.69	.....
48	No. 20 ..... do...	**300**	2.89	.....
49	No. 24 ..... do...	**2,000**	2.99	.....
50	No. 26 ..... do...	**2,300**	3.09	.....
	Iron, square, per 100 pounds:			
51	¼-inch ..... do...	**150**	2.38½	**2.15**
52	⅜-inch ..... do...	**400**	2.18½	**1.95**
53	½-inch ..... do...	**810**	2.08½	**1.85**
54	⅝-inch ..... do...	**1,750**	1.98½	**1.75**
55	¾-inch ..... do...	**1,475**	1.93½	**1.65**

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

J. J. Parkhurst.	A. R. Whitney & Co.	S. D. Kimbark.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	Harry T. Wakeman.	Number.
Points of delivery.						
Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	
1.88	2.40					1
1.78	2.00					2
1.68	2.00					3
1.68	2.00					4
1.68	2.00					5
1.68	2.00					6
1.68	2.00					7
1.68	2.00					8
1.68	2.00					9
4.25	3.50					10
3.18	3.10					11
2.43	2.90					12
2.28	2.70					13
2.28	2.60					14
1.98	2.50					15
1.98	2.50					16
1.98	2.50					17
1.98	2.50					18
2.75	3.50					19
2.75	3.50					20
2.53	3.50					21
2.53	3.50					22
4.53	5.00		**4.50**	4.75	5.25	23
4.53	5.00		4.50	4.75	**.04⅛**	24
3.90	5.00		.042		**3.50**	25
4.33	5.00	.05				26
3.13	3.50	3.20				27
3.13	3.50	3.10				28
2.43	2.90					29
2.28	2.60					30
2.53	2.50					31
2.18	2.70					32
2.08	2.60					33
1.98	2.50					34
1.88	2.40					35
1.88	2.20					36
1.83	2.20					37
1.83	2.10					38
1.73	3.00					39
1.73	2.00					40
1.68	2.00					41
1.68	2.00					42
1.68	2.00					43
2.50	2.50		.027		3.00	44
2.25	2.50		.027		2.75	45
2.25	2.50		.027		2.75	46
2.50	2.50		.027	2.60	2.75	47
2.60	3.00		.027	2.68	3.25	48
2.75	3.20		.029	2.78	3.25	49
3.00	3.20		.03	**2.98**	.03⅛	50
2.25	2.70					51
1.98	2.50					52
1.88	2.20					53
1.83	2.10					54
1.73	2.00					55

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	T. H. Chalmers.	R. A. Robbins.	Thomas A. Harvey.
			Points of delivery.		
			N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.
	CLASS 17—Continued.				
	HARDWARE—continued.				
	Iron, square, per 100 pounds—Continued.				
1	1-inch ..... pounds.	**475**	.....	.....	1.88½
2	1¼-inch ..... do..	**250**	.....	.....	1.88½
3	1½-inch ..... do..	**150**	.....	.....	1.88½
	Iron, Swede, per 100 pounds:				
4	⅛ x ¼ inch ..... do..	*25	.....	.....	.....
5	¼ x ½ inch ..... do..	**150**	.....	.....	**3.59½**
6	⅜ x 1 inch ..... do..	**1,125**	.....	.....	3.59½
7	⅜ x 1½ inches ..... do..	**800**	.....	.....	3.59½
8	½ x 2 inches ..... do..	**800**	.....	.....	3.59½
9	⅝ x 2½ inches ..... do..	**150**	.....	.....	3.59½
10	Knives and forks, per pair ..... pairs..	**13,275**	.....	.064	.069
11				.064	.057/8
12				.062	.061/4
13					
14					
15					
	Knives:				
16	Butcher, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster..doz.	**392**	.....	1.09	.....
17				.90	
18					
19	Carving, and forks, cocoa handles, per pair...pairs.	**87**	.50	.62	.....
20				.60	
21	Chopping ..... dozen.	**8**	.....	.....	.....
22					
23					
24	Drawing, 10-inch, c. s., carpenters'..... do..	**22**	.....	.....	4.08½
25					
26	Drawing, 12-inch, c. s., carpenters'..... do..	**1**11/12	.....	.....	4.47
27					
28	Horseshoeing ..... do..	**6**	2.60	.....	.....
29			2.88		
30	Hunting, 6-inch, ebony handle, with bolster....do..	**145**	.....	3.15	.....
31				1.72	
32					
33	Shoe-makers', square-point, No. 3..... do..	**6**	.....	.....	.....
34	Skinning, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster.do..	**93**	.....	2.27	.....
35				1.50	
36	Ladles, melting, 5-inch bowl ..... do..	**2**1/12	.....	.....	.....
37	Latches, thumb, Roggen pattern..... do..	**125**	.....	.....	.27⅞
38					
39	Lead, in bars..... pounds.	**270**	.....	.....	.....
40	Locks, closet, 3½ inch, iron bolt, dead, two keys..dozen.	**22**	**1.05**	.....	1.89
41	Locks, drawer, 2½ x 2 inches, iron, 2 keys ..... do..	**10**	.....	.....	1.74
42					
	Locks, mineral knob, iron bolt, 2 keys:				
43	Rim, 4 inches..... do..	**106**	1.90	.....	1.89
44					
45					
46	Rim, 4½ inches ..... do..	**59**	2.90	.....	2.69
47			2.80		
48					
49	Rim, 5 inches..... do..	**42**	3.25	.....	**3.79**
50					
51	Rim, 6 inches..... do..	**35**	4.50	.....	**5.19**
52					
53	Mortise, 3½ inches..... do..	**5**	1.90	.....	**1.74**
54			2.00		
55	Locks, pad, brass, 3-tumbler, 2 keys each, assorted, combinations on each shipping order ..... dozen.	**48**	.....	.....	6.50
56	Mallets, carpenters', hickory, round, 6 x 4 inches...do..	**3**4/12	.....	.....	.....

*No award.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

S. D. Kimbark.	Albert Flagler.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Charles B. Kelley.	J. J. Parkhurst.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	A. R. Whitney & Co.	H. T. Wakeman.	Milton Jackson.	Number.
Points of delivery.										
Chicago.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chic. and N. Y.	Phil'a.	
			1.65	1.68			2.00			1
			1.65	1.68			2.00			2
			1.65	1.68			2.00			3
							5.00			4
			4.03	4.13			5.00			5
3.20			3.33	3.13			3.50			6
3.10			3.23	3.13			3.50			7
3.10			3.13	3.13			3.50			8
3.10			3.13	3.13			3.50			9
	.05⅞	.06¼			.05½	.061				10
	.06¾	.06¼			.05¾	.061				11
	.069				.06¾					12
	.09¾				.07½					13
					.07¾					14
					.09					15
	.81	1.42			.70	.98				16
	1.06	1.00			**.85**					17
	1.58									18
	.59	.90			.45	.54				19
		.55			**.55**					20
	1.08				**1.00**					21
	.98				.60					22
					.80					23
	3.92				4.20	**3.99**		4.15		24
						3.18				25
2.50	4.50				4.60	**4.38**		4.60		26
3.24										27
	2.74		2.90		2.88	2.60		2.90		28
	2.90					**2.80**				29
	2.99				1.60	2.62				30
					1.62	2.82				31
						2.38				32
					.64	**.57**				33
	2.14	2.00			1.20	2.10				34
		2.48			**1.40**	1.99				35
	2.50		2.50							36
	.27½				.28	**.27½**				37
	.34									38
					.04½	.04½				39
	1.70				1.30			1.48		40
	2.08				**1.48**					41
	1.00									42
	2.00				1.98	**1.96**		1.95		43
	1.93				4.00					44
	1.98									45
	2.80				2.78	2.89		**2.40**		46
	2.63				4.72					47
	2.69									48
	4.10				3.90	3.46		4.50		49
					5.00					50
	5.15				5.38	4.78		5.40		51
					6.70					52
	1.97				1.95	1.84		1.97		53
	1.98				3.94					54
						4.24			**4.00**	55
					1.75	1.48				56

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Thomas A. Harvey.		C. B. Kelley.		J. J. Parkhurst.	
			Points of delivery.					
			Chicago.		Chicago.		Chicago.	
			Steel.	Wire.	Steel.	Wire.	*a* Steel.	*a* Wire.
	CLASS 17—Continued.							
	HARDWARE—continued.							
	*Nails, per 100 pounds:							
1	Casing, 6d, steel ..... pounds..	**1,300**	2. 85	3. 87½	2. 65	3. 85	2. 83	3. 83
2	Casing, 8d, steel ..... do....	**1,800**	2. 70½	3. 57½	2. 55	3. 60	2. 68	3. 58
3	Casing, 12d, steel ..... do....	**900**	2. 45½	3. 07½	2. 45	3. 10	2. 43	3. 08
4	6d, cut, steel ..... do....	**5,400**	2. 35½	3. 02½	2. 40	3. 05	2. 33	3. 03
5	8d, cut, steel ..... do....	**19,000**	3. 20½	**2. 37½**	2. 30	2. 70	2. 18	2. 68
6	10d, cut, steel ..... do....	**23,000**	2. 05½	2. 47½	2. 20	2. 50	2. 03	2. 48
7	12d, cut, steel ..... do....	**9,000**	1. 95½	2. 32½	2. 10	2. 35	1. 93	2. 33
8	20d, cut, steel ..... do....	**18,000**	1. 95½	2. 32½	2. 10	2. 35	1. 93	2. 33
9	30d, cut, steel ..... do....	**6,000**	1. 95½	2. 32½	2. 10	2. 35	1. 93	2. 33
10	40d, cut, steel ..... do....	**4,000**	1. 90½	2. 32½	2. 10	2. 35	1. 93	2. 33
11	60d, cut, steel ..... do....	**2,500**	2. 20½	2. 67½	2. 30	2. 70	2. 18	2. 68
12	Fence, 6d, steel ..... do....	**100**	2. 35½	3. 02½	2. 40	3. 05	2. 33	3. 03
13	Fence, 8d, steel ..... do....	**2,700**	2. 20½	2. 67½	2. 30	2. 70	2. 18	2. 68
14	Fence, 10d, steel ..... do....	**1,750**	2. 05½	2. 47½	2. 20	2. 50	2. 03	2. 48
15	Fence, 12d, steel ..... do....	**3,000**	1. 95½	2. 32½	2. 10	2. 35	1. 93	2. 33
16	Finishing, 6d, steel ..... do....	**900**	3. 10½	4. 07½	2. 90	4. 10	3. 08	4. 08
17	Finishing, 8d, steel ..... do....	**1,000**	2. 95½	3. 82½	2. 75	3. 85	2. 93	3. 83
18	Horseshoe, No. 6 ..... do....	**1,440**	9. 75	.....	10. 20	.....	.....	.....
19	Horseshoe, No. 7 ..... do....	**1,815**	9. 75	.....	9. 75	.....	.....	.....
20	Horseshoe, No. 8 ..... do....	**905**	9. 75	.....	9. 35	.....	.....	.....
21	Lath, 3d, steel ..... do....	**2,000**	3. 45½	5. 32½	2. 75	4. 35	2. 93	4. 33
22	Ox-shoe, No. 5 ..... do....	**150**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Shingle, 3d, steel ..... do....	**400**	2. 95½	4. 32½	2. 75	4. 35	2. 93	4. 33
24	Shingle, 4d, steel ..... do....	**4,400**	2. 55½	3. 32½	2. 50	3. 35	2. 53	3. 33
25	Wrought, 6d, steel ..... do....	**1,700**	3. 10½	3. 57½	2. 90	3. 60	3. 08	3. 58
26	Wrought, 8d, steel ..... do....	**3,300**	2. 95½	3. 32½	2. 75	3. 35	2. 93	3. 33
27	Wrought, 10d, steel ..... do....	**200**	2. 80½	3. 22½	2. 60	3. 25	2. 78	3. 23
	Nuts, iron, square:							
28	For ¼-inch bolt ..... do....	**95**	.....	.....	**.07**	.....	.....	.....
29	For ⅜-inch bolt ..... do....	**44**	.....	.....	**.057**	.....	.....	.....
30	For ⅝-inch bolt ..... do....	**25**	.....	.....	**.057**	.....	.....	.....
31	For ¾-inch bolt ..... do....	**490**	.....	.....	**.041**	.....	.....	.....

* Bids for plain wire nails will also be considered.

a Add for car lots 26½ cents per keg, less than car-lots 31½ cents per keg, for Omaha, Sioux City, or Kansas City delivery. Car-lots 18 cents per keg, less than car-lots 22 cents per keg, for St. Paul delivery.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.						H. B. Newhall.	A. R. Whitney & Co.	S. O. Livingston.	S. D. Kimbark.	C. Arthur Bayuon.	
Points of delivery.												
Chicago.		Chicago.		Omaha, Kansas City, Sioux City.		St. Paul.		Phila., Balto., St. Louis, Chic., Carli'le, N. Y.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Number.
b Steel	*b* Wire.	Steel.	Wire.	Steel.	Wire.	Steel.	Wire.	Steel c wire.	Wire.				
2.88	4.88	2.79	**3.79**	3.94	**4.04**	2.93	**3.93**	3.85	4.10	.....	2.70	.....	1
2.73	4.63	2.64	**3.54**	2.89	**3.79**	2.78	**3.68**	3.60	3.85	.....	2.55	.....	2
2.48	4.23	2.39	**3.04**	2.64	**3.29**	2.53	**3.18**	3.10	3.35	.....	2.30	.....	3
2.38	3.08	2.29	**2.99**	2.54	**3.24**	2.43	**3.13**	3.05	3.30	.....	.....	.....	4
2.23	2.73	2.14	2.64	2.39	2.89	2.28	2.78	2.70	2.95	.....	.....	.....	5
2.08	2.53	1.99	**2.44**	2.24	**2.69**	2.13	**2.58**	2.50	2.75	.....	.....	.....	6
1.98	2.38	1.89	**2.29**	2.14	**2.54**	2.03	**2.43**	2.35	2.60	.....	.....	.....	7
1.98	2.38	1.89	**2.29**	2.14	**2.54**	2.03	**2.43**	2.35	2.60	.....	.....	.....	8
1.98	2.38	1.89	**2.29**	2.14	**2.54**	2.03	**2.43**	2.35	2.60	.....	.....	.....	9
1.98	2.38	1.89	**2.29**	2.14	**2.54**	2.03	**2.43**	2.35	2.60	.....	.....	.....	10
2.23	2.73	2.14	**2.64**	2.39	**2.89**	2.28	**2.78**	2.70	2.95	.....	.....	.....	11
2.38	3.08	2.29	**2.99**	2.54	**3.24**	2.43	**3.13**	3.05	3.30	.....	.....	.....	12
2.23	2.73	2.14	**2.64**	2.39	**2.89**	2.28	**2.78**	2.70	2.95	.....	.....	.....	13
2.08	2.53	1.99	**2.44**	2.24	**2.69**	2.13	**2.58**	2.50	2.75	.....	.....	.....	14
1.98	2.38	1.89	**2.29**	2.14	**2.54**	2.03	**2.43**	2.35	2.60	.....	.....	.....	15
3.13	4.13	3.04	**4.04**	3.29	**4.29**	3.18	**4.18**	4.10	4.35	.....	2.95	.....	16
2.98	3.88	2.89	**3.79**	3.14	**4.04**	3.03	**3.93**	3.85	4.10	.....	2.80	.....	17
11.00	.....	.....	10.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**14.00**	10.00	.....	18
10.50	.....	.....	9.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**12.00**	9.50	.....	19
10.00	.....	.....	9.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**11.00**	9.00	.....	20
3.48	5.38	2.89	**4.29**	3.14	**4.54**	3.03	**4.43**	5.35	4.60	.....	2.80	.....	21
.12	.....	.....	10.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**14.00**	12.00	.....	22
2.98	4.38	2.89	**4.29**	3.14	**4.54**	3.03	**4.43**	4.35	4.60	.....	2.80	.....	23
2.58	3.38	2.49	**3.29**	2.74	**3.54**	2.63	**3.43**	3.35	3.60	.....	2.40	.....	24
3.13	.....	3.04	**3.54**	3.29	**3.79**	3.18	**3.68**	3.60	3.30	.....	2.95	.....	25
2.98	.....	2.89	**3.29**	3.14	**3.54**	3.03	**3.43**	3.85	2.95	.....	2.80	.....	26
2.83	.....	2.74	**3.19**	2.99	**3.44**	2.88	**3.33**	3.25	2.75	.....	2.65	.....	27
.08	.....	.....	.074	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07½	.09	28
.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.06	.09	29
.06½	.....	.....	.0618	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.06	.08	30
.05	.....	.....	.00445	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.04½	.06½	31

b For steel or wire for Omaha, 20 cents per 100; St. Paul, 12 cents; Sioux City, 22 cents; Kansas City, 20 cents.

c For Sioux City delivery add 25 cents per 100; St. Paul, 17 cents; Omaha, 23½ cents; Kansas City, 23½ cents.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	Thomas A. Harvey.	C. Arthur Baynon.	Valentine Stortz.	S. D. Kimbark.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.
	CLASS 17—Continued.						
	HARDWARE—continued.						
	Nuts, iron, square:						
1	For ⅝-inch bolt .....pounds.	**145**	.....	.....	.047	.....	.028
2	For ½-inch bolt .....do..	**705**	.....	.....	.05	.....	.032
3	For 7/16-inch bolt.....do..	**292**	.....	.....	.05	.....	.03
4	For ⅜-inch bolt .....do..	**632**	.....	.....	.044	.....	.02½
5	For ⅝-inch bolt .....do..	**245**	.....	.....	.044	.....	.02½
6	For 1-inch bolt .....do..	**385**	.....	.....	.042	.....	.02½
7	Oilers, zinc, medium size....dozen.	**41**	.....	.....	.....	.63	.....
8						*b*.**71**	
9	Oil-stones, Washita .....do..	**10**	.....	.....	.....	*b*2.45	6.00
10						*b*2.04	
	Packing:						
11	Hemp .....pounds.	**115**	**.16**	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Rubber, ⅛-inch .....do..	**65**	.117	**.10¾**	.....	.....	.....
13	Rubber, 3/16-inch.....do..	**30**	.117	**.10¾**	.....	.....	.....
14	Rubber, ¼-inch.....do..	**110**	.117	**.10¾**	.....	.....	.....
15	Yarn (cotton waste).....do..	*850	.11	.0590	.....	.....	.....
16				.0864			
	Paper, per quire:						
17	Emery (assorted) .....quires.	**66**	.....	.19	.....	.....	.....
18	Sand (assorted) .....do..	**271**	.....	.13	.....	.....	.....
19	Pencils, carpenters'.....dozen.	**163**	.....	.20	.....	.....	.....
20							
21	Picks, mill, solid cast-steel, 2-pound.....dozen.	**1⅓**	.....	.....	.....	*a*8.61	.....
22	Pinking-irons, 1-inch ....do..	**11-12**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Pipe-iron:						
23	⅛-inch.....feet.	**40**	*a*.0247	**.0220**	.....	.....	.....
24	¼-inch .....do..	**590**	*a*.0347	**.0307**	.....	.....	.....
25	1-inch .....do..	**1,020**	*a*.0467	**.0419**	.....	.....	.....
26	1¼-inch .....do..	**1,900**	*a*.059	**.0548**	.....	.....	.....
27	1½-inch .....do..	**300**	*a*.0785	**.0772**	.....	.....	.....
28	2-inch .....do..	**7,300**	*a*.099	**.0980**	.....	.....	.....
	Pipe, lead, per pound:						
29	1-inch .....do..	**25**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	1¼-inch .....do..	**25**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	1½-inch .....do..	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Planes:						
32	Fore, double-iron, c.s..number.	**41**	.....	.44½	.....	**.39½**	.....
33	Hollow and round, 1-inch, c. s .....pairs.	**2**	.....	.49	.....	**.33½**	.....
34	Hollow and round, 1¼-inch, c. s .....pairs.	**2**	.....	.39	.....	**.33½**	.....
35	Hollow and round, 1½-inch c. s .....pairs.	**2**	.....	.39	.....	**.33½**	.....
36	Jack, double-iron, c.s..number.	**75**	.....	.31	.....	**.28**	.....
37	Jointer, double-iron, c. s ...do..	**26**	.....	.48	.....	**.43**	.....
38	Match, ¾-inch, plated ....pairs.	**14**	.....	.49½	.....	.47	.....
39	Match, 1-inch, plated.....do..	**17**	.....	.69	.....	.47	.....
40	Plow, beech-wood, screw-arm, full set of irons, c.s..number.	**8**	.....	2.45	.....	**2.07**	.....
41							
42	Skew-rabbet, ½-inch .....do..	**1**	.....	.29	.....	**.22½**	.....
43	Skew-rabbet, 1-inch . .....do..	**5**	.....	.29	.....	**.22½**	.....

*No award. *a* Chicago delivery. *b* New York delivery.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing goods, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Albert Flagler.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Charles B. Kelley.	Fairbanks & Co.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	A. R. Whitney.	Henry T. Wakeman.	James W. Soper.	S. O. Livingston.	
Points of delivery.										
New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York and Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Number.
		.028		.03½	**.0268**					1
		.031		.03¾	.0312					2
		.0295		.03½	**.0268**					3
		.0245		.033	**.0235**					4
		.0245		.03	**.0235**					5
		.0245		.03	**.0235**					6
.66				.66	.68					7
.73				.75	.76					8
				2.28						9
										10
							.09			11
.10¾			.75				.12			12
.10¾			.75				.12			13
.10¾			.75				.12			14
				.09			.08½			15
				.06¾						16
.19				**.17**	.21					17
.12½				**.12**	.14½					18
.13	.12¾			.16	**.13**					19
.19½	.17¼									20
9.90										21
.60										22
				.02½		.02½	.02½			23
				.03⅜		.0315	.03⅜			24
				.04¾		.04275	.04⅜			25
				.06½		.05625	.06½			26
				.08¾		.0715	.08			27
				.11		.091	.09¼			28
				.05						29
				.05						30
				.05						31
d.44				.42	.42					32
.36				.36	.34					33
.36				.36	.34					34
.36				.36	.42					35
.31				.30	.29					36
.49				.45	.44					37
.59				**.60**	.61					38
.59				**.60**	.61					39
*d*2.40½				2.20	1.85					40
					2.83					41
d.24				.24	.25					42
d.24				.24	.25					43

d Chicago or New York.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	Thomas A. Harvey.	C. Arthur Bayuon.	Valentine Stortz.	S. D. Kimbark.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.
	CLASS 17—Continued.						
	HARDWARE—continued.						
	Planes—continued:						
1	Skew-rabbet, 1½-inch ..number.	**2**	.....	.34	.....	**.26**	.....
2	Smooth, double-iron, c. s ...do..	**64**	.....	.28½	.....	**.25**	.....
	Pliers:						
3	Flat-nose, 7-inch .....dozen.	**4**	.....	**1.59**	.....	.....	.....
4	Round-nose, 7-inch .....do..	**2**	.....	**1.59**	.....	.....	.....
5	Side-cutting, 7-inch.....do..	**3**	.....	**6.48**	.....	.....	.....
6	End-cutting, 10-inch.....do..	*¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Punches:						
7	C. s., belt, to drive, assorted, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 ....dozen.	**12**	.....	.74	.....	*b*.63	.....
8	Conductors', assorted shapes of holes.....dozen.	**4½**	.....	6.95	.....	*b*6.30	.....
9	Rotary spring, 4 tubes .....do..	**10-12**	.....	.....	.....	*b*5.30	.....
10	Spring, harness, assorted, 6, 7, and 8 tubes .....dozen.	**4**	.....	.....	.....	*b*1.99	.....
	Rasps:						
11	Horse, 14-inch.....do..	**25**	.....	4.22	.....	.....	5.99
12	Horse, 16-inch.....do..	**23**	.....	5.84	.....	.....	6.99
13	Wood, flat, 12-inch.....do..	**11**	.....	4.08½	.....	.....	3.69
14	Wood, flat, 14-inch.....do..	**10**	.....	5.62	.....	.....	5.00
15	Wood, half-round, 12-inch..do..	**6**	.....	4.08½	.....	.....	3.69
16	Wood, half-round, 14-inch..do..	**5**	.....	5.61½	.....	.....	5.00
	Rivet-sets:						
17	No. 2 .....do..	**3**	.....	.....	.....	1.68	.....
18	No. 3 .....do..	**3**	.....	.....	.....	1.41	.....

*None offered.

b New York delivery.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing goods, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Albert Flagler.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Charles B. Kelley.	Fairbanks & Co.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	A. R. Whitney.	Henry T. Wakeman.	James W. Soper.	S. O. Livingston.	Number.
Points of delivery.										
New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York and Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	
d .28	.....	.....	.....	.28	.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
d .28	.....	.....	.....	.27	.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.60	.....	.....	.....	.60	.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
5.80	.....	.....	.....	6.50	5.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
6.30	.....	.....	.....	5.80	5.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
2.06	.....	.....	.....	2.08	2.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
3.80	.....	.....	.....	3.73	3.42	.....	.....	**3.43**	3.81	11
5.28	.....	.....	.....	3.15	4.75	.....	.....	**4.75**	5.28	12
3.60	.....	.....	.....	3.60	.....	.....	.....	**3.32**	.....	13
5.07	.....	.....	.....	3.94	.....	.....	.....	**4.56**	.....	14
3.69	.....	.....	.....	3.60	3.32	.....	.....	**3.32**	.....	15
5.07	.....	.....	.....	3.94	4.56	.....	.....	**4.56**	.....	16
1.56	.....	.....	.....	**1.48**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
1.40	.....	.....	.....	1.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18

d Chicago or New York.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Albert Flagler.
			Points of delivery.	
			Chicago.	New York.
	CLASS 17—Continued.			
	HARDWARE—continued.			
	Rivets and burs, copper:			
1	¼-inch, No. 8.....pounds..	**51**	.23	.23
2	⅜-inch, No. 8.....do....	**164**	.23	.23
3	½-inch, No. 8.....do....	**219**	.23	.23
4	¾-inch, No. 8.....do....	**189**	.23	.23
5	1-inch, No. 8.....do....	**110**	.23	.23
	Rivets and burs, iron:			
6	¼-inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do....	**42**	.13	.13
7				
8	⅜-inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do....	**26**	.13	.13
9				
10	½-inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do....	**22**	.13	.13
11				
12	⅝-inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do....	**22**	.13	.13
13				
14	¾-inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do....	**18**	.13	.13
15				
	Rivets, iron:			
16	$\frac{5}{16}$-inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do....	**14**	.....	.09½
17	⅜-inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do....	**29**	.....	.09½
18	½-inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do..	**38**	.....	.09½
19	1-inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do....	**123**	.....	.09½
20	$\frac{3}{16}$ x 2 inches, flat-head.....do....	**228**	.057	.....
21	$\frac{3}{16}$ x 4 inches, flat-head.....do....	**159**	.057	.....
22	¼ x 1½ inches, flat-head.....do....	**543**	.049	.....
23	¼ x 2 inches, flat-head.....do....	**604**	.049	.....
24	¼ x 2½ inches, flat-head.....do....	**451**	.049	.....
25	¼ x 3½ inches, flat-head.....do....	**519**	.049	.....
26	¼ x 4 inches, flat-head.....do....	**568**	.049	.....
	Rivets, tinned-iron, in packages of 1,000:			
27	10-ounce.....M..	**10**	**.10**	.12½
28	12-ounce.....M..	**7**	**.113**	.14
29	16-ounce.....M..	**8**	**.132**	.16
30	24-ounce.....M..	**13**	**.161**	.20½
31	32-ounce.....M..	**9**	**.20**	.26
32	Rules, boxwood, 2-foot, four-fold.....dozen..	**18**	.74	.80
33				1.93
34				
35	Saw-blades, butcher's bow, 20-inch.....do....	**2$\frac{11}{12}$**	.....	2.50
36				**2.75**
37	Saw-sets, for cross-cut saws.....do....	**3-4**	.....	11.70
38				
39	Saw-sets, for hand-saws.....do....	**2¾**	7.47½	7.50
40				
41				
	Saws:			
42	Back (or tenon), 12-inch.....do....	**10-12**	.....	6.00
43				**7.00**
44	Bracket.....do....	**1**	.....	.....
45	Buck, framed, complete, 30-inch blade.....do....	**23**	3.25	2.75
46				3.45
47				**4.00**
48	Circular, 20-inch, rip.....number..	**2**	**2.99**	3.83
49	Circular, 24-inch, cross-cut.....do....	**1**	**4.22**	5.46
50	Circular, 26-inch, cross-cut.....do....	**3**	**5.09**	6.53
51	Circular, 60-inch, rip.....do....	**1**	**50.88**	64.60
52	Cross-cut, 6 feet, tangs riveted on.....do....	**162**	**1.17½**	1.17
53				1.17
54				1.18
55	Hand, 26-inch, 6 to 8 points to the inch.....dozen..	**36**	4.95	6.50
56				7.50
57				8.75
58				8.00
59				**8.00**
60				7.00

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	Henry T. Wakeman.	S. D. Kimbark.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Chas. B. Kelley.	R. A. Robbins.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago.	Chicago.	New York and Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	
.22¼	**.21**	.23½					1
.22¼	**.21**	.23½					2
.22¼	**.21**	.23½					3
.22¼	**.21**	.23½					4
.22¼	**.21**	.23½					5
.11	.12	.11½					6
.13							7
.11	.12	.11					8
.13							9
.11	.12	.11					10
.13							11
.11	.12	.11					12
.13							13
.11	.12	.11					14
.13							15
.10		.10					16
.10		.09					17
.09		.09					18
.09		.08					19
.06		.06¾	.05½		**.054**		20
.06		.06¾	.05½		**.054**		21
.05		.06	.04¾		**.044**		22
.05		.06	.04¾		**.044**		23
.05		.06	.04¾		**.044**		24
.05		.06	.04¾		**.044**		25
.05		.06	.04¾		**.044**		26
.12	.12½	.12					27
.14	.13¾	.13					28
.16	.16½	.16					29
.20	.19¾	.20					30
.26	.25¼	.25					31
.85	.64			.80			32
1.13	1.05			.95			33
	1.94						34
	3.48						35
							36
11.88	5.40						37
	11.60						38
7.50	.96						39
	3.30						40
	7.40						41
							42
							43
10.00							44
	6.24					4.90	45
	5.75						46
	3.85						47
						5.90	48
							49
							50
							51
1.20	1.17						52
	.87						53
							54
6.50	3.60					7.47	55
7.00	5.00						56
8.00	6.50						57
	7.50						58
	8.25						59
							60

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Albert Flagler.	Geo. T. Linen.
			Points of delivery.			
			N. Y.	Chic.	N. Y.	N. Y. or Chic.
	CLASS 17—Continued.					
	HARDWARE—continued.					
1	Saws, hand, 26-inch, 7 to 9 points to the inch..dozen.	**32**	7.47	4.95	6.50	.....
2					7.50	
3					8.75	
4					8.00	
5					**8.00**	
6					7.00	
7	Saws, hand, 26-inch, 8 to 10 points to the inch....do..	**8**	7.47	4.95	6.50	.....
8					7.50	
9					8.75	
10					8.00	
11					**8.00**	
12					7.00	
13	Saws, key-hole, 12-inch compass.....do..	**4½**	.....	.....	**2.00**	.....
14						
15	Saws, meat, butcher's bow, 20 inches.....do..	**1**	.....	.....	9.00	.....
16					**9.00**	
17	Saws, rip, 28 inches, 5 points.....do..	**6**	.....	6.95	8.50	.....
18					9.00	
19					10.75	
20					9.50	
21					**9.50**	
22					8.50	
	Scales:					
	Butchers' dial-face, spring-balance, square dish,					
23	30 pounds, by ounces.....number.	*5	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Counter, 62 pounds.....do..	**3**	**4.00**	.....	.....	6.60
25	Hay and cattle, 4 tons, platform 8 x 14 feet...do..	**3**	**33.25**	.....	.....	49.00
26	Hay and cattle, 6 tons, platform 8 x 14 feet..do..	**4**	**60.00**	.....	.....	57.00
27	Letter, 34 ounces.....do..	**2**	**2.00**	.....	.....	2.45
28	Platform, counter, 240 pounds.....do..	**4**	**4.00**	.....	.....	6.90
29	Platform, 1,000 pounds, drop-lever, on wheels.do..	**5**	**16.50**	.....	.....	19.60
30	Platform, 2,000 pounds, drop-lever, on wheels.do..	**1**	**27.00**	.....	.....	29.75
31	Scissors, lady's, 6-inch, c. s., full size, good quality..doz.	**170**	2.60	2.29	2.00	.....
32				3.02	2.60	
33				3.49	2.60	
	Screw-drivers:					
34	6-inch blade.....dozen.	**9**	.....	.84	.88	.....
35	8-inch blade.....do..	**27**	.....	1.14	1.21	.....
36	10-inch blade.....do..	**10**	.....	1.43	1.85	.....
37	Screws, wrought-iron, bench, 1½-inch.....number.	**22**	.....	.37	.....	.....
38	Screws, wood, bench, 2½-inch.....do..	**13**	.....	.26	.....	.....
	Screws, wood, iron:					
39	½-inch, No. 4.....gross.	**66**	.....	.08½	.22½	.....
40						
41	½-inch, No. 5.....do..	**61**	.....	.09½	.23½	.....
42						
43	½-inch, No. 8.....do..	**5**	.....	.118	.32	.....
44						
45	½-inch, No. 9.....do..	**11**	.....	.14	.36	.....
46						
47	⅝-inch, No. 5.....do..	**57**	.....	.102	.26	.....
48						
49	⅝-inch, No. 6.....do..	**63**	.....	.11	.28½	.....
50						
51	⅝-inch, No. 9.....do..	**10**	.....	.148	.40½	.....
52						
53	¾-inch, No. 7.....do..	**114**	.....	.127	.34½	.....
54						
55	¾-inch, No. 8.....do..	**109**	.....	.1354	.40	.....
56						
57	¾-inch, No. 9.....do..	**31**	.....	.15	.45½	.....
58						
59	⅞-inch, No. 8.....do..	**113**	.....	.148	.44	.....
60						

*No bid.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing goods, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Fairbanks & Co.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	Thos. H. Chalmers.	Valentine Stortz.	S. D. Kimbark.	Jas. W. Soper.	R. Wurlitzer.	H. T. Wakeman.	Chas. B. Kelley.	Number.
Points of delivery.										
N. Y.	Chic.	Chic.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chic.	N. Y., Chic., St. L.	N. Y.	N. Y. and Chic.	Chic.	
.....	6.50	3.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	7.00	5.00								2
	8.00	6.50								3
		7.50								4
		8.25								5
										6
.....	6.50	3.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
	7.00	5.00								8
	8.00	6.50								9
		7.50								10
		8.25								11
										12
.....	1.44	1.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
		2.80								14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
										16
.....	7.00	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
	10.00	9.75								18
										19
										20
										21
										22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
7.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
65.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
70.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
25.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	1.64	2.10	**2.48**	1.57	.....	2.60	2.40	2.53	.....	31
		3.95		2.60		3.62	1.90			32
										33
.....	.85	**.84**	.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	1.17	**1.14**	1.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.....	1.48	**1.52**	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.....	**.27**	.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
.....	**.25**	.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
.....	.08½	.08½	.....	.....	.08½	.08½	.....	.....	**.081**	39
	.07									40
.....	.11¾	.094	.....	.....	.09½	.09½	.....	.....	**.089**	41
	.10									42
.....	.14	.12	.....	.....	.12	.12	.....	.....	**.113**	43
	.11									44
.....	.10	.141	.....	.....	.14	.14	.....	.....	**.133**	45
	.07									46
.....	.11	.103	.....	.....	.10	.10¼	.....	.....	**.097**	47
	.09									48
.....	.15½	.112	.....	.....	.11	.11	.....	.....	**.105**	49
	.12½									50
.....	.12¾	.15	.....	.....	.15	.15	.....	.....	**.142**	51
	.08									52
.....	.13¼	.128	.....	.....	.12¾	.128	.....	.....	**.121**	53
	.08½									54
.....	.153	.132	.....	.....	.13½	.136	.....	.....	**.13**	55
	.09									56
.....	.15½	.154	.....	.....	.15	.153	.....	.....	**.145**	57
	.09¾									58
.....	.17	.15	.....	.....	.15	.15	.....	.....	**.142**	59
	.10									60

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	T. A. Harvey.	S. D. Kimball.	James W. Soper.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.	Chicago.	N. Y., Chicago, St. Louis.
	CLASS 17—Continued.				
	HARDWARE—continued.				
	Screws, wood, iron—Continued.				
1	⅜-inch, No. 9 ..... gross..	**100**	.17	.17	.17
2					
3	⅜-inch, No. 10 ..... do...	**30**	.19	.18¾	.198
4					
5	1-inch, No. 9 ..... do...	**175**	.18	.18	.189
6					
7	1-inch, No. 10 ..... do...	**177**	.195	.19¾	.196
8					
9	1-inch, Nos. 14 to 16 ..... do...	**10**	.40	.36	.357
10					.308
11					.406
12	1½-inch, No. 10 ..... do...	**205**	.211	.21	.213
13					
14	1½-inch, No. 11 ..... do...	**178**	.237	.24	.239
15					
16	1½-inch, Nos. 9 and 10 ..... do...	**20**	.24	.23	.237
17					.23
18					.244
19	1½-inch, No. 11 ..... do...	**212**	.27	.27	.273
20					
21	1½-inch, No. 12 ..... do...	**151**	.296	.30	.299
22					
23	1¾-inch, No. 10 ..... do...	**10**	.283	.29	.286
24					
25	1¾-inch, No. 12 ..... do...	**82**	.338	.34	.34
26					
27	1¾-inch, No. 13 ..... do...	**85**	.368	.37	.372
28					
29	2-inch, No. 10 ..... do...	**6**	.326	.33	.33
30					
31	2-inch, No. 13 ..... do...	**68**	.397	.40	.40
32					
33	2-inch, No. 14 ..... do...	**43**	.444	.45	.45
34					
35	2¼-inch, No. 10 ..... do...	**6**	.393	.38	.394
36					
37	2¼-inch, No. 14 ..... do...	**24**	.465	.48¾	.47
38					
39	2½-inch, No. 15 ..... do...	**35**	.53	.53¾	.534
40					
41	2½-inch, No. 10 ..... do...	**6**	.44	.444	.44½
42					
43	2½-inch, No. 14 ..... do...	**19**	.507	.51	.513
44					
45	2½-inch, No. 15 ..... do...	**23**	.573	.58	.668
46					
47	3-inch, No. 14 ..... do...	**5**	.706	.71¾	.714
48					
49	3-inch, No. 16 ..... do...	**10**	.761	.77	.77
50					
51	3-inch, No. 18 ..... do...	**18**	.93	.94	.94
52					
53	Shears, sheep ..... dozen..	**14**	6.50	.....	*a*5.20
54					*a*5.68
55					***a*5.85**
56	Shears, 8-inch, c. s., trimmers' straight, full size, good quality ..... dozen..	**90**	3.47	.....	*b*3.62
57			3.69		*b*4.64
58					*a*3.00
59					*a*4.00

a New York or Chicago delivery.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing goods, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

A. Flagler.	Charles B. Kelley.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	T. H. Chalmers.	Valentine Stortz.	R. Wurlitzer.	H. T. Wakeman.	R. A. Robbins.	
Points of delivery.									
New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Number.
.51½	**.162**	.17	.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
		.10							2
.57	**.178**	.18	.189	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
		.11							4
.55½	**.17**	.17	.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
		.11							6
.63	**.186**	.197	.196	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
		.11½							8
1.40	**.34**	.33¼	.308	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
		.19	.353						10
			.406						11
.70	**.202**	.21⅜	.213	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
		.13½							13
.83	**.226**	.24	.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
		.15							15
.78	**.229**	.23⅜	.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
		.16	.243						17
									18
.96	**.259**	.274	.273	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
		.17½							20
.108	**.283**	.30	.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
		.19							22
.95	**.267**	.287	.285	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
		.18							24
1.22	**.324**	.34	.342	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
		.20							26
1.37	**.356**	.372	.372	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
		.24							28
1.07	**.316**	.329	.329	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
		.20							30
1.54	**.38**	.402	.402	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
		.26							32
1.71	**.429**	.448	.448	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
		.28							34
1.48	**.38**	.38	.38½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
		.23							36
1.90	**.445**	.47	.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
		.30							38
2.11	**.51**	.534	.534	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
		.35							40
2.09	**.421**	.44½	.444	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
		.25							42
2.14	**.486**	.513	.513	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
		.33							44
2.30	**.55**	.577	.577	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
		.38							46
2.90	**.68**	.719	.71½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
		.42							48
3.00	**.729**	.77	.79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
		.50							50
3.60	**.891**	.94	.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
		.60							52
7.20	.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.99	.....	53
									54
									55
2.37	.....	2.48	2.58	2.40	2.24	3.00	a**3.63**	2.40	56
3.70			4.25	3.68	3.78	3.80		3.68	57
3.70									58
3.75									59

b New York delivery.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	T. A. Harvey.	S. D. Kimbark.
			Points of delivery.	
			Chicago.	Chicago.
	CLASS 17—Continued.			
	HARDWARE—continued.			
	Shoes, horse, light, assorted, front and hind, per 100 pounds:			
1	No. 1 ..... pounds..	**5,900**	3.96	4.00
2	No. 2 ..... do....	**6,200**	3.96	4.00
3	No. 3 ..... do....	**4,200**	3.96	4.00
4	No. 4 ..... do....	**2,800**	3.96	4.00
5	No. 5 ..... do....	**800**	3.96	4.00
6	No. 6 ..... do....	**500**	3,36	4.00
	Shoes, mule, per 100 pounds:			
7	No. 2 ..... do....	**1,400**	4.96	5.00
8	No. 3 ..... do....	**750**	4.96	5.00
9	No. 4 ..... do....	**550**	4.96	5.00
10	No. 6 ..... do....	**100**	4.96	5.00
	Shoes, ox, forged, per 100 pounds:			
11	No. 2 ..... do....	**750**	.....	8.40
12	No. 3 ..... do....	**900**	.....	8.40
13	No, 4 ..... do....	**150**	.....	8.40
14	Sieves, iron wire, 18-mesh, tin frames ..... dozen..	**25**	1.41	.....
15	Spirit-levels, with plumb, 30-inch ..... do....	**2⅔**	**3.89**	.....
16	Springs, door, spiral ..... do....	**32**	**.68½**	.....
17				
	Squares:			
18	Bevel, sliding T, 10-inch ..... do....	**7-12**	2.08	.....
19	Framing, steel, 2 inches wide ..... do....	**7**	8.49	.....
20				
21	Panel, 15-inch ..... do....	**1¼**	.....	.....
22	Try, 4½-inch ..... do....	**2⅝**	1.18	.....
23	Try, 7½-inch ..... do....	**3 5/12**	**1.80**	.....
24	Try, 10-inch ..... do....	**1 7/12**	2.23	.....
	Staples, wrought-iron:			
25	2 inches long ..... dozen..	**40**	.028	.....
26	3 inches long ..... do....	**90**	.038	.....
	Steel, cast, bar:			
27	¼ x ½ inch ..... pounds..	**65**	.....	.10½
28	¼ x ½ inch ..... do....	**15**	.....	.09½
29	¼ x 3 inches ..... do....	**100**	.....	.07⅞
30	¼ x 1 inch ..... do....	**155**	.....	**.06½**
	Steel, cast, octagon:			
31	¼-inch ..... do....	**145**	.....	.09½
32	⅜-inch ..... do....	**195**	.....	.07⅞
33	½-inch ..... do....	**210**	.....	.07
34	⅝-inch ..... do....	**240**	.....	**.06¼**
35	¾-inch ..... do....	**835**	.....	**.06¼**
36	1-inch ..... do....	**385**	.....	**.06¼**
37	1¼-inch ..... do....	**25**	.....	**.06¼**
38	1½-inch ..... do....	**125**	.....	**.06½**
39	2-inch ..... do....	**25**	.....	**.06½**
	Steel, cast, square:			
40	¼-inch ..... do....	**100**	.....	.09⅜
41	⅜-inch ..... do....	**125**	.....	.07½
42	½-inch ..... do....	**25**	.....	.07
43	⅝-inch ..... do....	**50**	.....	**.06¼**
44	¾-inch ..... do....	**205**	.....	**.06½**
45	1-inch ..... do....	**175**	.....	**.06½**
46	1¼-inch ..... do....	**185**	.....	**.06½**
47	1½-inch ..... do....	**775**	.....	**.06½**
48	2-inch ..... do....	**650**	.....	**.06½**
	Steel, plow:			
49	¼ x 3 inches ..... do....	**150**	.....	**.0245**
50	¼ x 3½ inches ..... do....	**50**	.....	**.0245**
51	¼ x 5 inches ..... do....	**375**	.....	**.0245**
52	¼ x 5½ inches ..... do....	**100**	.....	**.0245**
53	¼ x 6 inches ..... do....	**250**	.....	**.0245**
	Steel, spring:			
54	¼ x 1 inch ..... do....	**200**	.....	**.0240**
55	¼ x 1½ inches ..... do....	**275**	.....	**.0240**
56	¼ x 1¾ inches ..... do....	**500**	.....	**.0240**
57	¼ x 1⅞ inches ..... do....	**325**	.....	**.0240**
58	¼ x 2 inches ..... do....	**325**	.....	**.0240**
59	Steels, butchers', 12-inch ..... dozen..	**1⅔**	.....	.....
60	Swage-block, blacksmiths', 100 pounds ..... number..	**1**	.....	**2.40**

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Charles B. Kelley.	J. J. Parkhurst.	S. H. Crane.	Charles H. Conover.			A. Flagler.	F. H. Tuthill.	
Points of delivery.								
Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Omaha, Kansas City, Sioux City.	St. Paul.	New York.	Chicago.	Number.
3.88	4.05	4.05	4.04	4.29	4.18	.....	.....	1
3.88	4.05	4.05	4.04	4.29	4.18	.....	.....	2
3.88	4.05	4.05	4.04	4.29	4.18	.....	.....	3
3.88	4.05	4.05	4.04	4.29	4.18	.....	.....	4
3.88	4.05	4.05	4.04	4.29	4.18	.....	.....	5
3.88	4.05	4.05	4.04	4.29	4.18	.....	.....	6
4.88	5.00	5.04	5.02	5.27	5.16	.....	.....	7
4.88	5.00	5.04	5.02	5.27	5.16	.....	.....	8
4.88	5.00	5.04	5.02	5.27	5.16	.....	.....	9
4.88	5.00	5.04	5.02	5.27	5.16	.....	.....	10
.....	**8.00**	.....	8.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	**8.00**	.....	8.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	**8.00**	.....	8.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	**1.35**	1.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	4.37	4.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.70	.45	.....	.....	.58	.....	16
						.72		17
.....	.....	**2.10**	.....	.....	.....	1.96	.....	18
.....	.....	**4.59**	6.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
			4.59					20
.....	.....	**4.00**	.....	.....	.....	3.90	.....	21
.....	.....	1.20	**1.18**	.....	.....	1.18	.....	22
.....	.....	1.86	1.84	.....	.....	1.80	.....	23
.....	.....	2.34	**2.11**	.....	.....	2.28	.....	24
.....	.....	.02½	**.02**	.....	.....	.02½	.....	25
.....	.....	**.03½**	.03¾	.....	.....	.03½	.....	26
.09½	**.0698**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.08¼	**.0698**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.07½	**.0698**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.06¼	.0698	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.09½	**.0698**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.07½	**.0698**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.07½	**.0698**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
.06¼	.0698	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.06¼	.0698	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.06¼	.0698	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.06¼	.0698	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
.06¼	.0698	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
.06¼	.0698	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
.09½	**.0698**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
.07½	**.0698**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
.07½	**.0698**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
.06¼	.0698	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
.06¼	.0698	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
.06¼	.0698	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
.06¼	.0698	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
.06¼	.0698	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
.06¼	.0698	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
.027	.0273	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
.027	.0273	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
.027	.0273	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
.027	.0273	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
.027	.0273	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
.025	.0245	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0241	54
.025	.0245	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0241	55
.025	.0245	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0241	56
.025	.0245	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0241	57
.025	.0245	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0241	58
.....	.....	**8.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59
2.40	3.50	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	T. A. Harvey.	Valentine Stortz.	S. D. Kimbark.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.
	CLASS 17—Continued.				
	HARDWARE—continued.				
1	Tacks, iron-wire, brass heads, upholsterers', size 43, per M.....M.	**32**	.....	.....	.....
	Tacks, cut, full half weight, per dozen papers:				
2	4-ounce.....papers.	**968**	.12½	.12¾	.26½
3					
4	6-ounce.....do..	**1,191**	.13½	.13¾	.30
5					
6	8-ounce.....do..	**1,690**	.15½	.15¾	.36
7					
8	10-ounce.....do..	**1,220**	.18½	.18¾	.43½
9					
10	12-ounce.....do..	**1,026**	.21	.21¾	.51
11					
12	Tape-measures, 75 feet, leather case.....doz.	**4**$\frac{3}{12}$	5.95	*a*5.67	.....
	Taps, taper, right-hand:				
13	$\frac{3}{16}$-inch, 26 threads to the inch.....No.	**4**	.13¾	.....	.14
14	¼-inch, 18 threads to the inch.....do..	**12**	.13¾	.....	.14
15	$\frac{5}{16}$-inch, 18 threads to the inch.....do..	**15**	.13¾	.....	.14
16	⅜-inch, 16 threads to the inch.....do..	**23**	.16¾	.....	.16
17	$\frac{7}{16}$-inch, 16 threads to the inch.....do..	**7**	.16¾	.....	.18
18	½-inch, 14 threads to the inch.....do..	**4**	.16¾	.....	.18
19	$\frac{9}{16}$-inch, 14 threads to the inch.....do..	**6**	.23	.....	.22
20	⅝-inch, 12 threads to the inch.....do..	**19**	.23	.....	.22
21	¾-inch, 12 threads to the inch.....do..	**7**	.29½	.....	.29
22	Tire-shrinkers.....do..	**3**	.....	.....	**6.00**
	Toe-calks, steel:				
23	No. 1.....lbs.	**1,250**	.04¾	.....	.05
24					.05
25	No. 2.....do..	**830**	.04¾	.....	.05
26					.05
27	No. 3.....do..	**775**	.04¾	.....	.05
28					.05
29	Tongs, blacksmiths', 20 inches.....pairs.	**17**	.....	.....	.25
	Traps, with chain:				
30	Beaver, No. 4.....No.	**71**	.....	.....	.....
31					
32	Mink, No. 1.....do..	**140**	.11¾	.....	.....
33					
	Trowels, 10½-inch:				
34	Brick.....doz.	**29**	4.45	.....	.....
35					
36	Plastering.....do..	**1**¾	4.50	.....	.....
37	Tuyeres (tweer), iron, duck's-nest pattern, single, No. 2, heavy.....No.	**18**	.....	.....	.35
	Valves, globe:				
38	¼-inch.....do..	**4**	.32	.....	.....
39	½-inch.....do..	**46**	.43	.....	.....
40	1-inch.....do..	**34**	.58	.....	.....
41	1¼-inch.....do..	**19**	.90	.....	.....
42	1½-inch.....do..	**7**	1.25	.....	.....
	Vises, blacksmith's, solid box, per pound:				
43	6-inch jaw.....do..	**9**	.....	.....	*a*.**08**
44	40-pound.....do..	**2**	.....	.....	*a*.09½
	Vises, 4-inch jaw:				
45	Carpenters', oval slide.....do..	**8**	.....	.....	*a*.0430
46	Gunsmiths', parallel filers.....do..	**2**	.....	.....	*a*5.**40**
	Washers, iron:				
47	For ¼-inch bolt.....pounds.	**170**	.....	.....	.07
48	For $\frac{5}{16}$-inch bolt.....do..	**218**	.....	.....	.06

a New York delivery.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Albert Flagler.	C. B. Kelley.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Fairbanks & Co.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	H. T. Wakeman.	C. A. Baynon.	
Points of delivery.								
New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Number.
.39				.42	**.36**			1
.15	**.1235**			.13	.1½			2
				.16½				3
.17½	**.1330**			.14	.13½			4
				.18¾				5
.20	**.1520**			.16	.15½			6
				.22				7
.23	**.1815**			.19	.18½			8
				.26½				9
.27	**.2090**			.22	.21			10
				.31				11
					6.56			12
.12	.13			.12				13
.12½	.13			.13	.12½			14
.13	.13			.13	.13			15
.15	.15			.15	.15			16
.15	.17			.18	.17			17
.16	.17			.18	.17			18
.20	.21			.22	.20			19
.21	.22			.22	.21			20
.27	.28			.28	.26			21
	5.50							22
.04½	**.04½**	.049			.0495			23
								24
.04½	**.04½**	.049			.0495			25
								26
.04½	**.04½**	.049			.0495			27
								28
	.24			.28				29
				.76	.42			30
					.78			31
				.24½	.24½			32
				.11½	.12½			33
4.30				4.40				34
4.30								35
4.50								36
	.32	.38						37
.33			.64			*b*.30		38
.45			.88			*b*.40		39
.60			1.12			*b*.55		40
.93			1.60			*b*.84		41
1.29			2.20			*b*1.18		42
	.0830	.08½						43
	.09	**.08¾**						44
2.85								45
5.40								46
	.06			.07½	.067		.08½	47
	.051			.06½	.057		.07½	48

b Chicago delivery.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	T. A. Harvey.	Valentine Stortz.	S. D. Kimbark.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.
	CLASS 17—Continued.				
	HARDWARE—continued.				
	Washers, iron—Continued.				
1	For ⅜-inch bolt ..... pounds..	**277**	.....	.....	.05
2	For ½-inch bolt ..... do....	**50**	.....	.....	.03
3	For ⅝-inch bolt ..... do....	**496**	.....	.....	.03½
4	For ¾-inch bolt ..... do....	**450**	.....	.....	.03
5	For 1-inch bolt ..... do....	**400**	.....	.....	.03
	Wedges, wood-choppers', solid steel, per pound:				
6	6 pounds ..... number..	**72**	.....	.05½	**.03¾**
7	7 pounds ..... do....	**185**	.....	.05½	**.03¾**
	Wire, annealed:				
8	No. 12 gauge ..... pounds..	**70**	.....	.....	.....
9	No. 14 gauge ..... do....	**60**	.....	.....	.....
10	No. 16 gauge ..... do....	**170**	.....	.....	.....
11	No. 18 gauge ..... do....	**110**	.....	.....	.....
12	No. 20 gauge ..... do....	**135**	.....	.....	.....
13	No. 24 gauge ..... do....	**10**	.....	.....	.....
14	No. 35 gauge ..... do....	**65**	.....	.....	.....

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing goods, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Albert Flagler.	C. B. Kelley.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Fairbanks & Co.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	H. T. Wakeman.	C. A. Baynon.	
Points of delivery.								
New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Number.
.....	.04½	.....	.....	.05½	.044	.....	.06½	1
.....	.029	.....	.....	.03¾	.028	.....	.04½	2
.....	.031	.....	.....	.04	.034	.....	.05	3
.....	.029	.....	.....	.03½	.028	.....	.04½	4
.....	.029	.....	.....	.03½	.028	.....	.04½	5
.....	.....	.04	.....	.03¾	.0362	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.04	.....	.03¾	.0362	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.02½	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.02½	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.03½	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.04	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.04½	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.06	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.10	.....	.....	.....	14

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	C. C. Cluff.	C. C. Cluff.	T. A. Harvey.	T. A. Harvey.	T. A. Harvey.	T. A. Harvey.	A. Flagler.	S. H. Crane.
			Points of delivery.							
			Omaha, Kansas City, Sioux City.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Kansas City, Sioux City, and Omaha.	St. Paul.	Duluth.	New York.	Chicago.
	CLASS 17—Continued.									
	HARDWARE—continued.									
	Wire, brass:									
1	No. 6 gauge...lbs..	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.22
2	No. 12 gauge..do ..	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.22
3	No. 15 gauge..do ..	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.22
	Wire, bright iron:									
4	No. 6 gauge...lbs..	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02½
5	No. 9 gauge. ..do ..	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02½
6	No. 10 gauge..do ..	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02½
7	No. 11 gauge..do ..	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02½
8	No. 12 gauge..do ..	255	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02½
9	No. 14 gauge..do ..	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.03½
10	No. 18 gauge..do ..	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.04
11	Wire-cloth, for screens, painted .....sq. ft..	12,050	.....	.....	.01¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01¾
	Wire, copper:									
12	No. 12 gauge..lbs..	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.22½	.24
13	No. 16 gauge..do ..	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.22½	.24
14	No. 20 gauge..do ..	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.24	.25
15	No. 35 gauge..do ..	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.98	.45
16	⅛-inch.....do ..	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.42	.24
17	*Wire, barbed, galvanized, for hog fence, to weigh not less than 16 ounces per rod, samples in one rod lengths required..lbs.	28,000	.....	.0314	*b.* 0328¾	*b.* 0351¾	*b.* 0339¾	*b.* 0334¾	.....	*d.* 0325
18				.0314						
19	*Wire, fence, barbed, galvanized, for cattle fence, to weigh not less than 16 ounces per rod; samples in one rod lengths required.....lbs.	507,100	*a.* 0338	.....	*c.* 0328¾	*c.* 0351¾	*c.* 0339¾	*c.* 0334¾	.....	*d.*0325
20			*a.*0338							
21	Wire-fence staples, steel, galvanized..lbs.	22,545	.....	.....	.0334	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0335
22										

*Bids for woven-wire fence will also be considered.

a 2½ cents less in Chicago, and awarded for Sioux City and Omaha at 3.38, 209,500 pounds.

b 2-prong hog fence, 16 ounces to rod.

c 4-prong hog fence, 17 ounces to rod.

d For fence wire delivered at following points add for Kansas City, 23 cents per 100 pounds; Sioux City, 25 cents; Omaha, 25 cents; St. Paul, 17 cents. Awarded for 238,000 pounds, delivered at Kansas City, for 3.48 cents, St. Paul for 3.42 cents.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing goods, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Henry B. Newhall.	Henry B. Newhall.	Henry B. Newhall.	Henry B. Newhall.	Henry B. Newhall.	Albert Henly.	Wm. A. Wheeler.	Wm. A. Wheeler.	Wm. A. Wheeler.	Wm. A. Wheeler.	The McMullan Woven Fence Wire Comp'y.	C. H. Conover.	C. H. Conover.	C. H. Conover.	A. R. Whitney & Co.	
Points of delivery.															
New York, Phila., Balto., St. Louis, Chic., Carlisle.	Sioux City.	Kansas City.	St. Paul.	Omaha.	Kansas City.	Chicago.	Kansas City.	Sioux City.	Omaha.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Omaha. Kansas City, Sioux City.	St. Paul.	New York.	Number.
															1
															2
															3
															4
															5
															6
															7
															8
															9
															10
															11
															12
															13
															14
															15
															16
.0320	.0345	.0343½	.0337	.0343½	.0345	.0336	.0364	.0364	.0364	*e*. 04⅘	*f*. 0324	.0349	.0338	.0350	17
.0320	.0345	.0343½	.0337	.0343½											18
.0320	.0345	.0343½	.0337	.0343½	.0345	.0336	.0364	.0364	.0364	*e*.04⅘	*g*. 0324	.0349	.0338	.0350	19
.0320	.0345	.0343½	.0337	.0343½											20
.0315	.0340	.0338½	.0332	.0338½	.0345	.0336	.0364	.0364	.0364	.....	*h*.**0319**	.....	.....	.0350	21
.0335	.0360	.0358⅓	.0352	.0358½											22

e Awarded 59,600 pounds, delivered at Chicago. Will supply these goods at the prices given, with meshes 4 x 8 inches, of any of the following widths: 22, 26–30, 34, 38, 42, 46, 50, or 54 inches wide, and goods made from same quality or gauge of wire, with meshes 5½ x 10⅓ inches—six different widths—as follows: 25⅓, 31, 36½, 42, 47½, and 53 inches; any or all of the above, at such times and in such quantities as may be ordered.

f 2 pt. light barbed.

g 2 pt. heavy barbed.

h 4 pt. barbed.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	T. H. Chalmers.	R. A. Robbins.	T. A. Harvey.	Valentine Stortz.
			Points of delivery.			
			New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.
	CLASS 17—Continued.					
	HARDWARE—continued.					
1	Wire-fence stretchers ..... number..	42	.....	.....	.31	.....
	Wrenches, crooked, malleable iron:					
2	8-inch ..... dozen..	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	10-inch ..... do...	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	12-inch ..... do...	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wrenches, screw, black:					
5	8-inch ..... do...	20	1.80	1.76	**1.99**	.....
6	10-inch ..... do...	50	2.25	2.35	**2.38**	.....
7	12-inch ..... do...	22	2.66	2.73	**2.78**	.....
8	15-inch ..... do...	8	4.50	4.69	**4.79**	.....
9	*Additional for training schools.*					
10	Awls, c. s., shoe-makers', patent peg, assorted, Nos. 3 and 2 ..... dozen..	*25	.....	.....	.....	.....
11						
	Bits, auger, c. s., Cook's:					
12	¼-inch ..... do...	1	.....	.....	.....	1.44
13	⅜-inch ..... do...	1	.....	.....	.....	1.62
14	½-inch ..... do...	1-2	.....	.....	.....	2.38
	Bolts, carriage, Norway, per 100:					
15	¼ x 1½ inches ..... number..	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	¼ x 1½ inches ..... do...	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	¼ x 2 inches ..... do...	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	¼ x 2½ inches ..... do...	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	¼ x 3 inches ..... do...	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	⅜ x 3½ inches ..... do...	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	⅜ x 4 inches ..... do...	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	⅜ x 2½ inches ..... do...	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	⅜ x 3 inches ..... do...	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	⅜ x 4 inches ..... do...	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	⅜ x 5 inches ..... do...	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	⅜ x 6 inches ..... do...	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	⅜ x 7 inches ..... do...	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	½ x 4 inches ..... do...	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	½ x 5 inches ..... do...	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	½ x 6 inches ..... do...	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	½ x 7 inches ..... do...	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	½ x 8 inches ..... do...	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Bolts, tire, ½ x 2½ inches, per 100 ..... do...	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Brushes, varnish, all bristles, No. 6, full size, oval ground ..... dozen..	1-2	.....	.....	.....	3.50
35	Chains, trace, No. 2, 3½ feet, 10 lengths to foot, full size, hook and swivel ..... pairs..	500	.....	.....	.....	*b*.22
36						
37						
38						
39	Countersinks, rose pattern ..... dozen..	1-3	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Drill, press, upright, self-feed, No. 6, for ¾-inch hole, Boynton and Plumer ..... number..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Handles, patent, peg-awl, leather-top ..... dozen..	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Iron, band, ⅜ x 1¾ inches, per 100 pounds ..... pounds..	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Iron, flat, bar, per 100 pounds:					
43	⅜ x 1½ inches ..... do...	*500	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	⅜ x 1½ inches ..... do...	*1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	⅜ x 1¾ inches ..... do...	*200	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	1½ x 2 inches ..... do...	*200	.....	.....	.....	.....

* No award.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

S. D. Kimbark.	James W. Soper.	Albert Flagler.	A. D. Baker.	C. B. Kelley.	S. H. Crane.	Albert Henley.	Wm. A. Wheeler.	C. H. Conover.	J. J. Parkhurst.	A. R. Whitney & Co.	R. Wurlitzer.	H. T. Wakeman.	
Points of delivery.													
Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Sioux City.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Kansas City.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Chicago or Carlisle.	Number.
.....	.....	.....	.75	.....	**.55**	.50	.40	.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.45	**.05**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.60	**.05**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.98	**.05**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
1.98	.....	1.82	.....	2.00	1.98	.....	.....	1.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
2.35	.....	2.24	.....	2.40	2.27	.....	.....	2.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
2.75	.....	2.55	.....	2.80	2.64	.....	.....	2.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
4.80	.....	4.45	.....	.....	4.50	.....	.....	4.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
													9
.....	.....	.03½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.04½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.62**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.90**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2.75**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.61	.....	.....	.....	.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.64	.....	.....	.....	.64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.68	.....	.....	.....	.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
1.95	.....	.....	.....	**.72**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.76	.....	.....	.....	.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
1.00	.....	.....	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
1.06	.....	.....	.....	1.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
1.08	.....	.....	.....	1.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
1.16	.....	.....	.....	1.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
1.32	.....	.....	.....	1.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
1.48	.....	.....	.....	1.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
1.64	.....	.....	.....	1.64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
1.80	.....	.....	.....	1.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
2.20	.....	.....	.....	2.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
2.40	.....	.....	.....	2.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
2.60	.....	.....	.....	2.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
2.80	.....	.....	.....	2.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
3.00	.....	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.24	.....	.....	.....	.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	*a*. 21½	*a*. 23	.....	.....	.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
	a. 23¼	*a*. 26											36
	a. 22¾												37
	a. 23¾												38
.....	.....	**.75**	.....	.....	.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
13.90	15.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.75	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	.....	**.45**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.92**	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.93	2.40	.....	.....	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.83	2.40	.....	.....	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.78	2.00	.....	.....	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.68	2.00	.....	.....	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.88	2.00	.....	.....	46

a New York or Carlisle.

b Carlisle delivery, per pair.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	T. H. Chalmers.	R. A. Robbins.	T. A. Harvey.	Valentine Stortz.
			Points of delivery.			
			New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.
	CLASS 17—Continued.					
	HARDWARE—continued.					
	Additonal for training schools—Continued.					
	Iron, horse-shoe bar, per 100 pounds:					
1	⅜ x 2 inches ..... pounds.	*200	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	⅜ x 1 inch ..... do..	*200	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Iron, Juniata, sheet, galvanized, No. 24, 28 x 96 inches, per 100 pounds ..... pounds.	*200	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Iron, Norway, per 100 pounds:					
4	⅜ x ⅜ inch ..... do..	*200	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	½ x ½ inch ..... do..	*200	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Iron, oval, per 100 pounds:					
6	⅜ x ⅜ inch ..... do..	*200	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	⅜ x ⅜ inch ..... do..	*200	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	⅜ x $\frac{5}{16}$ inch ..... do..	*200	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Iron, strap, per 100 pounds:					
9	¾-inch ..... do..	*200	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	1-inch ..... do..	*100	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Knives, shoe-makers', square point, No. 3, Webster's, ... dozen.	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Knobs, porcelain, drawer, 1¼ inch ..... do..	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Nail-pullers, 18-inch, Capewell's patent or equal, ... number.	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Planes:					
14	Bead, $\frac{2}{16}$, ¼, ⅜, and ½ inch ..... do..	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Cut and thrust, adjustable ..... do..	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Edge and irons, Nos. 8 and 12, 2 pairs each .... pairs.	*4	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Rivets and burs, copper, ⅜-inch, No. 8 ..... pounds.	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Sash-fasteners, iron, Ives or equal ..... dozen.	6	.....	.....	.....	.43
	Screws, wood:					
19	Iron, ⅝-inch, No. 4 ..... gross.	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Iron, 1-inch, No. 8 ..... do..	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Iron, 1-inch, No. 12 ..... do..	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	1¼-inch, round head, No. 9 ..... do..	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Shears:					
23	10-inch, trimmer's, straight, full size ..... dozen.	1	3.80	.....	.....	.....
24			**6.40**			
25	Tailor's, large, good quality ..... pair.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Steel, blister, ¼ x 1¼ inches ..... pounds.	†50	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Taps, taper, right-hand, ½-inch, 12 threads to the inch, ... number.	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Taps, screw, taper, No. 14 ..... do..	6	.....	.....	.....	.....

* No award. † No bids.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

S. D. Kimbark.	James W. Soper.	Albert Flagler.	A. D. Baker.	C. B. Kelley.	S. H. Crane.	Albert Henley.	Wm. A. Wheeler.	C. H. Conover.	J. J. Parkhurst.	A. R. Whitney & Co.	R. Wurlitzer.	H. T. Wakeman.	Number.
Points of delivery.													
Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Sioux City.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Kansas City.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Chicago or Carlisle.	
				1.65					2.53	2.00			1
				1.75					2.53	2.00			2
				4.55	.04½				4.22	5.00		5.25	3
				3.73					2.33	3.75			4
				3.53					2.33	4.00			5
				3.25					1.98	2.50			6
				2.25					1.98	2.60			7
				2.25					1.98	2.60			8
									3.25	4.20			9
									3.00	2.90			10
		.99											11
					.28								12
		2.25			2.40								13
		.25			.20								14
					.45								15
					.35								16
		.23			**.224**								17
		.48			**.40**								18
	.094	.26		**.089**	.10								19
	.16¼	.55		**.154**	.16								20
	.248	.91		**.235**	.24								21
	.24	.80			**.19**								22
		8.00			6.60						4.25		23
											5.25		24
											8.00		25
													26
.18		**.16**		.17									27
				.17									28

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Richard S. Barnes.	Wm. J. C. Dulany.	Valentine Stortz.	Chas. M. Barnes.	Grand Rapids School Furniture Co.	J. H. Medairy & Co.	Number.
			Points of delivery.						
			N. Y.	Balto.	N. Y.	Chic.	Chic.	Balto.	
1	Abacus boards.....number.	7	.....	**.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	ARITHMETICS.								
2	Appleton's Practical.....dozen.	9	.....	**6.45**	.....	6.55	.....	6.84	2
3	Appleton's Mental.....do..	10	.....	2.87	.....	**2.85**	.....	3.00	3
4	Appleton's Primary.....do..	17	.....	1.83	.....	**1.80**	.....	1.92	4
5	Davies' Elements of Written.....do..	13	4.20	4.00	.....	**3.60**	.....	3.72	5
6	Davies' First Lessons.....do..	8	3.00	2.75	.....	**2.55**	.....	2.64	6
7	Davies' Practical.....do..	17	7.20	6.45	.....	**6.23**	.....	6.24	7
8	Davies' Primary.....do..	20	1.80	1.60	.....	**1.52**	.....	1.38	8
9	Felter's First Lessons.....do..	2	.....	1.98	.....	**1.80**	.....	1.92	9
10	Felter's Intermediate.(new).....do..	13	.....	5.45	.....	**5.40**	.....	5.40	10
11	Felter's Primary (new).....do..	15	.....	3.20	.....	**3.00**	.....	3.95	11
12	Fish's No 1.....do..	8	.....	3.20	.....	3.24	.....	**3.18**	12
13	Fish's No. 2.....do..	12	.....	6.45	.....	**6.29**	.....	6.30	13
14	Franklin's Primary.....do..	4	.....	2.10	.....	**2.03**	.....	.....	14
15	Grube's Method of Numbers.....do..	5 4/12	.....	2.95	.....	**2.70**	.....	.....	15
16	Ray's New Intellectual.....do..	15	.....	2.55	2.53½	2.55	.....	**2.50**	16
17	Ray's New Practical.....do..	45	.....	5.10	5.07½	5.20	.....	**5.00**	17
18	Ray's New Primary.....do..	15	.....	1.53	1.52½	1.55	.....	**1.50**	18
19	Robinson's First Lessons.....do..	3	.....	2.70	.....	2.64	.....	**2.63**	19
20	Robinson's Practical.....do..	8	.....	7.35	.....	**6.95**	.....	7.14	20
21	Robinson's Rudiments.....do..	8	.....	3.45	.....	**3.34**	.....	3.36	21
22	Stoddard's Juvenile Mental.....do..	10	.....	2.05	.....	**1.93**	.....	1.94	22
23	White's Primary.....do..	4	.....	2.25	2.23	**2.19**	.....	2.20	23
	CHARTS, LETTER AND READING.								
24	Appleton's Elementary Reading.....sets.	11	.....	9.50	.....	**8.40**	.....	.....	24
25	Appleton's Reading Charts.....do..	*b* 8	.....	10.00	.....	8.40	.....	.....	25
26	Colton's Wall Charts and Cards.....do..	6	.....	**8.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
27	Colton's Complete School Charts of Drawings, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Geography, and History.....sets.	7	.....	**12.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
28	Monroe's Primary Reading Charts.....do..	20	.....	*a* 4.00	3.68	**3.50**	.....	.....	28
29	New American Reading Charts.....do..	12	.....	3.50	3.65	**2.70**	3.40	3.50	29
30	Webb's Reading Charts.....do..	5	.....	**2.95**	3.15	.....	.....	.....	30
31	Wilson & Calkin's Charts (mounted)..do..	13	.....	10.25	**9.92**	10.60	.....	.....	31
	CHARTS, MUSIC.								
32	Mason's.....sets.	14	.....	**5.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
	CHARTS, WRITING.								
33	Spencerian, three cards, 2 sides.....sets.	23	.....	**3.25**	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
34	Spencerian, 47 charts, on roller.....do..	7	.....	3.50	.....	.....	**3.20**	.....	34
	DRAWING BOOKS.								
35	Apgar's Geographical.....dozen.	2	.....	4.20	4.28	**4.18**	.....	.....	35
36	Forbriger's Tablets.....do..	8	.....	1.70	1.69½	**1.64**	.....	1.65	36
37								3.50	37
	Kreuse's Easy Lessons:								
38	No. 1.....do..	16	.....	**1.16**	.....	.....	.....	1.25	38
39	No. 2.....do..	11	.....	**1.16**	.....	.....	.....	1.25	39
40	No. 3.....do..	12	.....	**1.16**	.....	.....	.....	1.25	40
	Kreuse's Synthetic:								
41	No. 1.....do..	5	.....	1.16	.....	**1.15**	.....	1.25	41
42	No. 2.....do..	5	.....	1.16	.....	**1.15**	.....	1.25	42
43	No. 3.....do..	5	.....	1.16	.....	**1.15**	.....	1.25	43
44	No. 4.....do..	5	.....	1.16	.....	**1.15**	.....	1.25	44
45	Montieth's Map Drawing.....do..	24	1.80	1.62	.....	**1.54**	.....	1.54	45

a Twenty-four numbers. *b* Out of print.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC.—continued	Quantity offered and awarded.	Richard S. Barnes.	Wm. J. C. Dulany.	Valentine Stortz.	Chas. M. Barnes.	Grand Rapids School Furniture Co.	J. H. Medairy & Co.	Number.
			Points of delivery.						
			N. Y.	Balto.	N. Y.	Chic.	Chic.	Balto.	
	DRAWING BOOKS—continued.								
	White's Industrial Primary:								
1	No. 1 ..... dozen.	10	.....	.74	.....	**.72**	.....	.74	1
2	No. 2 ..... do..	10	.....	.74	.....	**.72**	.....	.74	2
	White's Industrial Freehand:								
3	No. 1 ..... do..	15	.....	1.30	.....	**1.25**	.....	1.27	3
4	No. 2 ..... do..	15	.....	1.30	.....	**1.25**	.....	1.27	4
5	No. 3 ..... do..	15	.....	1.30	.....	**1.25**	.....	1.26	5
	DRAWING CARDS.								
6	Smith's First Series ..... sets.	45	.....	**.10**	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
7	Smith's Second Series ..... do..	43	.....	**.10**	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
8	White's Industrial, 12 in set ..... do..	48	.....	.17	.....	**.17**	.....	.....	8

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC.—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Wm. J. C. Dulany.	Valentine Stortz.	Chas. M. Barnes.	J. H. Medairy & Co.	R. S. Barnes.	Effingham Maynard.	Grand Rapids School Furniture Company.	Number.
			Points of delivery.							
			Baltimore.	New York.	Chicago.	Baltimore.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	
	GEOGRAPHIES.									
1	Colton's Common School ....doz.	1 6/12	14.00	.....	13.05	**13.00**	.....	.....	.....	1
2	Colton's Introductory .....do..	1	7.00	.....	6.30	**6.25**	.....	.....	.....	2
3	Cornell's Intermediate .....do..	1	**9.60**	.....	10.50	10.75	.....	.....	.....	3
4	Cornell's Primary .....do..	2	**5.00**	.....	5.10	5.45	.....	.....	.....	4
5	Guyot's Elementary.....do..	2	5.35	.....	**5.10**	5.30	.....	.....	.....	5
6	Harper's Introductory .....do..	4	4.65	**4.25**	4.60	4.72	.....	.....	.....	6
7	Harper's School.....do..	2	10.35	**9.99**	10.45	10.57	.....	.....	.....	7
8	Mitchell's Intermediate .....do..	7	**12.10**	12.36	12.20	12.25	.....	.....	.....	8
9	Mitchell's Primary.....do..	3	**5.44**	5.56	5.45	5.48	.....	.....	.....	9
10	Mitchell's School and Atlas (2 books) .....doz	1	18.38	18.50	**18.00**	18.45	.....	.....	.....	10
11	Monteith's First Lessons....do..	37	2.65	.....	**2.58**	2.62	3.00	.....	.....	11
12	Monteith's Introduction, No. 2, ...doz.	17	4.30	.....	4.10	**4.09**	4.80	.....	.....	12
13	Monteith's Manual, No. 3 ...do..	7	8.08	.....	7.73	**7.72**	9.00	.....	.....	13
14	Monteith's Physical and Political .....doz..	8-12	12.25	.....	**11.90**	11.90	13.80	.....	.....	14
15	Scribner's Geographical Reader and Primer.....doz.	7	6.25	.....	**6.20**	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
16	Swinton's Elementary .....do..	7	8.60	.....	**8.24**	8.24	.....	.....	.....	16
17	Swinton's Introductory .....do..	7	6.00	.....	5.72	**5.70**	.....	.....	.....	17
18	Swinton's Eclectic, No. 1 ....do.	2	5.61	5.58½	**5.54**	5.50	.....	.....	.....	18
19	Swinton's Eclectic, No. 2 ....do..	2 2/12	11.22	11.17	**11.10**	11.84	.....	.....	.....	19
20	Swinton's Eclectic, No. 3 ....do..	5	13.26	13.20	13.10	**13.00**	.....	.....	.....	20
21	Warren's Primary .....do..	1	4.86	4.88	4.87	**4.50**	.....	.....	.....	21
	GRAMMARS.									
22	Brown's First Lines.....doz.	10	3.60	**3.59**	3.63	3.75	.....	.....	.....	22
23	Clark's Primary.....do..	3	3.20	.....	**2.90**	3.25	3.60	.....	.....	23
24	Greene's English.....do..	1	7.50	7.65	**7.50**	7.87	.....	.....	.....	24
25	Harvey's Elementary.....do..	15	*a*4.29	*a*4.26	4.24	**4.20**	.....	.....	.....	25
25				*b*3.35						25
27	Harvey's School.....do..	4	6.63	6.60	**6.49**	6.50	.....	.....	.....	27
28	Kerl's First Lessons .....do..	4	2.44	.....	**3.10**	3.42	.....	.....	.....	28
29	Pinneo's Primary .....do..	4	3.06	3.05	3.05	**3.00**	.....	.....	.....	29
30	Powell's How to Talk.....do..	12	**4.19**	4.28	4.20	4.25	.....	.....	.....	30
31	Powell's How to Write .....do..	8	**5.99**	6.12	6.00	6.25	.....	.....	.....	31
32	Reed & Kellogg's Graded Lessons ..... doz..	6	**3.59**	.....	3.70	3.60	.....	3.60	.....	32
33	Reed & Kellogg's Higher Lessons.....doz..	1	**5.99**	.....	6.00	6.12	.....	6.00	.....	33
34	Swinton's Language Lessons.do..	16	3.67	**3.52**	3.65	3.70	.....	.....	.....	34
35	Swinton's Language Primer.do..	5	2.70	**2.59**	2.65	2.74	.....	.....	.....	35
	HISTORIES.									
36	Anderson's Junior Class ....doz	8	**6.69**	.....	6.80	6.80	.....	6.72	.....	36
37	Anderson's Popular .....do..	2	*a***9.99**	.....	10.00	10.15	.....	10.00	.....	37
38	Barnes's Brief.. ..... do..	3	10.75	.....	**10.10**	10.11	12 00	.....	.....	38
39	Barnes's Primary.....do..	14	6.40	.....	.....	**6.05**	7 20	.....	.....	39
40	Quackenbos's Elementary United States .....doz.	3	5.30	.....	**5.00**	5.25	.....	.....	.....	40
41	Redpath's United States ....do..	2	8.16	8.12	8.10	**8.00**	.....	.....	.....	41

a New. *b* Old.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC.—Continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Wm. J. C. Dulany.	Valentine Stortz.	Chas. M. Barnes.	J. H. Medairy & Co.	R. S. Barnes.	Effingham Maynard.	Grand Rapids School Furniture Company.	Number.
			Points of delivery.							
			Baltimore.	New York.	Chicago.	Baltimore.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	
1	Swinton's Condensed.....doz.	**16**	9.50	.....	9.28	**9.25**	.....	.....	.....	1
2	Swinton's Primary.....do..	**4**	5.10	.....	**4.80**	4.95	.....	.....	.....	2
	WALL MAPS.									
3	California.....number.	**1**	2.00	.....	*d* **1.10**	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4	Dakota.....do..	**14**	1.25	.....	*e*.**75**	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
5	Hemispheres (outline).....do..	**7**	**1.25**	.....	*f*1.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6	Idaho.....do..	**1**	**3.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
7	Indian Territory.....do..	**6**	1.50	.....	*g*.**80**	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
8	Kansas.....do..	**2**	2.00	.....	*h* **1.10**	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9	Nebraska.....do..	*4	2.35	.....	*i*1.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
10	New Mexico.....do..	**1**	2.25	.....	*j*.**80**	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
11	North America (outline).....do..	**4**	1.25	.....	*k*1.80	.....	**1.25**	.....	.....	11
12	Oregon.....do..	**6**	2.00	.....	*l* **1.35**	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
13	United States, large.....do..	**35**	2.25	2.38	*m*1.45	.....	*c*3.00	.....	*m* **1.10**	13
14	United States (outline).....do..	**2**	2.50	.....	*n* **1.90**	.....	.....	.....	.....	14

c 42 x 52. *e* 25 x 30. *g* 34 x 26. *i* 34 x 61. *k* 50 x 42. *m* 41 x 58.
d 34 x 46. *f* 50 x 42. *h* 32 x 56. *j* 23 x 28. *l* 29 x 25. *n* 50 x 42.
* No award.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC.—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Richard S. Barnes.	Wm. J. C. Dulany.	Valentine Stortz.	Charles M. Barnes.	J. H. Medairy & Co.	Number.
			Points of delivery.					
			New York.	Baltimore.	New York.	Chicago.	Baltimore.	
	PRIMERS.							
1	Appleton's ..... dozen.	**31**	.....	**2.93**	.....	2.95	3.29	1
2	Hillard's ..... do..	**9**	.....	1.75	**1.75**	1.80	1.79	2
3	McGuffey's Revised ..... do..	**67**	.....	**.85**	.84 2/11	.....	*a*1.25	3
4							*b*.67	4
5	Monroe's ..... do..	**21**	.....	**1.19**	1.24	.....	1.20	5
6	New American ..... do..	**6**	.....	**1.50**	1.56	.....	.....	6
7	Sanders's Pictorial ..... do..	**30**	.....	1.52	.....	**1.50**	1.50	7
8	Sheldon's ..... do..	**16**	.....	1.52	.....	1.50	**1.49**	8
9	Swinton's ..... do..	**15**	.....	1.29	.....	**1.28**	1.28	9
10	Webb's Word Method ..... do..	**8**	2.60	2.60	.....	**2.10**	2.50	10
11	Willson's (Harper's) ..... do..	**5**	.....	1.43	**1.39**	1.40	1.45	11
	READERS, FIRST.							
12	Appleton's ..... dozen.	**40**	.....	1.80	.....	**1.82**	2.00	12
13	Barnes's New National ..... do..	**13**	2.40	2.15	.....	2.10	**2.09**	13
14	Edwards and Webb's ..... do..	**2**	.....	2.10	2.06	**2.04**	2.09	14
15	Harvey's ..... do..	**6**	.....	1.34	1.32	**1.30**	1.30	15
16	McGuffey's Revised ..... do..	**68**	.....	1.74	1.72 2/11	.....	**1.70**	16
17	Monroe's ..... do..	**43**	.....	**1.96**	2.04	.....	2.10	17
18	Sheldon's ..... do..	**10**	.....	2.10	.....	**1.60**	2.10	18
19	Swinton's ..... do..	**16**	.....	1.95	.....	1.97	**1.90**	19
20	Watson's Independent ..... do..	**8**	2.16	1.94	.....	**1.85**	1.90	20
21	Webb's Model ..... do..	**11**	.....	**3.28**	.....	3.30	3.31	21
22	Willson's (Harper's) ..... do..	**5**	.....	2.31	**2.22**	2.25	2.47	22
	READERS, SECOND.							
23	Appleton's ..... dozen.	**27**	.....	2.90	.....	**2.90**	3.30	23
24	Barnes's New National ..... do..	**13**	4.20	**3.24**	.....	3.65	3.50	24
25	Edwards and Webb's ..... do..	**3**	.....	3.30	3.39	**3.29**	3.30	25
26	Harvey's ..... do..	**6**	.....	2.55	2.54	2.60	**2.50**	26
27	Lippincott's ..... do..	**3**	.....	3.30	.....	**3.30**	3.37	27
28	McGuffey's Revised ..... do..	**52**	.....	3.06	3.04	.....	**3.00**	28
29	Monroe's ..... do..	**27**	.....	*c*3.05	*c*3.06 *d*3.57	*c*3.30	3.60	29
30								30
31	New American ..... do..	**5**	.....	2.25	2.34	**2.20**	2.24	31
32	Sanders's New ..... do..	**1**	.....	3.90	.....	**3.60**	3.75	32
33	Sheldon's ..... do..	**5**	.....	3.90	.....	**3.30**	3.70	33
34	Swinton's ..... do..	**7**	.....	3.90	.....	3.62	**3.61**	34
35	Watson's Independent ..... do..	**5**	4.20	3.75	.....	**3.50**	3.58	35
36	Webb's Model ..... do..	**8**	.....	3.80	.....	**3.80**	3.80	36
37	Willson's (Harper's) ..... do..	**3**	.....	3.10	2.96	**2.95**	3.12	37
	READERS, THIRD.							
38	Appleton's ..... dozen.	**21**	.....	3.83	.....	**3.83**	4.20	38
39	Barnes's New National ..... do..	**15**	6.00	5.35	.....	5.15	**5.10**	39
40	Edwards and Webb's ..... do..	**2**	.....	5.10	5.15	**5.08**	5.10	40
41	Harvey's ..... do..	**5**	.....	3.67	3.65	3.70	**3.60**	41
42	Lippincott's ..... do..	**3**	.....	4.40	.....	**4.20**	4.45	42

a Board cover. *b* Paper cover. *c* New edition. *d* Old edition.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC.—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Richard S. Barnes.	Wm. J. C. Dulany.	Valentine Stortz.	Charles M. Barnes.	J. H. Medairy & Co.	Number.
			Points of delivery.					
			New York.	Baltimore.	New York.	Chicago.	Baltimore.	
	READERS, THIRD—continued.							
1	McGuffey's Revised.....dozen.	**26**	.....	4.29	4.26	4.30	**4.20**	1
2	Monroe's.....do..	**19**	.....	c**4.25**	c4.28	4.30	5.09	2
3					d5.10			3
4	New American.....do..	**4**	.....	3.75	3.83	**3.70**	3.79	4
5	Sheldon's.....do..	**7**	.....	5.60	.....	**4.20**	5.40	5
6	Swinton's.....do..	**5**	.....	5.43	.....	**5.00**	5.11	6
7	Watson's Independent.....do..	**3**	6.00	5.35	.....	**4.90**	5.00	7
8	Willson's (Harper's).....do..	**3**	.....	4.65	4.45	**4.40**	4.72	8
	READERS, FOURTH.							
9	Appleton's.....dozen.	**4**	.....	5.10	.....	**5.10**	5.60	9
10	Barnes's New National.....do..	**12**	8.40	7.50	.....	7.20	**7.00**	10
11	Harvey's.....do..	**4**	.....	4.59	4.58	**4.50**	4.50	11
12	McGuffey's Revised.....do..	**11**	.....	5.10	5.07½	5.20	**5.00**	12
13	Monroe's.....do..	**10**	.....	**5.99**	c6.73	d5.90	6.08	13
14					d6.12			14
15	New American.....do..	**5**	.....	4.50	4.68	**4.40**	4.49	15
16	Sheldon's.....do..	**3**	.....	7.75	.....	**5.30**	7.37	16
17	Swinton's.....do..	**4**	.....	7.10	.....	**6.40**	6.62	17
18	Watson's Independent.....do..	**1**	e8.40	6.75	.....	**6.20**	6.40	18
	READERS, FIFTH.							
19	Appleton's.....dozen	**7**	.....	9.15	.....	**9.10**	10.00	19
20	Barnes's New National.....do..	**2**$\frac{6}{12}$	10.80	9.60	.....	9.15	**9.10**	20
21	McGuffey's Revised.....do..	**5**$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	7.35	7.31	7.30	**7.20**	21
22	Monroe's New.....do..	**1**	.....	8.50	8.56	8.45	**8.05**	22
23	Sheldon's.....do..	**3**	.....	9.70	.....	**7.40**	9.20	23
24	Swinton's.....do..	**7**	.....	9.70	.....	**9.00**	9.18	24
25	Watson's Independent.....do..	**1**	10.80	9.70	.....	**8.75**	9.15	25
	READERS, SIXTH.							
26	McGuffey's Revised.....dozen.	**4**	.....	8.67	8.63	**8.40**	8.50	26
	REGISTERS, SCHOOL.							
27	Adams and Blackman's.....dozen.	**2**$\frac{7}{12}$	.....	4.00	....	**3.25**	.....	27
28	Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.'s Daily, Weekly, and Quarterly.....dozen.	**7**	.....	7.10	.....	**6.80**	.....	28
29	Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., Standard..do..	**2**$\frac{3}{12}$	.....	8.16	8.12	.....	**8.00**	29
30	White's New Common School.....do..	**4**$\frac{1}{12}$	.....	8.16	8.12	8.20	**8.00**	30
	SPELLERS.							
31	Comprehensive.....dozen.	**3**	.....	2.45	.....	**2.45**	2.60	31
32	Harvey's Primary.....do..	**28**	.....	1.93	1.32	.....	**1.30**	32
33	McGuffey's Revised.....do..	**32**	.....	.....	1.73	.....	**1.70**	33
34	New American, Advanced.....do..	**8**	.....	2.40	2.60	**2.00**	2.50	34
35	New American, Primary.....do..	**29**	.....	1.50	1.56	**1.50**	1.50	35
36	Parker's Elementary.....do..	**2**	2.16	2.00	.....	**1.85**	1.90	36
37	Parker's Pronouncing.....do..	**3**	3.00	3.75	.....	**2.50**	2.80	37
38	Sheldon's Primary.....do..	**1**	.....	1.90	.....	**1.85**	1.90	38
39	Swinton's Word Book.....do..	**28**	.....	1.90	.....	1.84	**1.83**	39
40	Swinton's Word Primer.....do..	**12**	.....	1.60	.....	1.55	**1.54**	40
41	Watson's.....do..	**6**	2.16	1.90	.....	**1.85**	2.00	41
42	Webster's.....do..	**10**	.....	1.00	.....	.86	**.84**	42
43	Wilson's Large.....do..	**5**	.....	2.33	**2.22**	2.25	2.35	43
44	Wilson's Primary.....do..	**6**	.....	1.43	**1.39**	1.40	1.46	44

c New edition. d Old edition. e Cloth.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded,

Number.	SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC.—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Richard Lindner.	Henry T. Clauder.	
			Points of delivery.		
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
	SLATES.				
1	6 x 9 inches ..... dozen.	**53**	5.40	**.43**	.40
2	7 x 11 inches ..... do..	**57**	6.60	**.48**	.45
3	8 x 12 inches ..... do..	**101**	.....	**.58**	.52
4	9 x 13 inches ..... do..	**66**	.....	**.70**	.65
5	9 x 14 inches ..... do..	**49**	.....	**.75**	.75
	TRACING—WRITING BOOKS.				
	Spencerian:				
6	No. 1 ..... dozen.	**109**	.....	.....	.....
7	No. 2 ..... do..	**107**	.....	.....	.....
8	No. 3 ..... do..	**100**	.....	.....	.....
9	No. 4 ..... do..	**98**	.....	.....	.....
	WRITING BOOKS.				
	Longer course:				
10	No. 1 ..... dozen.	**156**	.....	.....	.....
11	No. 2 ..... do..	**185**	.....	.....	.....
12	No. 3 ..... do..	**178**	.....	.....	.....
13	No. 4 ..... do..	**146**	.....	.....	.....
14	No. 5 ..... do..	**79**	.....	.....	.....
15	No. 6 ..... do..	**50**	.....	.....	.....
16	No. 7 ..... do..	**43**	.....	.....	.....
	Shorter course:				
17	No. 1 ..... do..	**88**	.....	.....	.....
18	No. 2 ..... do..	**95**	.....	.....	.....
19	No. 3 ..... do..	**92**	.....	.....	.....
20	No. 4 ..... do..	**71**	.....	.....	.....
21	No. 5 ..... do..	**67**	.....	.....	.....
22	No. 6 ..... do..	**60**	.....	.....	.....
23	No. 7 ..... do..	**39**	.....	.....	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
24	Alcohol and Hygiene, by Julia Coleman ..... dozen.	**6**	.....	.....	.....
25	Arithmetical Frames, by John Gould ..... sets.	**9**	.....	.....	.....
26	Arithmetical Table Cards ..... do..	**4**	.....	.....	.....
27	Bibles, medium size ..... number.	**276**	.....	.....	.....
28					
29					
30	Blackboards, 3 x 4 feet ..... do..	**37**	.....	.....	.....
31	Blackboard Erasers, "The Best" ..... dozen..	**62**	.....	.75	.....
32					
33					
34					
35	Call-bells ..... number..	**72**	.....	.....	.....
36					
37					
38	Child's Health Primer, by A. S. Barnes & Co ..... dozen.	**22**	.....	.....	.....
39	Children's Kitchen Garden, by Emily Huntington ..... do..	**5**	.....	.....	.....
	Crayons, chalk:				
40	White, dustless ..... boxes.	**552**	.....	.....	.....
41	Colored, assorted ..... do..	**134**	.....	.....	.....
42	Geometrical Blocks ..... sets.	**13**	.....	.....	.....
	Globes of the World:				
43	Large ..... number.	**14**	.....	4.50	.....
44				5.50	
45	Medium ..... do..	**3**	.....	4.00	.....
	Gospel Hymns, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 combined:				
46	With music ..... dozen.	**148**	.....	.....	.....
47					
48	Without music ..... do..	**22**	.....	.....	.....
49	Hygiene for Young People, by A. S. Barnes & Co ..... dozen.	**2**	.....	.....	.....
50	Ink-wells ..... do..	**92**	.....	.....	.....
51	Kindergarten Objects ..... sets.	**110**	.....	.....	.....
52	Music Books, Instruction for Organ ..... number.	**24**	.....	.....	.....
53	Object cards ..... sets.	*17	.....	.....	.....
54	Organs, cabinet, cased ..... number.	**18**	.....	.....	.....
55					

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing goods, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

R. S. Barnes.		W. J. C. Dulany.	Valentine Stortz.	D. W. Glass.	Charles M. Barnes.	J. H. Medairy & Co.	R. A. Robbins.	Albert Flager.	Grand Rapids School Furniture Company.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	
Points of delivery.											Number.
N. Y.	N. Y.	Balt.	Balt.	N. Y.	Balt.	Chic.	Balt.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chic.	NY.	
			.36		.48		.44					1
			.40		.53		.48					2
			.50		.67		.60					3
			.60		.80		.72					4
			.95		1.27		.78					5
			.63				**.60**					6
			.63				**.60**					7
			.63				**.60**					8
			.63				**.60**					9
.67	.77		.80	.73			.82					10
.67	.77		.80	.73			.82					11
.67	.77		.80	.73			.82					12
.67	.77		.80	.73			.82					13
.67	.77		.80	.73			.82					14
.67	.77		.80	.73			.82					15
.67	.77		.80	.73			.82					16
.58			.63	.55			.61					17
.58			.63	.55			.61					18
.58			.63	.55			.61					19
.58			.63				.61					20
.58			.63				.61					21
.58			.63			.56	.61					22
.58			.63			.56	.61					23
			2.50									24
			5.00									25
			.75									26
			.20	**.29**								27
			.30	.20								28
				.33⅓								29
			4.50			4.40				**1.80**		30
			3.50		1.49				.85			31
					1.10							32
					1.00							33
					1.60							34
			.25						**.27**	.42		35
									.28			36
									.35			37
3.60			3.20			**3.20**				.65		38
			3.00									39
			.06½	**.05⅞**	.07				.09½	.06		40
			.43	**.39⅜**	.60				.65	.55		41
6.00			**2.50**									42
						4.25				7.25		43
										4.25		44
						3.25						45
			4.80			**4.58**						46
			4.50									47
			2.20			**2.08**						48
6.00			5.35			**5.10**						49
			.15						**.14**	.75		50
			.40									51
			.58								**.58**	52
			10.00									53
				60.00				75.00			52.50	54
				46.00								55

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC.—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	W. J. C. Dulany.	D. W. Glass.
			Points of delivery.	
			Baltimore.	Baltimore.
	MISCELLANEOUS—continued.			
1	Picture Reward Cards, assorted ..... dozen.	**312**	**.08**	.08
2	Plaster Paris ..... pounds.	**53**	**.10**	.....
3	Prang's Natural History Cards, small, 12 cards in envelope ..... sets	**117**	**.24**	.....
	Primer of Domestic Science, Sherwood & Co., Chicago:			
4	No. 1 ..... dozen.	**6**	**2.20**	.....
5	No. 2 ..... do..	**4**	**2.20**	.....
6	No. 3 ..... do..	**4**	**2.20**	.....
7	School Room Chorus, E. V. De Graff ..... do..	**49**	**2.58**	.....
8	Singing Books, small, with notes ..... do..	**17**	**4.80**	.....
9	Slated blackboard cloth ..... sq. yards.	**342**	.60	.....
10	Slating brushes, first quality ..... number.	**25**	**.28**	.....
11	Smart's Gymnastics ..... dozen.	**5**	1.53	.....
12	Thermometers ..... number.	**122**	.07	.....
13				
14				
15	Venable's Dialogues and Plays, assorted ..... sets.	**14**	.76	.....
16	Wall slating, liquid gallons ..... gallons.	**24**	2.98	.....
	Webster's Dictionary:			
17	Common School ..... dozen.	**11**	**7.75**	.....
18	Primary ..... do..	**7**	**5.10**	.....
19	Academic ..... do..	**5**	**16.00**	.....
	STATIONERY.			
20	Blank-books, 4 x 6 inches, 24 pages, bound full sheep, or A. S. P. Co. Student's Note-Book No. 2 ..... number.	**936**	.06	.07
21			.04½	.05
22				.06
23				**.07**
24				.04½
25				.06
26	Envelopes, adhesive, best quality, white, No. 6, XX ..... M.	**82**	1.25	1.80
27				1.40
28				1.25
29				1.30
30				**1.60**
31				1.35
32	Ink, black: In 2-ounce bottles ..... dozen.	**167**	.....	.24
33	In quarts ..... do..	**58**	.....	2.24
34	Ink, crimson, best quality, 4-ounce bottles, with cork stoppers ..... dozen..	**13**	1.25	1.24
35	Inkstands, 2-inch, round, glass stoppers ..... do..	**14**	1.10	1.30
36	Mucilage, best quality, 8-ounce bottles, with brush ..... do..	*22	.....	1.30
37	Paper, blotting, best quality, in packages of 12 blotters, 4 x 9 inches (to weigh not less than 100 pounds to the ream of 19 x 24), per package ..... packages.	**955**	**.04**	.03¾
38	Paper, drawing, 8 x 10 inches, 1st quality, in packages of 100 sheets, to weigh not less than 16 pounds to the 1,000 sheets, or A. S. P. Co. Drawing Book No. 1 ..... packages.	**131**	.30	*a*.**29**
39				*b*. 75
40				*b*1. 50
41				*b*2. 00
42	Paper, foolscap, best quality, ruled, white, 14 pounds to the ream ..... reams	**28½**	1.68	2.17
43			**1.82**	2.53
44				1.79
45				1.44
46	Paper, legal cap, best quality, ruled, white, 14 pounds to the ream ..... reams.	**67**	1.68	2.53
47			**1.82**	2.17
48				1.79
49				1.44
50				2.80
51	Pencils, Slate ..... M..	**134**	**.52**	1.15
52			.70	1.30
53			1.05	1.50
54			1.25	1.55
55			.57	1.40
56			.85	1.75
57			1.05	1.95

*No award.

a Per package.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing goods, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Valentine Stortz.	Albert Flagler.	Charles M. Barnes.	Grand Rapids School Furniture Company.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Richard S. Barnes.	Henry T. Clauder.	Richard Lindner.	Number.
Points of delivery.								
New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
								1
								2
								3
								4
								5
								6
2.62								7
					3.60			8
		.62	.45					9
								10
1.52½								11
.07½	1.10			.09½				12
.08½								13
.10								14
.71								15
		2.75	2.40					16
								17
								18
								19
								20
								21
								22
								23
								24
								25
				.94				26
				1.05				27
				1.38				28
				1.49				29
								30
								31
					.20			32
					2.25			33
					2.00			34
	.115							35
								36
								37
						.75		38
								39
								40
								41
1.43							2.30	42
1.50								43
1.91								44
2.14								45
1.43							2.35	46
1.50								47
1.91								48
2.14								49
								50
			1.00	.60				51
								52
								53
								54
								55
								56
								57

b Per dozen books.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC.—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Louis Zeckendorf.	W. J. C. Dulany.
			Points of delivery.	
			New York.	Baltimore.
	STATIONERY—continued.			
1	Paper, letter, half sheets, best quality, ruled, white, 12 pounds to the ream.....reams.	**96**	.....	1.44
2				**1.56**
3				
4	Paper, commercial note, best quality, ruled, white, 7 pounds to the ream.....reams.	**85**	.....	.72
5				.91
6				.96
7				
8				
9	Paper-folders, best quality, ivory, heavy, 9-inch.....dozen.	*29	.....	5.00
10	Pencils, various grades.....do..	**339**	.29	*b*.25
11				*c*.20
12				*d*.17
13				*e*.25
14				*f*.08
15				*g*.09
16				*h*.09
17				*i*.25
18				*j*.20
19	Pencils, red, blue, and green.....do..	**102**	.29	.35
20				.40
21				**.27**
22	Pencils, black lead, plain cedar.....do..	**555**	.....	.13
23				
24				
25	Pen-holders, wooden, A. S. P. Co. No. 3, assortment.....do..	**645**	.....	**.10**
26	Pen-racks, metal.....do..	**1½**	.....	1.00
27	Papers pins, best solid-head, No. 5.....do..	**38**	.....	.65
28	Rubber erasers, best quality, 10 pieces to the pound...pounds.	**54**	.....	1.00
29				.60
30				.90
31				.70
	Rubber bands, best quality:			
32	No. 11.....gross.	**42**	.....	**.08**
33	No. 16.....do..	**34**	.....	**.12**
34	No. 32.....do..	**40**	.....	**.37**
35	Rubber ink erasers, small cakes.....cakes.	**322**	.....	.029
36	Rulers, 15-inch, wooden, graduated.....dozen.	**94**	.....	**.40**
37	Sponges for slates, 150 to 175 pieces to the pound.....pounds.	**86**	.....	1.10
38				
	Steel pens:			
39	Esterbrook's No. 9, commercial.....gross.	**18**	.....	.40
40	Esterbrook's No. 14, bank.....do..	**19**	.....	.45
41	Esterbrook's No. 048, Falcon.....do.	**55**	.....	.45
42	Esterbrook's No. 122, engrossing.....do..	**9**	.....	.50
43	Gillott's No. 303.....do..	**42**	.....	1.00
44	Gillott's No. 404.....do..	**54**	.....	.48
45	Gillott's No. 332.....do..	**13**	.....	1.20
46	Perry's No. 107, school.....do..	**27**	.....	.35
47	Perry's No. 137, Falcon.....do..	**43**	.....	.40
48	Perry's No. 1066, engrossing.....do..	**3**	.....	.40
49	Spencerian No. 1.....do..	**40**	.....	**.85**
50	Spencerian No. 2, counting-house.....do..	**18**	.....	**.85**
51	Spencerian No. 3, commercial.....do..	**21**	.....	**.85**
52	Spencerian No. 5, school.....do..	**64**	.....	**.85**
53	A. S. P. Co. No. 19, commercial.....do..	**7**	.....	.....
54	A. S. P. Co. No. 59, bank.....do..	**5**	.....	.....
55	A. S. P. Co. No. 1848, Falcon.....do..	**4**	.....	.....
56	A. S. P. Co., Chase, legal.....do..	**7**	.....	.....
57	A. S. P. Co., 3 x 3, academic.....do..	**9**	.....	.....
58	A. S. P. Co., 4 x 4, university.....do..	**2**	.....	.....
59	A. S. P. Co., 5 x 4, school.....do..	**8**	.....	.....
60	A. S. P. Co., 1 x 1, Lady Washington.....do..	**9**	.....	.....
61	A. S. P. Co., 6 x 6, Jefferson.....do..	**3**	.....	.....
62	A. S. P. Co., 7 x 7, Garfield.....do..	**5**	.....	.....

*No award.

a Sheets. *b* Pencils: "All the go," dozen. *c* "Favorite," dozen. *d* "Royal," dozen. *e* "Auditor," dozen.
f No. 56, dozen. *g* No. 57, dozen. *h* No. 58, dozen. *i* "Peerless," dozen. *j* "Ideal," dozen.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing goods, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

D. W. Glass.		Valentine Stortz.	Albert Flagler.	Richard Lindner.	R. A. Robbins.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
Baltimore.		New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
	1.92	1.51		1.78			1
	1.92	1.57					2
	1.49	a9.60					3
	1.20	.76					4
	1.07	.75					5
	.87	**.96**					6
	.74	1.07					7
	1.35						8
	5.62						9
	.35		.14				10
	.35		.33				11
	.40						12
	.30						13
	.36						14
	.15						15
	.35						16
	.35						17
	.16						18
	.29		.27½				19
	.23						20
							21
	.03		.40		.03½		22
			.56		.04½		23
			.67		.05½		24
	.07½						25
	.75						26
	.61						27
	.70						28
							29
							30
							31
	.09						32
	.12						33
	.39						34
.01½	.03				**.02**		35
.45					.48		36
						1.30 **1.00**	37
						.62½ .62½	38
.32	[1].31						39
.39	.38						40
.38	.37						41
.43	.41						42
.83	.77					.84	43
.41	.39					.41	44
.96	.77					.97	45
.34							46
.34	.32						47
.34							48
	.59						49
	.59						50
	.59						51
	.59						52
.31							53
.38							54
.37							55
.59							56
.77							57
.39							58
.59							59
.59							60
.59							61
.59							62

[1] All in this column below reference are A. S. P. Co.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing medical supplies.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Jos. De La Cour.	Jas. B. Horner.	Wm. H. Schieffelin.	Park, Davis & Co.	W. H. Wickham.	Number.
			Points of delivery.					
			Philadelphia.	New York.	New York.	New York or as required.	New York.	
	MEDICINES.							
	Acid:							
1	Acetic, c. p., in 8-oz. g. s. bottles ...ounces.	244	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0185	1
2	Benzoic, in 4-oz. bottles.....do..	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.04 2/5	2
3	Boracic, powdered, in 4-oz. g. s. bottles..do..	454	.....	.....	.....	.....	.032	3
4	Carbolic, for disinfection, in 1-lb. bottles, 95 per cent .....pounds.	387	.....	.....	.....	.....	.14 3/5	4
5	Carbolic, pure crystallized, in 4-oz. g. s. bottles.....ounces.	724	.....	.....	.....	.....	.037	5
6	Citric, in 8-oz. bottles .....do..	477	.....	.....	.....	.....	.037	6
7	Gallic, in 4-oz. g. s. bottles.....do..	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.086	7
8	Hydrocyanic, in 1-oz. bottles .....do..	29	.....	.....	.09	.....	.08 1/2	8
9	Muriatic. c. p., in 4-oz. g. s. bottles.....do..	656	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02 3/5	9
10	Nitric, c. p., in 4-oz. g. s. bottles .....do..	194	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02 3/5	10
11	Phos., dilute, U. S. P., in 4-oz. g. s. bottles .....ounces	320	.....	.....	.02 1/4	.....	.022	11
12	Salicylic, in 4-oz. bottles or tins .....do..	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.09 1/4	12
13	Sulphuric, c. p., in 4-oz. g. s. bottles ...do..	208	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02 3/5	13
14	Sulphuric, aromatic, U. S. P., in 8-oz. g. s. bottles.....ounces.	480	.03	.....	.03	.....	.02 7/8	14
15	Tannic, in 1-oz. bottles .....do..	171	.....	.....	.....	.....	.11 3/5	15
16	Tartaric, in 8-oz. w. m. bottles.....do..	384	.....	.....	.....	.....	.032	16
17	Aconite, tincture of, rad., in 8-oz. bottles..do..	760	.02 1/2	.....	.03	.02 1/2	.02 3/5	17
18	Alcohol, in 32-oz. bottles, 95 per cent..bottles.	1,439	.....	.....	.....	.....	.61	18
19	Aloes, pulv., in 8-oz. bottles..... ....ounces.	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01 1/2	19
20	Alumina and potassa, sulphate of (alum), in 4-oz. bottles.....ounces.	1,926	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 16	20
	Ammonia:							
21	Aromatic spirits of, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles.....ounces.	1,632	.....	.....	.03 1/4	.....	.03	21
22	Bromide of, in 4-oz. g. s. w. m. bottles..do..	476	.....	.....	.....	.....	.04 1/3	22
23	Carbonate of, in 8-oz. bottles.....do..	680	.....	.....	.....	.....	.013	23
24	Muriate of, pulvis, in 8-oz. bottles....do..	730	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01 3/8	24
25	Solution of, U. S. P., in 8-oz. g. s. bottles..do..	10,480	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01 3/16	25
26	Anise, oil of.....do..	65	.....	.13	.....	.....	.13	26
27	Antimony and potassa, tartrate of (tartar emetic), in 1-oz. g. s. bottles, U. S. P..ounces.	32	.08	.....	.....	.....	.087	27
28	Aquifolium, berberis, fluid extract, in 16-oz. bottles .....pounds.	40	.....	.....	.47 1/2	.60	.40	28
29	Arnica, tincture of, in 8-oz. bottles....ounces.	7,170	.....	.....	.01 1/4	.01 1/4	.01 3/16	29
30	Arsenate of potassa, solution of (Fowler's solution), in 4-oz. bottles, U. S. P ....ounces.	430	.01	.....	.01	.....	.01	30
31	Assafœtida, gum, in tins.....do..	762	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01	31
32	Atropia, sulph., in 1/4-oz. bottles .....do..	5	.....	.....	.....	4.75	4.45	32
	Belladonna:							
33	Alcoholic extract of, in 1-oz. w. m. jars, ...ounces.	43	.....	.....	.17	.24	.164	33
34	Fluid extract of, in 4-oz. bottles.....do..	212	.....	.....	.03 1/2	.03 1/2	.03 2/5	34
35	Tinct. of, in 4-oz. bottles.....do..	420	.....	.....	.02 1/4	.02 7/8	.022	35
36	Bismuth, subnitrate of, in 2-oz. bottles, U. S. P.....ounces.	1,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.13 1/2	36
37	Borax, powdered, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles.....do..	1,136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.017	37

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing medical supplies—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Wm. H. Wickham.	Jos. L. De La Cour.	Jas. B. Horner.	Wm. H. Schieffelin.	Park, Davis & Co.	A. E. Carpenter.	Number.
			Points of delivery.						
			New York.	Philadelphia.	New York.	New York.	As required.	New York.	
	MEDICINES—continued.								
1	Buchu, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles.....ounces.	1,224	.03 13/20	.....	.....	.03 1/4	.03 15/16	.....	1
2	Cantharides, tinct. of, in 4-oz. bottles..do..	316	.026	.02 2/3	.....	.02 1/2	.03 3/8	.....	2
3	Camphor, in 8-oz. bottles.....do..	3,240	.02 13/20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4	Cannabis indica, fluid extract, in 4-oz. bottles.....ounces.	64	.039	.03	.....	.04	.04	.....	4
5	Capsules, empty, assorted, Nos. 0 to 4, ...boxes.	1,484	.071	.06 3/4	.....	.06	.07 1/4	.....	5
6	Cascara sagrada, fluid extract, in 1-lb. bottles.....pounds.	191	.87	.....	.....	1.15	1.60	.....	6
7	Castor-oil, in 32-oz. bottles, cold-pressed, ...bottles.	882	.383	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
	Cerate:								
8	Blistering, in 8-oz. tins ..... ounces.	166	.062	.05	.....	.06 1/2	.06 1/2	.....	8
9	Resin.....pounds.	144	.18 4	.....	.....	.19	.30	.....	9
10	Simple, in 1-lb. tins.....do..	186	.25 17/20	.....	.....	.26 1/2	.35	.....	10
11	Chalk, prepared, in 8-oz. bottles..ounces	552	.00 3/4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
12	Chloral, hydrate of, in 4-oz. g. s. w. m. bottles.....ounces.	636	.09 5/20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
13	Chloroform, purified, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles.....ounces	2,884	.043	.....	.....	.04 1/2	.....	.....	13
14	Cinchona, fluid extract of (with aromatics), in 8-oz. bottles.....ounces.	1,420	.033	.03	.....	.04 3/8	.03 1/2	.....	14
15	Cinconidia, sulphate of.....do..	655	.059	....	.....	.06	.....	.....	15
16	Cinnamon, oil of, in 1-oz. bottles ...do..	90	.09 1/2	.06	.08	.....	.....	.....	16
17	Cloves, oil of, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles ...do..	200	.14 3/4	.....	.15	.....	.....	.....	17
18	Cocculus indicus.....do..	163	.00 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
19	Cocoa butter.....pounds.	23	.444	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
20	Cod-liver oil, in 1-pint bottles...bottles.	2,124	.131	.....	.....	.....	.22	.....	20
21	Colchicum, rad., wine of, in 4-oz. bottles.....ounces.	224	.026	.02 1/2	.....	.02 3/8	.027	.....	21
22	Colchicum seed, fluid extract of, in 4-oz. bottles.....ounces.	80	.06 1/2	.03	.....	.04 3/4	.04	.....	22
23	Colocynth, compound extract of, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles .....ounces.	40	.13 3/4	.13	.....	.17	.13	.....	23
24	Collodion, in 1-oz. bottles .....do..	162	.06	.....	.....	.08	.10	.....	24
25	Copaiba, balsam of, in 8-oz. bottles..do..	768	.04 1/2	.....	.04 1/2	.....	.....	.....	25
26	Copper, sulphate of, in 2-oz. bottles..do..	300	.01 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
27	Cosmoline, in 1-lb. tins.....pounds.	1,468	.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.17	27
28	Creosote, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles ...ounces	71	.06 5/20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
29	Croton-oil, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles .....do..	50	.11 3/8	.....	.11	.....	.....	.....	29
30	Digitalis, tincture of, in 2-oz. bottles..do..	338	.02 1/2	.02	.....	.02 3/4	.02 1/8	.....	30
31	Ergot, fluid extract of, in 4-oz. bottles..do..	916	.04 1/4	.....	.....	.04 1/2	.04	.....	31
	Ether:								
32	Compound spirits of (Hoffman's anodyne), in 8-oz. g. s. bottle, U. S. P.....ounces.	1,408	.03 7/8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
33	Stronger, for anæsthesia, in 1-lb. tins.....ounces.	1,284	.04 3/8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
34	Spirits of nitrous (sweet spirits of niter), in 8-oz. g. s. bottles, U. S. P.....ounces	3,076	.03 3/8	.....	.....	.03 1/2	.....	.....	34
35	Flaxseed meal, in tins .....pounds.	1,300	.04 1/4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
36	Gelseminum, tincture of, in 4-oz. bottles .....ounces	212	.02 5/8	.02 1/2	.....	.02 3/4	.03	.....	36
37	Gentian, alcoholic extract, in 1-oz. jars.....ounces	48	.09	.....	.....	.09	.08 1/8	.....	37
38	Gentian, tinct., comp., in 1-lb. bottles.....pounds.	300	.25 3/8	.25	.....	.32	.26	.....	38

Abstracts of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing medical supplies—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Wm. H. Wickham.	Jos. L. De La Cour.	W. H. Schieffelin.	Park, Davis & Co.	Number.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.	Philadelphia.	New York.	As required.	
	MEDICINES—continued.						
1	Ginger, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles.....ounces.	3,220	.02 13/16	.....	.04	.04½	1
2	Glycerine, pure, in 8-oz. bottles.....do..	5,656	.01 7/8	.....	.....	.....	2
3	Gum arabic, powdered, in 8-oz. w. m. bottles..do..	384	.06	.....	.....	.....	3
4	Hyoscyamus, alcoholic, extract of, U. S. P., in 1-oz. w. m. jars.....ounces.	35	.14 7/8	.13	.15	.15	4
5	Hypophos. lime, soda, iron and potash, sirup of., in 1-lb. bottles.....pounds.	955	.21	.....	.20	.35	5
	Iodine:						
6	In 1-oz. g. s. bottles.....ounces.	227	.282	.....	.....	.....	6
7	Tincture of, U. S. P., in 8-oz. g. s. bottles....do..	1,378	.042	.....	.04½	.....	7
8	Iodoform, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles.....do..	308	.33⅓	.....	.....	.....	8
9	Ipecac, fluid, extract of, in 4-oz. bottles.....do..	560	.15⅓	.....	.16⅔	.15⅓	9
10	Ipecacuanha, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles.....do..	64	.15	.....	.....	.15	10
	Iron:						
11	Ammoniated citrate of.....pounds.	14	.54	.....	.....	.....	11
12	Solution of the subsulphate of, in 4-oz. bottles.....ounces.	188	.013	.....	.01⅜	.....	12
13	Sulphate of, commercial, in 10-lb. wood boxes.....pounds.	305	.01⅛	.....	.....	.....	13
14	Sulphate of, c. p., in 8-oz. w. m. bottles.....ounces.	128	.008	.....	.....	.....	14
15	Sirup, iodide of, U. S. P., in 8-oz. bottles....do..	3,896	.02¾	.....	.02¾	.03	15
16	Quinia, citrate of, in 1-oz. bottles.....do..	189	.167	.....	.15	.....	16
17	Tincture of the chloride of, U. S. P., in 8-oz. g. s. bottles.....ounces.	2,398	.02⅜	.....	.02½	.03½	17
18	Jaborandi, fluid extract, in 8-oz. bottles.....do..	240	.03¼	.....	.03⅜	.03⅜	18
19	Jalap, powdered, in 4-oz. bottles.....do..	132	.02½	.....	.....	.03	19
20	Lavender, compound spirits of, U. S. P.....do..	1,416	.021	.....	.02½	.02⅜	20
21	Lead, acetate of, in 8-oz. bottles.....do..	680	.01 7/10	.....	.....	.....	21
22	Linseed-oil, raw, in pint bottles.....bottles.	502	.12½	.....	.....	.....	22
	Licorice:						
23	Extract of, in paper.....ounces.	1,940	.0123	.....	.....	.....	23
24	Fluid extract.....pounds.	349	.26¾	.....	.32	.28	24
25	Root, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles.....ounces.	122	.01¼	.....	.....	.02	25
	Magnesia:						
26	Carb.....do..	311	.01¼	.....	.....	.....	26
27	Heavy calcined, in 4-oz. w. m. bottles.....do..	136	.039	.....	.....	.....	27
28	Sulphate of, in 10-lb. tins.....pounds.	1,205	.023	.....	.....	.....	28
29	Mercurial ointment, U. S. P., in 1-lb. pots.....do..	228	.43	.....	.....	.65	29
	Mercury:						
30	With chalk, in 2-oz. w. m. bottles.....ounces.	139	.02½	.....	.....	.....	30
31	Corrosive chloride of (corrosive sublimate), in 1-oz. bottles.....ounces.	122	.05½	.....	.....	.....	31
32	Mild chloride of, U. S. P. (calomel), in 2-oz. bottles.....ounces.	489	.05½	.....	.....	.....	32
33	Ointment of nitrate of, U. S. P. (citrine ointment), in 8-oz. pots.....ounces.	788	.02½	.....	.02¾	.03	33
34	Pill of, U. S. P. (blue mass), in 8-oz. pots....do..	280	.03¼	.02½	.....	.....	34
35	Red oxide of, in 1-oz. bottles.....do..	91	.06½	.....	.06½	.....	35
36	Yellow oxide of, in 1-oz. bottles.....do..	98	.14	.....	.11	.....	36
37	Yellow sulph., in 1-oz. bottles.....do..	35	.08½	.....	.08½	.....	37
	Morphia:						
38	Acetate of, in ¼-oz. bottles.....do..	8	2.75	.....	.....	.....	38
39	Sulphate of, in ¼-oz. bottles.....do..	34	2.60	.....	.....	.....	39
40	Mustard seed, black, ground, in 5-lb. tins..pounds.	375	.12	.....	.....	.....	40
41	Myrrh, tincture, in 4-oz. bottles.....ounces.	488	.03	.....	.03	.03½	41
42	Nux vomica, tincture, in 4-oz. bottles.....do..	612	.02¾	.....	.02¾	.03	42

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing medical supplies*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Wm. H. Wickham.	Jos. L. De La Cour.	Jas. B. Horner.	Wm. H. Schieffelin.	Park, Davis & Co.	Number.
			Points of delivery.					
			New York.	Philadelphia.	New York.	New York.	As required.	
	MEDICINES—continued.							
1	Nux vomica, alcoholic extract of, powdered, in 1-oz. bottles, U. S. P ... ounces.	**18**	.14⅞	....	....	.15	**.14**	1
2	Oil, cubebs, in 4-oz. bottles .... do..	**152**	**.78½**	....	.80	....	....	2
3	Oil, lemon, in 4-oz. bottles .... do..	**152**	.09½	....	**.08**	....	....	3
4	Oil, sandal-wood, in 4-oz. bottles ...... do..	**260**	.16	....	**.14**	....	....	4
5	Oil, sassafras, in 1-lb. bottles ..... pounds.	**79**	.54½	....	**.49**	....	....	5
6	Ointment boxes, tin, assorted sizes .. dozen.	**1,959**	**.06⅝**	....	....	.07	....	6
7	Olive oil, in 1-pint bottles .... bottles.	**932**	**.13½**	....	.17	....	....	7
	Opium:							
8	Camphorated, tincture of, U. S. P., in 16-oz. bottles .... ounces.	**8,328**	**.01 9/20**	....	....	.01½	.01 9/16	8
9	Compound powder of, U. S. P. (Dover's powder), in 8-oz. bottles ...... ounces.	**380**	.06¾	....	....	**.06¼**	.07½	9
10	Powdered, in 8-oz. bottles .... do..	**144**	**.29**	....	....	....	....	10
11	Tincture of, U. S. P. (laudanum), in 8-oz. bottles .... ounces.	**3,012**	**.0465**	....	....	.04¾	.05	11
12	Origanum, oil of, in 8-oz. bottles ...... do..	**1,800**	**.02**	....	.02	....	....	12
13	Pepper, cayenne, ground, in 8-oz. bottles .... ounces.	**448**	**.01½**	....	....	....	.02	13
14	Peppermint, oil of, in 1-oz. bottles .... do..	**190**	.17½	....	**.14**	....	....	14
15	Pepsin, sacch., in 1-oz. bottles .... do..	**741**	**.06¼**	....	....	.06½	.11	15
16	Pills, compound cathartic, in bottles of 500, U. S. P .... bottles.	**381**	.37½	**.30**	....	....	.37½	16
17	Podophyllum, resin of, in 1-oz. bottles .... ounces.	**30**	.17⅜	....	....	.20	**.17**	17
	Potassa:							
18	Acetate of, in 8-oz. bottles .... do..	**352**	**.02**	....	....	....	....	18
19	Bicarb., in 8-oz. g. s. w. m. bottles ... do..	**560**	**.01¾**	....	....	....	....	19
20	Bitartrate of, powdered (cream of tartar), in 8-oz. bottles .... ounces	**1,470**	**.02⅜**	....	....	....	....	20
21	Caustic, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles .... do..	**23**	**.09**	....	....	....	....	21
22	Chlorate of, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles .... ounces.	**2,284**	**.01 9/20**	....	....	....	....	22
23	Cyanuret, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles ...... do..	**19**	**.10**	....	....	....	....	23
24	Nitrate of, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles .... ounces.	**928**	**.00 19/20**	....	....	....	....	24
	Potassium:							
25	Bromide of, in 8-oz. bottles .... do..	**1,090**	**.026**	....	....	....	....	25
26	Permanganate of, in 1-oz. bottles ... do..	**74**	**.05**	....	....	....	....	26
27	Iodide of, in 8-oz. bottles .... do..	**2,336**	**.17 9/20**	....	....	....	....	27
28	Quinia, sulphate of, in 1-oz. bottles, or compressed in tins .... ounces.	**1,504**	**.29½**	....	....	.34¾	....	28
29	Resin .... pounds.	**75**	**.02**	....	....	....	....	29
	Rhubarb:							
30	Fluid extract, in 8-oz. bottles .. ounces.	**570**	.04	**.03**	....	.05	.04	30
31	Powdered, in 4-oz. bottles .... do..	**184**	.03½	**.02¼**	....	....	.03½	31
32	Rochelle salt, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles .... ounces.	**2,952**	**.01 19/20**	....	....	....	....	32
33	Santonine, in 1-oz. bottles .... do..	**79**	**.26½**	....	....	....	....	33
34	Sarsaparilla, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles .... bottles.	**1,004**	.20⅞	....	....	.21½	**.20**	34
35	Seneka, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles .... ounces.	**573**	.049	**.04**	....	.06	.05⅛	35
	Senna:							
36	Confection, in 1-lb. jars .... pounds.	**36**	**.309 9/20**	....	....	.31	.37	36
37	Fluid extract, in 1-lb. bottles ...... do..	**36**	.381	....	....	.40	**.38**	37
38	Leaves, in 1-lb. packages ...... number.	**32**	.20	....	....	....	**.18**	38
	Silver, nitrate of:							
39	Fused, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles ...... ounces.	**42**	**.6423**	....	....	....	....	39
40	In crystals, in 1-oz. bottles .... do..	**55**	**.6423**	....	....	....	....	40
	Soap:							
41	Carbolic (sample required) .... pounds.	**1,250**	**.059**	....	....	.06	....	41
42	Castile, in paper (sample required) .. do..	**1,900**	**.04½**	....	....	....	....	42

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing medical supplies—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Richard Lindner.	Wm. H. Wickham.	Jos. L. De La Cour.	Jas. B. Horner.	Wm. H. Schieffelin.	Chas. Reynders.	Park, Davis & Co.	Number.
			Points of delivery.							
			New York.	New York.	Philadelphia.	New York.	New York.	New York.	As required.	
	MEDICINES—continued.									
	Soda:									
1	Bicarbonate of, in 8-oz. bottles.....ounces.	1,946	....	.007	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	Chlorinated sol., Labarraraques-..... bottles.	232	....	.129	.....	..	.13½	.....	.13½	2
3	Salicylate, in 4-oz. w. m. bottles.....ounces.	654	....	.09⅜	.....	..	.09½	.....	.....	3
	Squill:									
4	Sirup of, U. S. P., in 1-lb. bottles .....pounds.	1,474	....	.116	.....	....	.12⅜	.....	.12	4
5	Pulvis, in 1-oz. w. m bottles, ...ounces.	48	..	.05¼	.....	....	.....	.....	.07½	5
6	Stillingia, fluid extract, in 4-oz. bottles .....ounces.	792	..	.026	.....	....	.02¾	.....	.02 11/16	6
7	Strychnia, in ⅛-ounce bottles, ...ounces.	8	..	.95	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	7
8	Sulphur, washed, in 8-oz. bottles. .....ounces.	3,228	....	.007	.....	....	.00⅜	.....	.....	8
9	Tar, oil of.....pounds.	119	....	.05 13/20	.....	.09	.....	.....	.....	9
10	Taraxacum, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles.....bottles.	181	..	.208	.20	....	.21¼	.....	.21	10
11	Tolu balsam, in 4-oz. jars.....ounces.	256	....	.03½	.....	.03½	.....	.....	.....	11
12	Turpentine, oil of, in 32-oz. bottles.....bottles.	664	....	.19¼	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	12
13	Valerian, fluid extract of, in 1-lb. bottles .....bottles.	25	..	.47 9/20	.40	....	.50	.....	.55	13
	Wild cherry:									
14	Fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles.....bottles.	579	....	.177	.....	....	.18½	.....	.24	14
15	Sirup of, in 16-oz. bottles, U. S. P.....ounces.	17,100	....	.0082	.....	....	.00⅞	.....	.01⅛	15
	Zinc:									
16	Acetate of, in 2-oz. bottles ounces	40	....	.03½	.....	....	.03½	.....	.....	16
17	Chlorinated solution, medicinal, in 1-lb. bottles.....pounds.	66	....	.147	.....	....	.20	.....	.....	17
18	Oxide of, in 2-oz. bottles..ounces.	450	....	.01¾	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	18
19	Sulphate of, in 1-oz. bottles, ...ounces.	220	....	.01¾	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	19
	HOSPITAL STORES.									
20	Arrowroot (sample required).pounds.	140	....	.07½	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	20
21	Bandages, suspensory (sample required).....number.	400	.25	.05¾	.06	....	.06	.....	.....	21
22	Barley, in tins (sample required), ...pounds.	300	....	.05½	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	22
23	Bed-pans (samples required) .number.	*20	....	.51½	.....	....	*.53	*1.20	.....	23
24	Cinnamon, ground, in 4-oz. w. m. bottles (sample required) .....ounces.	†230	....	.01½	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	24

*Ten bed-pans, to W. H. Schieffelin, at 53 cents; ten bed-pans, to Charles Rynders, at $1.20.
†No award (included in Class 8 to R. A. Robbins).

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing medical supplies—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Seabury & Johnson.	Wm. H. Wickham.	Wm. H. Schieffelin.	Chas. Reynders.	Number.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
	HOSPITAL STORES—continued.						
1	Cocoa, in tins (sample required) ..... pounds.	**180**	.....	**.30**	.....	.....	1
2	Corn-starch, in tins (sample required) ..... do..	**325**	.....	**.05 17/20**	.....	.....	2
3	Flaxseed, whole (sample required) ..... do..	**130**	.....	**.04**	.....	.....	3
4	Ginger, ground, in 8-oz. bottles (sample required), ... ounces.	**525**	.....	**.01**	.....	.....	4
5	Gelatin (sample required) ..... pounds.	**80**	.....	**.34**	.....	.....	5
6	Percolators, glass, ½-gallon ..... number.	**17**	.....	.35	**.29**	.....	6
7	Plaster, belladonna (sample required) ..... yards.	**216**	**.35**	.32	.....	.....	7
8	Plasters, porous (sample required) ..... dozen.	**193**	**.35**	.33	.....	.....	8
9	Saddle-bags, medical, convertible (sample required), ... number.	**3**	.....	**7.75**	8.50	.....	9
10	Splints, assorted (sample required) ..... dozen.	**8**	.....	1.50	1.25	**1.00**	10
	INSTRUMENTS AND DRESSINGS.						
11	Aspirators (sample required) ..... number.	**8**	.....	6.40	6.50	**6.90**	11
12	Atomizers, with shield (sample required) ..... do..	**18**	.....	1.00	**1.50**	.70	12

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing medical supplies—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Seabury & Johnson.	W. H. Wickham.	W. H. Schieffelin.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Chas. Reynders.	J. Elwood Lee Co.	Richard Lindner.	Jos. L. De La Cour.	Number.
			Points of delivery.								
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Philadelphia.	
	INSTRUMENTS AND DRESSINGS—continued.										
1	Bandages, roller unbleached and unsized, assorted, in a pasteboard box: 1 dozen, 1 inch by 1 yard; 2 dozen 2 inches by 3 yards; 2 dozen, 2½ inches by 3 yards; 1 dozen, 3 inches by 4 yards; ½ dozen, 3½ inches by 5 yards; 1 dozen, 4 inches by 6 yards; ½ dozen, 4 inches by 8 yards, boxes, ...number.	**71**	3.00	2.20	2.75	.....	2.35	2.60	.....	**2.05**	1
	Binders' boards:										
2	2½ by 12 inches.....pieces.	**54**	.....	**.01½**	.....	.....	.01½	....	.....	.....	2
3	4 by 17 inches .....do..	**64**	.....	**.02½**	.....	.....	.02½	....	.....	.....	3
4	Breast-pump (sample required), ...number.	**63**	.....	.13¾	**.14**	.....	.14	....	.....	.....	4
5	Cases, field, operating (sample required) . .....number.	**5**	.....	14.29	14.46	.....	**14.00**	....	.....	.....	5
6	Catheters, g. e., assorted sizes, ...number.	**234**	.....	**.03 1/20**	.04	.....	.04	....	.....	.....	6
	Cotton:										
7	Absorbent, Lawton's, pound.	**125**	**.28**	.62½	.62	.....	.40	....	.66	.....	7
8	Bats (sample required), ...number.	**246**	.....	.08 2/20	.....	.....	.....	....	**.06**	.....	8
9	Wadding (sample required), ...sheets.	**295**	.....	**.0295**	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	9
10	Cupping-glasses, assorted sizes, ...number.	**46**	.....	**.06**	.06	.....	.06	....	.....	.....	10
11	Droppers, medicine (sample required) .....number.	**1,070**	.....	.01 7/20	**.01½**	.....	.01½	....	.....	.....	11
12	Lancets, thumb (sample required).....number.	**12**	.....	.15	.14	.....	**.25**	....	.....	.....	12
	Lint:										
13	Picked .....pounds.	**14**	.....	.20	**.18**	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	13
14	Patent .....do..	**110**	**.40**	.45	.45	.....	.45	....	.....	.....	14
15	Muslin, unbleached, unsized, 1 yard wide (sample required).....yards	**1,100**	.....	**.05½**	.....	.....	.....	....	.5½	.....	15
	Needles:										
16	Cotton, thimble, in case (sample required).number.	*17	.....	.53	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	16
17	Surgical, assorted ....dozen.	**23**	.....	.33	.40	.....	**.30**	....	.....	.....	17
18	Upholsterers' .....number.	**13**	.....	**.06**	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	18
19	Oakum, fine, picked (sample required) .....pounds.	**151**	.....	.07	.....	.....	**.07**	....	.....	.....	19
20	Obstetrical forceps (sample required).....number.	**4**	.....	4.30	4.25	.....	**4.00**	....	.....	.....	20
21	Oiled silk, in 2-yard pieces (sample required) .....yards	**110**	**.50**	.528	.52	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	21
22	Operating cases (minor) (sample required) .....number.	**4**	.....	5.60	5.60	.....	**5.50**	....	.....	.....	22
23	Pencils, hair (assorted sizes), in vials (sample required), ...dozen.	**300**	.....	.09	**.09**	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	23

*No award made.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing medical supplies—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Seabury & Johnson.	W. H. Wickham.	W. H. Schieffelin.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Chas. Reynders.	J. Elwood Lee Co.	Richard Lindner.	Jos. L. De La Cour.	Number.
			Points of delivery.								
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Philadelphia.	
	INSTRUMENTS AND DRESSINGS—continued.										
1	Pins .....papers.	**183**	.....	**.02**	.02	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	1
2	Plaster: Adhesive, 5 yards in a can (sample required) ..yards.	**123**	**.15**	.124	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	2
3	Isinglass, 1 yard in a case (sample required) ..yards.	**171**	.15	*a*. 21½	.....	.....	.20	....	.....	.....	3
4			.50	*b*.**17**							4
5	Plaster of Paris, in 5-lb. tins, ...pounds.	**230**	.....	**.02¾**	.....	.....	.13½	....	.....	.....	5
6	Pocket cases (sample required), ...number.	**11**	.....	4.73	5.25	.....	**4.75**	....	.....	.....	6
7	Scarificators (sample required), ...number.	**7**	.....	2.24	2.25	.....	**1.88**	....	.....	.....	7
8	Scissors, 4-inch (sample required) .....number.	**24**	.....	.11	.11	**.10½**	.11	....	.....	.....	8
9						.16					9
10	Scissors, 6-inch (sample required).....number.	**30**	.....	.18	.18	**.16**	.17	....	.....	.....	10
11						.20					11
12	Silk, ligature .....ounces.	**16**	.63	.72½	.75	.....	**.60**	.70	.....	.....	12
13	Speculum: For the ear (sample required), ...number.	**11**	.....	.21¾	**.25**	.....	.22	....	.....	.....	13
14	For the rectum (sample required) .....number.	**8**	.....	**.35**	.40	.....	.35	....	.....	.....	14
15	For the vagina, glass (sample required).....number.	**9**	.....	.25	**.30**	.....	.25	....	.....	.....	15

a Silk. *b* Cloth.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 25, 1889, *for furnishing medical supplies*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	W. H. Wickham.	W. H. Schieffelin.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Charles Reynders.	J. Elwood Lee Co.	Richard Lindner.	Seabury & Johnson.	Number.
			All to be delivered at New York.							
	INSTRUMENTS AND DRESSINGS—cont'd.									
1	Sponge, assorted ....ounces.	**650**	**.05**	.05	.08⅛	......	......	......	......	1
2					.03⅞					2
3					.03⅞					3
4					.06¼					4
5	Stethoscopes, Cammann's double, ...number.	**9**	1.55	1.50	......	**1.45**	1.45	......	......	5
6	Syringes, Davidson's, self-injector, ...number.	**63**	1.05	**1.05**	......	1.05	......	......	......	6
	Syringes:									
7	Ear, glass*...............dozen.	**40**	**.45**	.50	......	......	......	......	......	7
8	Hard rubber, 8-oz*....number.	**26**	.80	.80	......	**.80**	......	......	......	8
9	Hypodermic*..............do...	**24**	.47	.50	......	**.80**	......	......	......	9
10	Mattson's, family.........do...	**56**	**1.16**	1.17	......	1.17	......	......	......	10
11	Penis, rubber*.............do...	**510**	**.12$\frac{12}{20}$**	.13	......	......	......	......	......	11
12	Vagina, rubber*..........do...	**100**	**.26**	.30	......	......	......	......	......	12
13	Test-tubes, 3 to 7 inches .....nests.	**36**	**.07**	......	......	......	......	......	......	13
	Thermometers:									
14	Clinical*................number.	**47**	.54	.50	......	**.50**	......	......	......	14
15	Mercurial* ....do...	**23**	**.09**	.08	......	......	......	......	......	15
16	Spirit*......................do...	**12**	.17	**.18**	......	......	......	......	......	16
	Thread:									
17	Linen, unbleached*.... ounces.	**72**	**.07**	......	......	......	......	......	......	17
18	Cotton, spools, assorted,* ....number.	**136**	**.05**	......	......	......	......	......	......	18
19	Tooth-extracting cases*...... do...	**2**	7.30	7.25	......	**7.40**	......	......	......	19
	Tourniquets:									
20	Field*.......................do...	**10**	.43	.50	......	**.41**	......	......	......	20
21	Screw, with pad*.......... do...	**3**	1.10	1.10	......	**1.05**	......	......	......	21
22	Towels*......................dozen.	**86**	.85	......	......	......	......	**1.00**	......	22
	Trusses:									
23	Double*............... number.	**19**	**.56½**	.60	......	......	......	......	......	23
24	Single*.....................do...	**50**	**.289**	.30	......	......	......	......	......	24
25	Tubes, glass, assorted sizes ..gross.	**15**	**.65**	......	......	......	......	......	......	25
26	Twine, ½ coarse*........... ounces.	**852**	.01⅞	**.02**	......	......	......	.02	......	26
27	Urethral dilators, Holt's, and 6 staffs in case............number.	**4**	17.25	17.06	......	**16.50**	......	......	......	27
28	Urinometers*............. ...do...	**22**	.22	**.20**	......	.21	......	......	......	28
29	Uterine dressing forceps, Emmet's, ...number.	**2**	1.90	2.25	......	**1.80**	......	......	......	29
30	Uterine sounds, Sims' ....do...	**3**	.53	.52	......	**.40**	......	......	......	30
31	Wax, white, in paper.......ounces.	**130**	**.02½**	......	......	......	......	......	......	31
32	Wire, silver, ligature ....do...	**22**	**2.45**	2.50	......	2.50	2.50	......	2.50	32
	MISCELLANEOUS.									
33	Basins, wash-hand*....... number.	**100**	**.06**	......	......	......	......	......	......	33
34	Blank books, cap, half-bound, 4 quires*..................number.	**40**	**.39**	......	......	......	......	......	......	34
35	Corkscrews*................. do...	**70**	.10	.10	.09	**.08**	......	......	......	35
36	Corks, velvet, best assorted*.dozen.	**5,300**	**.008**	.00¾	......	......	......	......	......	36
37	Dippers, tin, assorted*.... number.	**68**	**.05**	......	......	......	......	......	......	37
38	Dispensatories, latest edition, ... copies.	**7**	**5.50**	......	......	......	......	......	......	38
	Funnels:									
39	Glass, 8-oz............ number.	**22**	**.08**	.08	......	......	......	......	......	39
40	Tin, pint..................do...	**24**	**.05**	......	......	.05	......	......	......	40
41	Hones*.......................do...	**12**	.12	......	......	**.25**	......	......	......	41
	Measu es:									
42	Graduated, glass, 4-oz.....do...	**48**	**.17**	.20	......	.17	......	......	......	42
43	Graduated, glass, minim.. do...	**29**	.13	**.12**	......	.13	......	......	......	43
44	Tin, pint and quart.......do...	**30**	**.06**	......	......	......	......	......	......	44

* Sample required.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing medical supplies—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	W. H. Wickham.	W. H. Schieffelin.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Charles Reynders.	J. Elwood Lee Co.	Richard Lindner.	Seabury & Johnson.	Number.
			All to be delivered at New York.							
	MISCELLANEOUS—continued.									
1	Medicine glasses, ½-oz. graduated, ... dozen.	**36**	.40	**.30**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	Mortars and pestles, wedgewood, 3½ to 8 inches..... number	**13**	**.48**	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3	Paper: Filtering, round, gray, 10 inches, ... packs	**18**	**.17**	.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4	Litmus, blue and red, of each, ... sheets	**104**	**.02½**	.02½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
5	Wrapping*..... quires.	**617**	.07¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.07**	.....	5
6	Pill-boxes, ⅜ paper, ⅓ turned wood,* ..... dozen	**1,800**	**.02¼**	.02¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
7	Pill-tiles, 5 to 10 inches.... number.	**13**	**.40**	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
8	Scales, Troemer's, dispensing,* ..... number.	**5**	**6.15**	6.20	.....	6.10	.....	.....	.....	8
9	Spatulas, 3 to 6 inch*..... do...	**54**	**.16**	.17	.20	.17	.....	.....	.....	9
10	Spirit-lamps*..... do...	**10**	.17	.15	.....	**.15**	.....	.....	.....	10
11	Vials: ½-ounce*..... dozen.	**600**	**.07⅜**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
12	1-ounce*..... do...	**1,000**	**.09⅜**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
13	2-ounce*..... do...	**1,300**	**.11½**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
14	4-ounce*..... do...	**1,350**	**.16¾**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
15	6-ounce*..... do...	**675**	**.20½**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15

* Sample required.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES FOR THE PACIFIC COAST AGENCIES.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Arthur F. Carmody.	B. W. Brown.	Wm. L. Merry.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.		
1	Bacon, short "clear sides," sound, sweet, and merchantable, and put up in crates.....pounds.	**19,750**	9.98	**9.59**	9.72
2	Beans, good merchantable quality, put up in double bags, the inner bag to be of good substantial burlap, the outer one a gunny .....pounds.	**12,960**	.....	.....	.....
3					
4					
5	Coffee, sound and clean, good quality, delivered in strong double sacks—no charge for sacks—subject to customary trade tare .....pounds.	**15,860**	.....	.....	.....
6					
7					
8	Hard bread, best quality used by the Army, put up in boxes of 50 pounds each.....pounds.	**9,150**	.....	.....	.....
9					
10	Hominy, good merchantable quality, sound, clean, put up in double bags, the inner bag of good substantial burlap, the outer one a gunny .....pounds.	**3,200**	.....	.....	.....
11					
12	Lard, "prime steam," in tin cans of 10 pounds net each, packed in strong boxes .....pounds.	**6,300**	**9.24**	10.46	10.68
13	Mess pork, well preserved, sound and sweet, in good barrels, with sound heads and well hooped ....bbls.	**11**	17.90	17.96	17.75
14	Oatmeal, in double gunnies .....pounds.	**5,250**	.....	.....	.....
15					
16	Rice, good quality, delivered in double bags, the inner bag to be of good, substantial burlap, the outer one a gunny .....pounds.	**13,750**	.....	.....	.....
17					
18	Salt, coarse, delivered in good double gunnies ...do...	**9,300**	.....	.....	.....
19	Salt, fine, delivered in good double gunnies .....do...	**15,250**	.....	.....	.....
20	Sugar, to be medium in quality, granulated, in double bags of about 150 pounds capacity, the inner bag to be of good heavy muslin, the outer one a new gunny .....pounds.	**38,925**	.....	.....	.....
21					
22	Tea, Oolong, superior to fine trade classification..do...	**2,241**	.....	.....	.....
23					
24					
25					
26					
27					

a Per 1,000 pounds.

b Per 100 pounds.

under advertisement of May 23, 1889, *for furnishing goods, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Frank W. Rossbach.	Herman J. Sadler.	Frank Dalton.	Leopold Klan.	Max Brandenstein.	Herman Levi.	William A. Jones.	Arthur A. Hooper.	Walter M. Castle.	Louis T. Snow.	Samuel Foster.	Number.
All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.											
9.75											1
	2.40	2.25									2
	2.62½	**2.50**									3
	3.25	2.80									4
	.17¾		.18⅝	.20½	**.1824**	.1968	.1794	.20½			5
	.18			.24		.1916		.18½			6
	.19							.18			7
	2.85					3.30					8
	3.62½					2.99					9
	2.75	3.10	**2.70**						.03⅛		10
		3.10									11
9.00			.10¼								12
16.50	17.48								.1950		13
	2.95	3.25							.033		14
		3.50									15
	4.69		4.85	4.75	4.85	4.99		.05	.04½		16
	4.79		4.75	4.80		4.95					17
			b.60			***c*10.24**			*a*4.85		18
			***b*.70**			15.24			*a*7.40		19
	.08⅞		8.90		8.95	9.57	8.94				20
	.08⅞					9.44					21
	.31		.16½	.14⅓	.15½	19.49		.10		.27	22
	.37		.13	.16	.15	18.49		.14		.24	23
	.42			.17	.14¾	14.49		.17½		.22	24
	.57			.21		12.99		**.20**		.19	25
				.25				.22½		.15½	26
				.27½				.25		.13¼	27

c Per ton.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Herman J. Sadler.	Louis T. Snow.	Samuel Foster.	Leopold Klau.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.			
	CLASS 8. GROCERIES.					
1	Allspice, ground ..... pounds.	**59**	.12	.16	.....	**.15**
2						
3						
4	Apples, dried ..... do..	**6,630**	**.06**	.....	.06	.445
5	*Baking-powder, standard quality, in ¼ and ½ lb. tins, packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each ..... pounds.	**1,468**	.43	.....	.27	.24½
6						
7	Bath-brick ..... dozen.	**7**	.50	**.45**	.....	.50
8	Boxes bluing ..... do..	**103**	.96	**.54**	.....	.65
9						
10						
11	Candles, adamantine, 6's ..... pounds.	**1,205**	.10¼	.10	.10½	.10½
12				.10⅛	.09⅝	**.09⅝**
13	Cassia, ground ..... do..	**61**	.12	.22	.....	**.15**
14						
15						
16	Cloves, ground ..... do..	**22**	.20	.22	.....	**.24**
17						
18						
19	Corn-starch ..... do..	**195**	.06	.05	.....	**.0490**
20	Cream tartar ..... do..	**15**	.18	.40	.....	.29
21			**.35**			
22	Ginger, ground ..... do..	**44**	.12	.16	.....	**.14**
23						
24	Hops, fresh, pressed ..... do..	**207**	.12	.12	.....	**.0840**
25	Lye, concentrated ..... dozen.	**20**	.80	.63	.....	3.60
26						2.35
27	Matches ..... gross.	**149**	.32½	**.31**	.....	.3½
28	Mustard, ground ..... pounds.	**65**	.10	.16	.....	**.13**
29	Peaches, dried ..... do..	**7,975**	.07	.....	.05¼	**.04¼**
30	Pepper, ground, black ..... do..	**180**	.15	.16	.....	.13¾
31	Prunes, dried ..... do..	**4,100**	.05	.....	.07	.05½
32						
33	†Soap (samples of not less than 5 pounds of of each quality submitted must be furnished) ..... pounds.	**15,350**	.04	.....	.04¼	.037
34			.04½			.034
35			.03¾			
36	Soda, standard quality, in pound tin cans, packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each ..... pounds.	**245**	.....	.08	.08⅓	**.07**
37	Soda, standard quality, in ½-pound tin cases; packed same as 1-pound cans ... lbs.	**5**	.....	.09	.08½	**.07**
38	Soda, washing ..... do..	**1,495**	.01½	.01⅝	.....	**.01½**
39	Starch ..... do..	**367**	.05¼	.05¼	.....	**.0490**
	Sirup:					
40	In barrels of not exceeding 43 gallons ..... gallons	**410**	.17	.16	.1649	.17½
41	In kegs ..... do..	**1,550**	.24	.24½	.2649	.25
	Vinegar:					
42	In kegs ..... do..	**70**	.19	.20	.....	.17½
43	In barrels ..... do..	**230**	.10	.13	.....	.08½

* Baking-powders containing alum will not be considered.
† Soap to be delivered in boxes of about 80 pounds net.

under advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Herman Levi.	Manfred Brandenstein.	William A. Jones.	Charles W. Armes.	John F. Harrison.	Arthur A. Hooper.	Alfred J. Marcus.	H. N. Tilden.	Max Monganthan.	Number.
All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.									
.13½	.15	.11							1
	.12								2
	.10								3
.08									4
.24⅛	.35	.2449							5
	.25								6
		.55	.50	.43					7
.66		.69	.10	.72					8
				.86					9
				1.15					10
.10½		.0999			.10			.10⅜	11
									12
.11	.30	.11							13
	.20								14
	.15								15
.24	.20	.19⅞							16
	.16								17
	.13								18
.0515		.0499							19
.30½	.38	.18½							20
	.30								21
.14	.18	.11							22
	.15								23
.09	.12	.09⅞							24
.60		.85			.70				25
									26
.31½		.34½	.35	.35					27
.12½		.11½							28
.04½		.0499			.06		.03½		29
.13	.20 .16 .13	.13½							30
.05¼		.07⅜			.05½		.05½		31
		.0574							32
.03½		.0424			.04			**.03½**	33
		.0399			.03½				34
		.0374							35
.07⅛		.07⅛							36
.08⅜		.07⅛							37
.167½		.01½				.0199			38
.05⅛		.0499							39
.1584		.16½			.1650				40
.2334		.24⅛			.2450				41
.14½		.19⅞			.20				42
.07⅛		.08½			.10				43

a 1,600 pounds only, in sacks.
b 3,500 pounds only in boxes, 25 pounds each.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Maurice Block.	Charles W. Armes.	Livingston L. Baker.	Leopold Altschul.	John F. Harrison.	Number.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.					
	CLASS 9. CROCKERY AND LAMPS.							
	Bowls:							
1	Pint, iron-stone ..... dozen.	42	.87½	.....	.....	1.00	.....	1
2	Quart, iron-stone ..... do...	33	1.00	.....	.....	1.40	.....	2
	Burners, lamp:							
3	No. 0 ..... do...	1	.40	.....	.....	.60	.....	3
4	No. 1 ..... do...	9	.55	.....	.....	.65	.68	4
5	No. 2 ..... do...	30	.75	.....	.....	.80	.90	5
6	Casters, dinner ..... do...	3½	12.00	.....	.....	10.50	.....	6
7	Chambers, with covers ..... do...	10	6.00	.....	.....	6.50	.....	7
	Crocks:							
8	21-gallon ..... do...	1	1.92	.....	.....	2.16	.....	8
9	2-gallon ..... do...	1½	3.84	.....	.....	4.32	.....	9
10	3-gallon ..... do...	3½	5.76	.....	.....	6.48	.....	10
	Cups and saucers, iron-stone:							
11	Coffee ..... do...	84	.94	.....	.....	1.05	.....	11
12	Tea ..... do...	65	.74	.....	.....	.80	.....	12
	Dishes, iron-stone:							
13	Meat, 20-inch ..... do...	5	.....	.....	.....	a9.00	.....	13
14						b7.00		14
15	Vegetable, with cover ..... do...	16½	5.50	.....	.....	6.25	.....	15
16	Lamp-shades, paper ..... do...	1	.90	.....	.....	.60	.....	16
	Lamps:							
17	Glass, with bracket, burner, and chimney complete ..... dozen.	22	4.35	.....	.....	4.25	.....	17
18						5.50		18
19	Glass, with burner and chimney, complete ..... dozen.	8	2.40	.....	.....	2.65	.....	19
20			2.70			3.10		20
21			2.90					21
22	Student's No. 1, with burner, shade, and chimney complete ..... number.	13	3.25	.....	.....	3.25	.....	22
23						4.00		23
24	Tin, safety, kerosene, with burners, ... dozen.	3	.....	.....	.....	2.00	.....	24
25	Tubular, globe, hanging, with burners complete ..... number.	15	4.75	.....	4.00	.....	.....	25
	Lamp-chimneys:							
26	Sun-burner, No 1 ..... dozen.	25	.46	.....	.....	.49	.....	26
27	Sun-burner, No. 2 ..... do...	59	.69	.....	.....	.73	.....	27
28	Sun-hinge, No. 1 ..... do...	2	.46	.....	.....	.50	.....	28
29	Sun-hinge, No. 2 ..... do...	4	.69	.....	.....	.80	.....	29
30	For student's lamp No. 1 ..... do...	13	.37½	.....	.....	.40	.....	30
31	For tubular lamps ..... do...	7	.90	.....	.....	1.00	.....	31
	Lamp-wicks:							
32	No. 0 ..... do...	16	.02	.02½	.....	.02½	.02	32
33	No. 1 ..... do...	53	.02½	.03½	.....	.04	.02¾	33
34	No. 2 ..... do...	84	.03	.05½	.....	.05	.04	34
35	Student's No. 1 ..... do...	27	.05	.....	.....	.06	.....	35
36	For tubular lamps ..... do...	14	.02½	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
	Pitchers:							
37	Pint, iron-stone ..... do...	11	1.30	.....	.....	1.30	.....	37
38	Quart, iron-stone ..... do...	17	1.55	.....	.....	1.50	.....	38
39						1.75		39
40	Water, ironstone ..... do...	16	3.10	.....	.....	2.90	.....	40
41			4.70			3.50		41

a 2 dozen at $9.

b 3 dozen at $7.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Maurice Block.	Charles W. Armes.	Livingston L. Baker.	Leopold Altschul.	John F. Harrison.	R. W. Simpson.	Frank Dalton.	Number.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.							
	CLASS 9—Continued.									
	CROCKERY AND LAMPS—cont'd.									
	Plates:									
1	Dinner, iron-stone ..dozen.	**64**	**.73**	.....	.....	.80	.....	.....	.....	1
2			.84							2
3	Pie, iron-stone.....do...	**3**	**.51**	.....	.....	.55	.....	.....	.....	3
4	Sauce, iron-stone .....do...	**3**	**.36**	.....	.....	.50	.....	.....	.....	4
5	Soup, iron-stone.....do...	**62**	.73	.....	.....	.75	.....	.....	.....	5
6			**.84**							6
7	Tea, iron-stone .....do...	**20**	**.62**	.....	.....	.60	.....	.....	.....	7
8						.50				8
9	Reflectors, lamp, to match the lamps, 7-inch.....dozen.	**11½**	**1.80**	.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	9
10	Salt-sprinklers .....do...	**22**	.50	.....	.....	**.50**	.....	.....	.....	10
11	Tumblers .....do...	**36**	**.36**	.....	.....	.37½	.....	.....	.....	11
12	Wash-bowls and pitchers, iron-stone (24 pieces) .....dozen.	**13**	9.50	.....	.....	10.50	.....	.....	.....	12
13			**9.90**							13
	CLASS 10.									
	FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.									
	Baskets:									
1	Clothes, large.....dozen.	**5⅝**	.....	14.40	.....	.....	8.95	.....	.....	1
2				12.00			10.15			2
3							**12.30**			3
4	Measuring, ½-bushel..do...	**5**	.....	**3.60**	.....	.....	4.80	.....	.....	4
5	Measuring, 1-bushel..do...	**6½**	.....	9.60	.....	.....	**4.95**	.....	.....	5
6				4.80			5.70			6
7	Blacking, shoe.....boxes.	**560**	.....	.04	**.037**		.03¾	.05	.....	7
8				.03			.04			8
9							.04½			9
10	Bowls, wooden, chopping, round, 15-inch.....dozen.	**3**	.....	2.80	.....	.....	**2.35**	.....	.....	10
11							2.10			11
12	Brooms, to weigh not less than 27 pounds per dozen, in bundles of one dozen, matted, ...dozen.	**118**	.....	2.20	.....	.....	**1.85**	2.24	.....	12
13				1.90			2.06	2.49		13
14							2.36	2.54		14
15							2.20			15
16	Brooms, whisk.....do...	**11**	.....	1.50	.....	.....	**1.00**	1.50	.....	16
17				1.25			1.20	1.75		17
18							1.38			18
19	Bureaus, 3 drawers ...number.	**29**	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.40	.....	**2.75**	19
20							2.45		2.75	20
21	Chairs, reed-seat.....dozen.	**5½**	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.80	.....	**8.50**	21
22							10.85		8.50	22
23	Wood, solid-seat, bow-back, ...dozen.	**5**	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.80	.....	**7.50**	23
24							7.85			24
25	Wood, office, solid-seat, bow-back and arms, ...dozen.	**1½**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**19.20**	.....	24.00	25
26							19.80			26

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	R. W. Simpson.	W. B. Bancroft.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.	
	CLASS 10—Continued.			
	FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.			
1	Churns, 10-gallon ..... No.	4		
2	Clocks, pendulum, 8-day ..... do..	14		4.00
3	Clothes-lines, galvanized wire, in lengths of 100 feet, per 100 feet ..... feet	2,300		
4	Clothes-pins ..... gross.	33		
5				
6	Desks, office, medium size and quality ..... No.	2		
7				
8				
9				
	Desks, school:			
10	With seats, double, No. 1, for scholars 18 to 21 years old do..	36		a 6.05
11	With seats, double, No. 2, for scholars 15 to 18 years old do..	24		a 6.05
12	With seats, double, No. 3, for scholars 13 to 15 years old do..	12		a 5.85
13	With seats, double, No. 4, for scholars 5 to 7 years old do..	12		a 5.85
14	Back seats, for, double, No. 1 ..... do..	66		a 5.05
15	With seats, single, No. 1, for scholars 18 to 21 years old do..	64		a 4.75
16	With seats, single, No. 2, for scholars 15 to 18 years old do..	12		a 4.75
17	Desks, teachers ..... do..	9		10.50
	Machines, sewing:			
18	Domestic, "family," with cover and accessories ..... do..	5		
19	Singer's, vibrating shuttle, No. 2, with cover and attachments ..... No.	7		
20	Singer's, tailor's, with attachments ..... do..	1		
21				
	Mattresses, excelsior, cotton top, packed in burlaps, crated, not over 4 in one crate:			
22	Double, 6 x 4 feet, not less than 45 pounds each ..... No.	293		
23	Single, 6 x 3 feet, not less than 35 pounds each ..... do..	120		
24	Measures, wood, ½-bushel, iron-bound ..... doz.	*3		
26	Mop-sticks ..... do..	16	1.45	
26			1.40	
27				
28	Pails, wood, 3 iron hoops, unpainted ..... do..	7		
29				
30				
31	Pillows, 20 x 30 inches, 3 pounds each, curled hair or mixed filling, packed in burlaps and crated, not over 20 in one crate ..... No.	305		
32				
33				
34				
35	Rolling-pins, 2¼ x 13 inches, exclusive of handle ..... doz..	1		
36				
	Rope, manilla:			
37	⅜-inch ..... lbs.	380		
38	½-inch ..... do..	460		
30	⅝-inch ..... do..	430		
40	¾-inch ..... do..	325		
41	1-inch ..... do..	350		
42	1¼-inch ..... do..	100		
43	Wash-boards, zinc ..... doz.	18		
44				
45				
46	Washtubs, cedar, three hoops, in nests of the three largest sizes ..... doz.	11		
47				
48				
49				
50				
51				
	Wringers, clothes:			
52	No. 1 ..... No.	13		
53				
54				
55	No. 2 ..... do..	9		
56				
57				

* No bids received.

advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.
awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

George T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	Charles W. Armes.	John F. Harrison.	Frank Dalton.	James B. Stetson.	James Carolan.	Number.
All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.							
	2.20	2.40	2.28				1
			4.65				2
	.25	.29	.25		3.00		3
	.20	.20	**.18**		.25		4
		1.00					5
			a 21.60	a 11.00			6
				a 11.00			7
				a 15.00			8
				a 28.00			9
			a 6.05				10
			a 6.05				11
			a 5.85				12
			a 5.85				13
			a 5.05				14
			a 4.75				15
			a 4.75				16
			7.80				17
36.00							18
				39.00			19
				49.00			20
				52.00			21
				a 5.00			22
				a 4.00			23
							24
	1.25	1.50	1.32			1.50	25
		1.65	1.50				26
		2.00					27
		2.50	2.70				28
			2.35				29
			4.90				30
				a .55			31
				a .80			32
				a 1.40			33
				a 1.05			34
		1.20	**1.00**		1.10		35
			1.60				36
.17½	**.16½**						37
.16¾	**.16**						38
.16¾	**.16**						39
.16¾	**.16**						40
.16¾	**.16**						41
.18	**.16**						42
	1.60	2.15	2.20		3.25		43
	1.75	3.30	2.90				44
	2.75		2.00				45
		14.00	**11.44**				46
		12.60	12.87				47
		11.50	20.40				48
		12.00					49
		10.50					50
		9.00					51
	1.75	1.90	2.32		1.80		52
			2.90				53
			5.00				54
	2.20	2.50	1.98		2.12	**1.85**	55
			2.40				56
			2.44				57

a Rejected.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	R. W. Simpson.	Charles Main.	Fred H. Steinbach.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.		
	CLASS 11.				
	SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.				
1	Bags, nose.....dozen.	1½	.....	.....	.....
2					
3	Blankets, horse.....number.	16	.....	**1.25**	.....
4				1.90	
	Bridles:				
5	Harness.....dozen.	3½	.....	30.00	.....
6				**24.00**	
7	Riding.....do..	2½	.....	**13.50**	.....
8				16.50	
9	Brushes, horse, leather backs.....do..	5	3.00	**3.00**	.....
10			4.50	5.00	
11			7.75		
12			16.75		
	Buckles, roller, harness:				
13	¾-inch, tinned-iron.....gross.	6	.....	**.96**	.....
14	1-inch.....do..	12	.....	1.45	.....
15	1¼-inch.....do..	6	.....	**1.95**	.....
16	Buckles, trace, 2-inch.....pairs.	20	.....	.25	.....
17	Chains, halter, with snap, 4½ feet, No. 0.....dozen.	4½	.....	.....	.....
18	Cinchas, hair.....do..	3	.....	7.50	.....
19				**4.50**	
20	Clips, trace.....do..	4	.....	.....	.....
	Cockeyes, or trace hooks, japanned:				
21	2-inch.....dozen.	1	.....	.....	.....
22	2½ inches.....do..	1	.....	.....	.....
	Cockeyes, screwed, japanned:				
23	2-inch.....do..	7	.....	.....	.....
24	2½-inch.....do..	5	.....	.....	.....
	Collars:				
25	Horse, medium.....do..	9	.....	**21.00**	.....
26	Horse, large.....do..	3	.....	**21.00**	.....
27	Mule.....do..	1	.....	**21.00**	.....
28	Currycombs, tinned-iron, 8 bars.....do..	10	1.60	2.00	.....
29			1.75		
30			2.05		
31	Gauges, saddlers'.....do..	1-12	.....	.....	.....
32	Halters.....do..	7	.....	.....	.....
33	Hames, Concord.....pairs.	50	.....	.....	.....
	Harness:				
34	Double, with breeching, Concord hames.....sets.	20	.....	30.25	.....
35	Double, without breeching, Concord hames.....do..	36	.....	25.50	.....
36	Plow, double, with back-band and collars, Concord hames, ...sets.	65	.....	17.50	.....
37				**13.60**	
38	Single.....do..	10	.....	**30.00**	.....
39	Knives, saddlers'.....dozen.	1-2	.....	.....	.....
	Leather:				
40	Calf-skin.....pounds.	170	.....	.....	.....
41	Harness (15 to 18 pounds per side).....do..	2,570	.....	.26	.28
42				**.23**	
43	Kip.....do..	25	.....	.....	.....
44	Lace, per pound.....sides..	42	.....	.60	.....
45	Sole, hemlock.....pounds.	60	.....	.....	.....
46	Sole, oak.....do..	1,600	.....	.18	.21
	Rings:				
47	Halter.....gross.	1	.....	.....	.....
48	Harness, assorted.....do..	11	.....	.....	.....
49	Saddles.....number.	13	.....	.....	.....
50	Surcingles.....dozen.	1½	.....	**6.00**	.....
	Wax, African:				
51	Saddlers'.....pounds.	15	.....	**.25**	.....
52	Shoe-makers'.....do..	10	.....	**.25**	.....

under advertisement of May 23, 1889, *for furnishing goods, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Livingston L. Baker.	Charles W. Armes.	John F. Harrison.	E. H. Horton.	Harry J. Hart.	Alfred J. Marcus.	Charles C. Nichols.	James Carolan.	Number.
All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.								
			9.00					1
								2
								3
								4
								5
								6
								7
								8
3.15	3.75	3.20						9
	6.00	5.40						10
	9.60							11
								12
				.99				13
				1.39				14
				1.99				15
				.19				16
1.60								17
								18
								19
				.75				20
				2.00				21
				2.50				22
				.75				23
				1.25				24
				21.00				25
				21.00				26
				21.00				27
1.20	1.35	1.50					**1.20**	28
	1.80	1.70						29
		.90						30
				18.00				31
			15.00				1.75	32
				.75				33
				29.25				34
				24.40				35
								36
			13.12	13.40				37
								38
				6.00				39
		.46¾			**.44**	.44		40
		.26½		.22¾	.239	.26		41
						.24		42
					.37	**.33⅓**		43
			.48		**.46**	.58		44
					.26			45
		.21	.19½		.189	**.21**		46
				2.00				47
				1.50				48
			15.00					49
				4.50				50
								51
								52

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	R. W. Simpson.	Charles Main.	Leopold Klan.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.		
	CLASS 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.				
1	Augers, post-hole....dozen..	1			
2	Axle-grease, of 2 dozen boxes each, per dozen....cases..	40	.89½	1.00	1.05
3					
4	Bags, grain, seamless, 2½ bushels....dozen..	24			
5					
6	Corn-planters, 2-horse....number..	3			
7					
8	Cradles, grain, 4 fingers, with scythes, packed in cases....dozen..	5¾			
9	Cultivators, 1-horse, iron frame, with wheel....number..	2			
10	Diggers, post-hole....do....	12			
11	Fanning-mills....do....	6			
12	Feed-cutters....do....	1			
13					
	Forks, hay, c. s., packed in cases:				
14	3 oval tines, 5½-foot handles....dozen..	24			
15					
16	4 oval tines, 5½-foot handles....do....	14			
	Forks, manure, c. s., packed in cases:				
17	4 oval tines, long handles....do....	2½			
18					
19	5 oval tines, long handles, strapped ferrule....do....	4⅓			
20					
	Handles:				
21	Ax, 36-inch, hickory, No. 1 (samples of one dozen required), packed in cases....dozen..	156			
22					
23	Hay-fork, 5½-foot (samples of one dozen required), packed in cases....dozen..	6			
24	Hoe, planters', packed in cases....do....	10			
25	Pick, 36-inch, No. 1, packed in cases....do....	12			
26					
27	Plow, left-hand....do....	5			
28	Plow, right-hand....do....	13			
29	Shovel, long, packed in cases....do....	4			
30	Spade, packed in cases....do....	4			
31	Harrow-teeth, square, ⅝ x 10 inches, headed....pounds..	1,100			
32	Harrows, 40 teeth....number..	34			
	Hoes:				
33	Garden, solid shanks, c. s., 8-inch....dozen..	17			
34	Grub, c. s., oval eye, No. 2....do....	8			
35	Planters', c. s., solid shank, 8-inch....do....	11			
36	Planters', c. s., 10-inch, with eye....do....	4			
37	Knives, hay....do....	1			
38					
	Machines:				
39	Mowing, single-trees, double-trees, and neck-yoke, complete, with two dozen extra sections....number..	4			
40					
41	Mowing and reaping combined, single-trees, double-trees, and neck-yoke complete, with one dozen extra sections for each, mowing and reaping....number..	4			
42	Reaping, single-trees, double-trees, and neck-yoke complete, with two dozen extra sections....number..	2			
43	Thrashing, mounted, cylinder to be not less than 24 inches, with 6-horse mounted power, stacker, single-trees, double-trees, neck-yokes, and all necessary belting and fixtures complete..number..	1			
44	Mattocks, ax, c. s....dozen..	9			
45	Ox-bow keys, 2-inch....do....	7			
46	Picks, earth, steel-pointed, assorted, 5 and 6 pounds....do....	8			
	Plows, with extra share:				
47	9-inch, c. s., 1-horse....number..	2			
48	10-inch, c. s., 2-horse....do....	48			
49	11-inch, c. s., 2-horse....do....	22			
50	12-inch, c. s., 2-horse....do....	117			
51	14-inch, c. s., 2-horse....do....	12			
	Plows, breaking, with rolling coulter, gauge-wheel, and extra share:				
52	10-inch....number..	31			
53	12-inch....do....	38			
54	14-inch....do....	10			
55	Plows, shovel, single....do....	6			

under advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Geo. T. Hawley.	Livingston L. Baker.	Charles W. Armes.	John F. Harrison.	G. G. Wickson.	Frank Dalton.	James Carolan.	Number.
All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.							
11.75	**12.00**						1
	.90	.85	**.90**			1.00	2
		.95	.85				3
					2.75		4
					2.50		5
30.00	49.00						6
39.00							7
27.00	24.00						8
4.50	**5.00**						9
1.20	**.90**					.90	10
19.00	21.00						11
6.50	**6.00**			16.00			12
				32.00			13
4.45	3.80						14
	4.37						15
6.45	6.65						16
4.75	4.18					**4.00**	17
	4.75						18
8.20	7.40						19
	7.98						20
1.15	1.20		1.00				21
	1.15		1.98				22
1.50	**1.42**					2.75	23
1.65	**1.35**					2.00	24
1.40	1.50					1.00	25
	1.20						26
3.00	**2.00**						27
3.00	**2.00**						28
1.80	**1.75**					1.75	29
1.80	**1.75**					1.75	30
.04	**.038**			.04			31
6.25	6.48			11.00			32
3.00	3.00					**3.60**	33
4.87	5.00						34
4.35	**4.18**						35
	3.40						36
9.50	5.00					12.00	37
	11.75						38
42.50	42.50			42.00			39
47.00							40
159.00	165.75			**119.00**			41
97.50	105.25						42
798.00	**780.00**						43
6.65	6.65					7.25	44
.55	**.50**					.75	45
6.50	**4.80**						46
5.87	7.00						47
8.15	**8.16**						48
8.86	8.90						49
9.40	**9.25**						50
10.60	**10.40**						51
12.80	13.00						52
13.80	**13.80**						53
14.80	**14.75**						54
3.00	3.00						55

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	George T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	G. G. Wickson.	James Carolan.	James B. Stetson.	Number.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.					
	CLASS 12—Continued.							
	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued.							
	Plow-beams:							
1	For 10-inch plow.....number.	**47**	**.85**	.90	.....	.....	.....	1
2	For 12-inch plow.....do..	**68**	**.90**	.95	.....	.....	.....	2
3	For 14-inch plow.....do..	**12**	**.90**	.95	.....	.....	.....	3
4	For 12-inch breaking-plow.....do..	**3**	**1.20**	1.25	.....	.....	.....	4
5	For 14-inch breaking-plow.....do..	**6**	**1.30**	1.35	.....	.....	.....	5
	Pumps:							
6	Iron, open top, pitcher spout, 3-inch cylinder.....number.	**8**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.87**	6
7	Wood.....do..	*2	.....	8.00	.....	.....	.....	7
8	Pump tubing, wood, with necessary couplings, per foot.....feet.	*50	.....	.30	.....	.....	.....	8
	Rakes:							
9	Hay, sulky.....number.	**2**	18.50	**18.00**	19.00	.....	.....	9
10					24.00			10
11	Hay, wood, 12 teeth, 2 bows.....dozen.	**5**	**2.15**	2.00	.....	.....	.....	11
12	Malleable iron, handled, 12 teeth.....do..	**15**	2.15	**2.25**	.....	2.40	.....	12
13	Scoops, grain, medium quality, No. 4, in bundles, extra tied.....dozen.	**2**	7.50	**6.50**	.....	8.00	.....	13
14	Scythes, grass, assorted, 36 to 40 inch, packed in cases.....dozen.	**18**	5.75	**4.75**	.....	.....	.....	14
15	Scythe snaths.....do..	**17**	5.20	**5.00**	.....	.....	.....	15
16	Scythe-stones.....do..	**29**	.35	**.33**	.....	.....	.....	16
17	Seed-drills, for garden use.....number.	**3**	11.50	**7.00**	.....	.....	.....	17
	Shovels, medium quality, packed in cases:							
18	Long-handle, No. 2, round point.....dozen.	**20**	5.25	**4.00**	.....	5.50	.....	18
19				4.50				19
20	Short-handle, No. 2, square point.....do..	**10**	5.25	**4.50**	.....	5.75	.....	20
	Spades, medium quality, packed in cases:							
21	Long-handle, No. 3.....do..	**20**	5.25	**4.00**	.....	5.75	.....	21
22				4.50				22
23	Short-handle, No. 3.....do..	**6½**	5.25	**4.50**	.....	5.75	.....	23
24	Swamp (or bush) hooks, handled.....do..	**8**	9.00	**8.00**	.....	9.50	.....	24
	Wheelbarrows:							
25	All iron.....number.	**5**	6.00	**6.00**	.....	.....	.....	25
26	Garden, medium size.....do..	**6**	3.25	**3.00**	.....	3.75	.....	26
	Yokes, ox, oiled and painted:							
27	Large.....do..	**24**	**4.48**	4.50	.....	.....	.....	27
28	Medium.....do..	**6**	4.00	**4.00**	.....	.....	.....	28

*No award.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 23, 1889, *for furnishing goods, etc.*—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Leopold Klan.	W. P. Fuller, jr.	Charles Main.	L. L. Baker.	Charles W. Armes.	John F. Harrison.	Charles M. Yates.	Number.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.							
	CLASS 14.									
	GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS.									
1	Borax .... pounds.	**150**	.08½	......	......	**.07½**	......	......	......	1
2	Chrome yellow, in oil .... do...	**60**	......	.14	......	......	......	......	**.09**	2
3	Coal-tar .... gallons.	**2**	......	.25	......	......	......	......	**.20**	3
	Glass, window, American, A quality:									
4	8 x 10 .... boxes.	**7**	......	**2.00**	......	......	......	......	......	4
5	9 x 12 .... do...	**4**	......	**2.00**	......	......	......	......	......	5
6	9 x 13 .... do...	**4**	......	**2.00**	......	......	......	......	......	6
7	9 x 14 .... do...	**4**	......	**2.00**	......	......	......	......	......	7
8	10 x 12 .... do...	**17**	......	**2.00**	......	......	......	......	......	8
9	10 x 13 .... do...	**2**	......	**2.00**	......	......	......	......	......	9
10	10 x 14 .... do...	**23**	......	**2.00**	......	......	......	......	......	10
11	10 x 16 .... do...	**7**	......	**2.25**	......	......	......	......	......	11
12	10 x 18 .... do...	**3**	......	**2.25**	......	......	......	......	......	12
13	12 x 14 .... do...	**12**	......	**2.25**	......	......	......	......	......	13
14	12 x 16 .... do...	**23**	......	**2.25**	......	......	......	......	......	14
15	12 x 18 .... do...	**10**	......	**2.25**	......	......	......	......	......	15
16	12 x 22 .... do...	**1**	......	**2.25**	......	......	......	......	......	16
17	12 x 36 .... do...	**1**	......	**3.10**	......	......	......	......	......	17
18	14 x 20 .... do...	**1**	......	**2.25**	......	......	......	......	......	18
19	16 x 20 .... do...	**2**	......	**2.25**	......	......	......	......	......	19
20	Glaziers' glass-cutters ...... number.	**15**	......	**3.00**	......	......	......	......	......	20
21	Glue, carpenters', medium quality .... pounds.	**95**	......	.10	......	......	......	......	**.07¾**	21
22	Japan .... gallons.	**7**	......	.70	......	......	......	......	**.59**	22
23	Lamp-black, in papers ...... pounds.	**125**	......	**.06**	......	......	......	......	.09	23
	Lead:									
24	Red, standard brand, dry .... do...	**525**	......	.06	......	......	......	......	**.05¾**	24
25	White, pure and best .... do...	**6,525**	......	.05¾	......	......	......	......	**.05½**	25
26	Oakum .... do...	*100	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	26
27	Ocher, Rochelle, in oil .... do...	**230**	......	.04	......	......	......	......	**.03½**	27
28	Oil, harness, in cans, cased ... gallons.	**53**	......	.60	......	......	......	......	**.44**	28
29				.26	......	......	......	......	......	29
30	Oil, kerosene, fire-test not less than 150°, in 5-gallon tin cans, cased; sample of 1 pint required .. gallons.	**3,915**	......	......	......	......	......	......	**19.95**	30
31									20.95	31
32									22.95	32
33	Oil, lard, good quality, in cans, cased .... gallons.	**340**	......	.60	......	......	......	......	**.54**	33
34	Oil, linseed, boiled, in cans, cased . do...	**310**	......	**.69**	......	......	......	......	.56	34
35	Oil, linseed, raw, in cans, cased .. do...	**20**	......	**.67**	......	......	......	......	.54	35
36	Oil, lubricating, mineral, crude, in cans, cased .... gallons.	**140**	......	.20	......	......	......	......	**.14**	36
37	Oil, neat's-foot .... do...	**35**	......	**.60**	.80	......	......	......	.44½	37
38	Oil, sewing-machine .... bottles	**217**	......	.05	......	......	......	**.04¾**	......	38
39								.05¼		39
40	Paint, roof .... gallons.	**50**	......	.70	......	......	......	......	**.48½**	40
41	Paper, building .... pounds.	**500**	......	......	......	......	**.05**	......	......	41
42							.05			42
43	Putty .... do ..	**480**	......	.03	......	......	......	......	**.02¼**	43
44	Resin .... do...	**25**	......	.03	......	......	......	......	**.02¼**	44
45	Turpentine, in cans, cased ... gallons.	**110**	......	.54	......	......	......	......	**.44**	45
46	Umber, burnt, in oil, ground .. pounds.	**112**	......	.12	......	......	......	......	**.06**	46
47	Varnish, copal, 1-gallon cans .. gallons.	**32**	......	.90	......	......	......	......	**.67**	47

*No bids received.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Maurice Block.	Levi M. Kellogg.	R. W. Simpson.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.		
	CLASS 15.				
	BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TIN-WARE, ETC.				
1	Boilers, wash, IX tin, flat copper bottom, size 21 x 11 x 13 inches, iron drop-handles, riveted, No. 8 ..... dozen..	7	.....	14.90	.....
2	Buckets, water, galvanized iron, 4-gallon ..... do....	22	.....	4.75	5.50
3				5.75	
4					
5	Candle-sticks, planished tin, 6-inch ..... do....	3	.....	.70	.....
6					
7	Cans, kerosene, 1-gallon, common top ..... do....	2⅛	.....	2.25	.....
	Coffee-boilers, full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle:				
8	2-quart ..... do....	11	.....	**1.45**	.....
9	4-quart ..... do....	2⅛	.....	**1.90**	.....
10	6 quart ..... do....	6 6/12	.....	**3.50**	.....
	Coffee-mills:				
11	Iron hopper-box ..... do....	4	.....	**3.75**	.....
12					
13					
14	Side, No. 1 ..... do....	1¼	.....	5.50	.....
	Cups, full size, stamped-tin, retinned, riveted handle:				
15	Pint ..... do....	49	.....	**.56**	.....
16					
17					
18	Quart ..... do....	7	.....	**.89**	.....
	Dippers, water, full size, long iron handles, riveted:				
19	1-quart ..... do....	9	.....	**1.30**	.....
20					
21	2-quart ..... do....	6½	.....	**1.45**	.....
22					
23	Funnels, 1-quart, full size, plain tin ..... do....	2⅛	.....	.60	.....
24	Graters, nutmeg ..... do....	1	.....	**.20**	.....
	Kettles, galvanized iron:				
25	Camp (nests of three, 7, 11, and 14 quarts), redipped, strapped bottom ..... nests..	10	.....	.....	.....
26	11-quart ..... dozen..	2	.....	.....	.....
27	14-quart ..... do....	5	.....	.....	.....
28	Lanterns, tubular, safety ..... do....	10	5.35	.....	.....
29					
30	Match-safes, japanned iron, self-closing, medium size ..... do....	4	.....	1.75	.....
	Pails, water, heavy tin, retinned:				
31	10-quart ..... do....	7	.....	7.30	.....
32	14-quart ..... do....	9	.....	9.70	.....
	Pans, full size, deep pudding, stamped-tin, retinned:				
33	1-quart ..... do....	3	.....	**.59**	.....
34					
35	2-quart ..... do....	14	.....	**.80**	.....
36					
	Pans, dish, full size, IX stamped-tin, retinned:				
37	12-quart ..... do....	12	.....	**3.15**	.....
38	18-quart ..... do....	10	.....	**3.80**	.....
39	Pans, dust, japanned ..... do....	11	.....	.83	.....
40					
41	Pans, fry, No. 4, full size, wrought-iron, polished ..... do....	6	.....	1.70	.....
42					
	Pans, tin, full size, stamped-tin, retinned:				
43	2-quart ..... do....	2½	.....	.60	.....
44					
45	4-quart ..... do....	10	.....	.92	.....
46					
47	6-quart ..... do....	23	.....	1.17	.....
48					

a Bids on 6, 12, and 16 quarts, and not on redipped, strapped bottom.

under advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Livingston L. Baker.	Charles W. Armes.	John F. Harrison.	James Carolan.	James B. Stetson.	Leopold Altschul.	Number.
All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.						
				15.00		1
3.75	5.60			5.00		2
	5.60			4.50		3
				6.50		4
		.50		**.60**		5
				.75		6
				2.25		7
				1.90		8
				2.50		9
				5.00		10
4.20	6.00	5.10	5.70	4.00		11
		5.75				12
		6.30				13
5.40	6.75		**3.60**	5.25		14
				.68		15
				.60		16
				.37		17
				1.25		18
				.62		19
				.50		20
				.75		21
				.63		22
				.75		23
		.25		.25		24
				a **1.65**		25
				b **5.80**		26
				c **7.10**		27
4.75				5.25	5.00	28
5.25					5.60	29
				1.12		30
				4.00		31
				5.00		32
				.70		33
				.40		34
				.90		35
				.70		36
				3.25		37
				4.00		38
	1.00	1.00		**.90**		39
	2.15	1.40				40
2.75			2.62	1.80		41
2.10						42
				.60		43
				.40		44
				.95		45
				.63		46
				1.55		47
				1.00		48

b Bids on 12 quarts.

c Bids on 16 quarts.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Maurice Block.	Levi M. Kellogg.	R. W. Simpson.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.		
	CLASS 15—Continued.				
	BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TIN-WARE, ETC.—continued.				
	Plates, stamped-tin:				
1	9-inch, baking, deep jelly.....dozen.	3	.....	.44	.....
2	9-inch, dinner.....do..	32	.....	.31	.....
3	9-inch, pie.....do..	4	.....	.25	.....
4	Punches, tinners', hollow, ⅜-inch.....do..	1-4	.....	4.20	.....
	Scoops, grocers', hand:				
5	No. 20.....do..	1	.....	1.90	.....
6	No. 40.....do..	1	.....	2.84	.....
7	Shears, tinners', hand, No. 7.....number.	1	.....	1.70	.....
8	Solder.....pounds	93	.....	.14½	.....
	Soldering-irons, per pair:				
9	1½ pounds each.....pair.	1	.....	.....	.....
10	2 pounds each.....pairs	3	.....	1.12	.....

under advertisement of May 23, 1889, *for furnishing goods, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Livingston L. Baker.	Charles W. Armes.	John F. Harrison.	James Carolan.	James B. Stetson.	Leopold Altschul.	Number.
All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.						
				.32		1
				.32		2
				.30		3
				3.60		4
	2.00	2.55		**1.90**		5
	4.00	4.00		2.85		6
				2.00		7
.14				.14		8
.26				**.75**		9
.26				**1.00**		10

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.
	CLASS 15—Continued.	
	BRASS AND IRON KETTLES. TIN, TIN-WARE, ETC.—Continued.	
	Spoons, tinned-iron:	
1	Basting, heavy ..... dozen.	6½
2		
3	Table ..... do..	70
4		
5		
6	Tea ..... do..	76
7		
8	Teapots, planished tin, 4-pint, round ..... do..	2⅛
	Tin, sheet:	
9	10 x 14 inches, IC, charcoal ..... box.	1
10		
11	10 x 14 inches, IX, charcoal ..... boxes.	2
12		
13	14 x 20 inches, IX, charcoal ..... do..	2
14		
15	Wash-basins, stamped-tin, flat bottom, retinned, 11 inches ..... dozen.	25
16		
17		
18	Zinc, sheet, 36 x 84 inches, No. 9 ..... lbs.	1,420
	CLASS 16.	
	STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.	
	Caldron, iron:	
19	Plain, kettle, 90 gallons actual capacity ..... number.	1
20	Portable, with furnace, 20 gallons actual capacity ..... do..	1
21	Portable, with furnace, 90 gallons actual capacity ..... do..	2
	Elbows, stove-pipe, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron:	
22	Size 5-inch ..... do..	30
23	Size 6-inch ..... do..	213
24	Size 7-inch ..... do..	5
25	Ovens, Dutch, cast-iron, deep pattern, 10 inches diameter inside, crated ..... do..	20
	Pipe, stove, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape, not riveted; nested in bundles, with necessary rivets:	
26	5-inch ..... joints.	230
27	6-inch ..... do..	980
28	7-inch ..... do..	41
29	Polish, stove ..... gross.	5
30		
	Stoves, box, heating, wood:	
31	24 inches long ..... number.	32
32		
33		
34	27 inches long ..... do..	27
35	32 inches long ..... do..	9
36		
37	37 inches long ..... do..	25
38		
	*Stoves, cooking, wood, with iron and tin furniture, complete:	
39	6-inch ..... do..	18
40		
41	7-inch ..... do..	12
42		
43	8-inch ..... do..	14
44		
45	9 inch ..... do..	2
46		
	Stove, heating:	
47	Wood, sheet-iron, 32-inch ..... do..	1
48	Coal, large size, 22-inch cylinder ..... do..	*a* 23
49	Combined coal and wood, heavy sheet-steel cylinder, 22 inches diameter ..... do..	2

*NOTE.—Furniture for 8-*inch* cook-stove to consist of the following, viz, 1 iron pot and cover; 1 iron kettle and cover; 1 iron spider; 1 tin steamer and cover; 1 wash-boiler and cover, flat copper bottom, 21 x 11 x 13 inches, iron drop-handles, riveted; 1 coffee-boiler, 6-quart, flat copper bottom; 1 tin tea-kettle, copper bottom, 8-inch; 1 tin water-dipper, 2-quart; 2 square tin pans, 8½ x 12, 1 round pan, stamped *each* 1½ and 3-quart; 2 iron dripping-pans, 12 x 16 inches, seamless. Furniture for other sizes of cook-stoves to be in proportion. Each stove must be accompanied by a joint of pipe, one end of which must fit the pipe-collar and the other a 6-inch pipe.

under advertisement of May 23, 1889, *for furnishing goods, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Maurice Block.	Levi M. Kellogg.	Wilfred W. Montague.	L. L. Baker.	James Carolan.	James B. Stetson.	Jno. F. Harrison.	Number.
All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.							
	.54		.55		**.60**		1
					.45		2
.15	.18		.16	.18	**.16**		3
.21					.14		4
.35							5
.09	.11		.07½	.12½	**.10**		6
.21					.08		7
	2.00				*b*2.70		8
		7.00			**6.25**		9
					6.50		10
		8.25			**8.00**		11
					8.50		12
	8.75	8.25			**8.00**		13
					8.50		14
	.95				**1.14**		15
	1.15				.83		16
					.72		17
		.07½			**.07½**		18
					11.25		19
					10.50		20
					45.00		21
	.09½				.10		22
					.12		23
	.20				.40		24
	.49				**.50**		25
	.13½				**.13**		26
	.16½				**.16**		27
	.19¾				.22		28
	3.60		**3.15**		3.25	3.85	29
						3.50	30
	4.85	5.00			5.00		31
					5.10		32
					5.25		33
	5.85	5.25			6.00		34
	7.85	6.50			8.30		35
					7.65		36
	9.85	**8.00**			11.00		37
					9.25		38
	9.70	18.00			**16.00**		39
	14.20						40
	12.95	20.00			**20.50**		41
	16.45	14.00					42
	14.95	17.00			**23.50**		43
	21.35	23.00					44
	24.45	21.00			**27.50**		45
		25.00					46
					18.00		47
					*c*13.50		48
	19.50	22.00			**16.00**		49

a No award. *b* Does not bid on planished tin.
c Does not bid on 22 inch; not proper sample; no award.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Levi M. Kellogg.	Charles Main.	George T. Hawley.	Livingston L. Baker.	James Carolan.	Number.
			All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.					
	CLASS 17.							
	HARDWARE.							
1	Adzes, c. s., house carpenters', square head ... dozen.	**2**	......	......	14.00	**11.80**	14.40	1
	Anvils, wrought-iron, steel face, per pound:							
2	100 pounds ... number.	**1**	......	......	.09½	**.09**	....	2
3	140 pounds ... do..	**2**	......	......	.09½	**.09**	.10¼	3
4	200 pounds ... do..	**2**	......	......	.09½	**.09**	.10¼	4
	Augers, cast-steel, cut with nut:							
5	½-inch ... dozen.	**5¼**	..	......	1.65	**1.63**	....	5
6	¾-inch ... do..	**1¼**	......	......	2.40	**2.37**	2.40	6
7	1-inch ... do..	**2¼**	......	......	2.85	**2.80**	2.85	7
8	1¼-inch ... do..	**4**	......	......	3.45	**3.39**	3.45	8
9	1½-inch ... do..	**1⅙**	......	......	4.20	**4.15**	4.20	9
10	2-inch ... do..	**1½**	......	......	6.00	**5.85**	6.00	10
	Awls, c. s., assorted, regular:							
11	Saddlers' ... do..	**26**	......	.20	.12	**.10**	.12½	11
12	Shoe-makers', sewing ... do..	**2**	......	......	.12	**.10**	.12½	12
	Axes:							
13	Assorted, 3½ to 4½ pounds, Yankee pattern ... dozen.	**66**	......	......	7.24	5.25	8.50	13
14					6.25	**6.75**	....	14
15	C. s., broad, 12-inch cut, single bevel . do..	**4½**	......	......	18.50	**16.00**	....	15
16	C. s., hunters', handled ... do..	**5**	......	......	6.00	**5.00**	....	16
17	Babbitt metal, medium quality ... pounds.	**70**	.05	......	.05¾	**.05**	.06	17
18	Bellows, blacksmiths', 36-inch standard, ... number.	*1	......	......	15.00	12.66	....	18
	Bells:							
19	Cow, wrought, large ... dozen.	**1**	......	......	**3.00**	2.66	4.80	19
20	Cow, wrought, small ... do..	**1**	1.50	......	1.00	1.00	**1.00**	20
21	Hand, No. 8, polished ... do..	**1 2/12**	......	......	4.75	**4.59**	5.50	21
22	School, with fixtures for hanging; bell to weigh 400 to 425 pounds ... number.	**1**	......	......	**35.00**	49.50	....	22
23					54.00	....	....	23
	Belting, leather:							
24	2-inch ... feet.	**50**	......	......	**.084**	....	....	24
25	3-inch ... do..	**100**	......	......	**.132**	....	....	25
26	4-inch ... do..	**100**	......	......	**.18**	....	....	26
27	5-inch ... do..	**36**	......	......	**.228**	....	....	27
	Belting, rubber:							
28	3-ply, 4-inch ... do..	**124**	......	......	**.10**	....	....	28
29	4-ply, 10-inch ... do..	**28**	......	......	**.32**	....	....	29
	Bits, auger, c. s.:							
30	¼-inch ... dozen.	**3**	......	......	.90	**.85**	.90	30
31	⅜-inch ... do..	**3**	......	......	.97	**.90**	.97	31
32	½-inch ... do..	**2**	......	......	1.04	**1.00**	1.05	32
33	⅝-inch ... do..	**4**	......	......	1.21	**1.30**	1.35	33
34	¾-inch ... do..	**1**	......	......	1.60	**1.58**	1.65	34
	Bits, twist-drill, for metal:							
35	For brace, square shank, assorted, 1/16 to ⅜ inch by 32ds ... sets.	**5**	......	......	....	**1.89**	1.17	35
36	Straight shank, for lathe and machine chucks, assorted, ⅛ to ½ inch by 32ds. ... sets.	**3**	......	......	....	**1.89**	....	36
37	Bits, gimlet, double-cut, assorted, ⅛ to ⅜ inch ... dozen.	**4½**	......	......	.50	**.50**	.60	37
	Bolts, carriage, per 100:							
38	¼ x 1 ... number.	**300**	......	......	.42½	.65	**.41**	38
39	¼ x 1½ ... do..	**775**	......	......	.42½	.65	**.41**	39
40	¼ x 2 ... do..	**1,315**	......	......	.45	.67	**.43**	40
41	¼ x 2½ ... do..	**1,220**	......	......	.49	.71	**.46**	41
42	¼ x 3 ... do..	**1,220**	......	......	.51	.73	**.49**	42
43	¼ x 3½ ... do..	**515**	......	......	.55	.76	**.52**	43
44	¼ x 4 ... do..	**510**	......	......	.58	.80	**.56**	44
45	¼ x 4½ ... do..	**310**	......	......	.61	.82	**.58**	45
46	¼ x 5 ... do..	**400**	......	......	.64	.94	**.61**	46
47	⅜ x 2 ... do..	**1,200**	......	......	.72	1.00	**.69**	47
48	⅜ x 2½ ... do..	**900**	......	......	.79	1.07	**.75**	48
49	⅜ x 3 ... do..	**1,400**	......	......	.85	1.14	**.81**	49
50	⅜ x 4 ... do..	**1,200**	......	......	.98	1.27	**.93**	50

*None wanted.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	George T. Hawley.	Livingston L. Baker.	James Carolan.	Number.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.			
	CLASS 17—Continued.					
	HARDWARE—continued.					
	Bolts, carriage, per 100:					
1	⅜ x 5 ..... number.	**1,100**	1.11	1.41	**1.05**	1
2	⅜ x 6 ..... do..	**700**	1.23	1.54	**1.17**	2
3	⅜ x 7 ..... do..	**200**	1.37	1.68	**1.29**	3
4	⅜ x 8 ..... do..	**200**	1.50	1.81	**1.41**	4
5	⅜ x 9 ..... do..	**100**	1.63	1.95	**1.53**	5
6	½ x 4 ..... do..	**750**	1.62	2.34	**1.52**	6
7	½ x 5 ..... do..	**250**	1.82	2.60	**1.71**	7
8	½ x 6 ..... do..	**750**	**2.03**	2.81	.....	8
9	½ x 7 ..... do..	**250**	2.24	3.03	**2.10**	9
10	½ x 8 ..... do..	**450**	2.43	3.24	**2.29**	10
11	½ x 10 ..... do..	**300**	2.84	3.68	**2.67**	11
12	½ x 11 ..... do..	**200**	3.05	3.89	**2.86**	12
13	½ x 12 ..... do..	**550**	3.25	4.11	**3.06**	13
14	Bolts, door, wrought-iron barrel, 5-inch ..... dozen.	**8**	.....	**.50**	.50	14
15	Bolts, shutter, wrought-iron, 10-inch ..... do..	**2**	.....	**1.32**	.....	15
	Bolts, square head and nut, per 100:					
16	¼ x 1 ..... number.	**100**	.84	**.76**	.....	16
17	¼ x 1½ ..... do..	**200**	**.76**	.76	.....	17
18	¼ x 2 ..... do..	**100**	.78	**.78**	.....	18
19	¼ x 4 ..... do..	**100**	**.90**	.90	.....	19
20	5/16 x 1 ..... do..	**110**	.96	**.87**	.....	20
21	5/16 x 1½ ..... do..	**110**	.87	**.87**	.....	21
22	5/16 x 2 ..... do..	**600**	**.90**	.90	.....	22
23	5/16 x 2½ ..... do..	**510**	**.92**	.92	.....	23
24	5/16 x 3 ..... do..	**500**	.98	**.98**	.....	24
25	5/16 x 3½ ..... do..	**400**	**1.02**	1.02	.....	25
26	5/16 x 4 ..... do..	**500**	1.06	**1.06**	.....	26
27	5/16 x 4½ ..... do..	**398**	**1.11**	1.11	.....	27
28	⅜ x 2 ..... do..	**200**	**1.01**	1.02	.....	28
29	⅜ x 2½ ..... do..	**200**	1.08	**1.08**	1.20	29
30	⅜ x 3 ..... do..	**210**	**1.11**	1.12	1.26	30
31	⅜ x 3½ ..... do..	**200**	**1.19**	1.20	1.32	31
32	⅜ x 4 ..... do..	**260**	**1.24**	1.25	1.38	32
33	⅜ x 4½ ..... do..	**50**	**1.30**	1.30	1.44	33
34	⅜ x 5 ..... do..	**10**	1.35	**1.35**	1.50	34
35	⅜ x 5½ ..... do..	**50**	**1.40**	1.40	.....	35
36	⅜ x 6 ..... do..	**60**	1.45	**1.45**	1.62	36
37	⅜ x 6½ ..... do..	**50**	1.55	**1.52**	.....	37
38	⅜ x 7 ..... do..	**10**	**1.57**	1.57	1.74	38
39	7/16 x 3 ..... do..	**400**	1.55	**1.49**	.....	39
40	7/16 x 3½ ..... do..	**200**	**1.57**	1.59	.....	40
41	7/16 x 4 ..... do..	**350**	**1.70**	1.76	1.83	41
42	7/16 x 4½ ..... do..	**300**	**1.75**	1.80	1.92	42
43	7/16 x 5 ..... do..	**300**	**1.85**	1.91	2.01	43
44	7/16 x 6 ..... do..	**350**	2.00	**1.98**	.....	44
45	7/16 x 7 ..... do..	**100**	**2.14**	2.25	.....	45
46	½ x 3½ ..... do..	**200**	1.70	**1.68**	1.86	46
47	½ x 4 ..... do..	**300**	**1.76**	1.76	1.95	47
48	½ x 5 ..... do..	**50**	1.90	**1.91**	2.13	48
49	½ x 6 ..... do..	**50**	**2.07**	2.07	2.31	49
50	½ x 9 ..... do..	**200**	2.57	**2.57**	.....	50
51	⅝ x 8 ..... do..	**100**	**3.72**	3.72	.....	51

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.		Quantity offered and awarded.
	CLASS 17—continued.		
	HARDWARE—continued.		
	Bolts, tire, per 100:		
1	$\frac{3}{16}$ x 1½	number.	200
2	$\frac{3}{16}$ x 1¾	do..	200
3	$\frac{3}{16}$ x 2	do..	600
4	¼ x 1½	do..	300
5	¼ x 2	do..	700
6	¼ x 2½	do..	600
7	¼ x 3	do..	200
8	$\frac{5}{16}$ x 2	do..	400
9	$\frac{5}{16}$ x 2½	do..	600
10	$\frac{5}{16}$ x 3½	do..	100
11	Bolts, window, spring, tin case, iron knob	dozen.	8
	Braces, iron:		
12	Grip, 10-inch sweep	do..	1 2/12
13	Ratchet, 10 inch sweep	do..	2 2/12
14	Brass, sheet, No. 22 gauge	pounds.	*5
	Brushes:		
15	Dust	dozen.	3½
16			
17			
18			
19	Marking, assorted	do..	5½
20			
21	Paint, all bristles, No. 1, full size	do..	4 4/12
22	Paint, all bristles, No. 8, full size	do..	2 10/12
23	Paint, all bristles, No. 8, full size	do..	2 7/12
24	Paint, all bristles, No. 2, full size	do..	2 6/12
25			
26			
27			
28			
29			
30	Scrub, 6-row, 10-inch	do..	13
31			
32			
33			
34	Shoe	do..	18
35			
36			
37			
38			
39	Stove, 5-row, 10-inch	do..	12
40			
41			
42			
43	Varnish, all bristles, No. 3, full size	do..	3
44			
45	Whitewash, all bristles, 8-inch block, with handle	do..	5
46			
47			
48			
49			
	Butts, door, loose pin, acorn:		
50	2½ x 2 inches	do..	3
51	3 x 2½ inches	do..	8
52	3 x 3 inches	do..	34
53	3½ x 3½ inches	do..	2
54	4 x 4 inches	do..	3
55	Calipers, inside and outside, 8 inches	do..	1 2/12
56	Cards, cattle	do..	2
57			
58	Catches, iron, cupboard	do..	6
59	Chain, cable, short links, $\frac{5}{16}$-inch	pounds.	100
	Chains, log, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab-hook:		
60	$\frac{5}{16}$-inch	number.	6
61	⅜-inch	do..	6
62	½-inch	do..	28
63	Chain, surveyors', 66 feet, iron, with brass handles	do..	1
64	Chains, trace, No. 2, 6½ feet, 10 links to the foot, full size	pair.	1
	Chalk, carpenters':		
65	Blue	pounds.	†10
66	Red	do..	†10

* No bids received.

advertisement of May 23, 1889, *for furnishing goods, etc.*—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Geo. T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	Jas. Carolan.	R. W. Simpson.	C. W. Armes.	J. F. Harrison.	W. P. Fuller, jr.	Number.
All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.							
36½	**.34**	41					1
.36½	**.34**	.41					2
.39	**.36½**	.44					3
.49	**.42½**	.54					4
.55	**.50**	.61					5
.61	**.55**	.68					6
.68	**.61**	.72					7
.75	**.70**						8
.83	**.70**						9
.97	**.80**						10
.08	**.08**						11
3.25	3.00	3.25					12
6.00	**6.00**	6.24					13
							14
			2.90	2.25	2.37		15
			3.65	**2.55**	2.80		16
				3.83	3.55		17
					4.60		18
				.60	.40	.75	19
					.45		20
						5.25	21
						7.75	22
						11.50	23
					1.98	**4.00**	24
					2.64		25
					3.14		26
					2.56		27
					3.79		28
					3.85		29
			1.40	1.60	1.67		30
			1.75	1.80	1.78		31
			1.75	2.00	1.80		32
			2.25	**1.80**			33
		1.40	1.25	1.80	**1.43**		34
			1.50	2.00	1.63		35
			1.75	1.40	2.15		36
			2.25		2.36		37
			3.00				38
			1.50	1.60	**1.37**		39
			2.75		1.68		40
					1.75		41
					2.83		42
					2.15	**3.50**	43
					3.15		44
			2.50		3.40		45
			2.95		3.70		46
			2.95				47
			4.25				48
			5.75				49
.19	.20	.40					50
.26	.27	.52					51
.29	**.29**	.58					52
.37	**.36**	.78					53
.45	.62	.87					54
2.40	**2.00**						55
.80	**.50**	.75		1.00	.70		56
				1.25	1.00		57
	.50	.30					58
	.066	.06					59
	.10						60
	.08						61
	.08						62
6.50	12.50						63
.60	**.45**						64
	.25						65
	.25					.10	66

† No award.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	L. M. Kellogg.	W. P. Fuller, jr.	George T. Hawley.	Livingston L. Baker.	Charles W. Armes.	John F. Harrison.	James Carolan.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.							
	CLASS 17—Continued.									
	HARDWARE—continued.									
1	Chalk, carpenters', white.....pounds.	**28**	....	02½	.....	**.02**	....	.....	.....	1
2	Chalk crayons.....gross.	**25**	....	.20	.....	.25	15⅓	**.13**	.....	2
3	Chalk-lines, medium size.....dozen.	**11**	....	....	.16	.20	.20	**.20**	.20	3
4	Chisels, c. s., cold, octagon, ⅝ x 6 inches.do..	**1**4/12	....	....	1.00	**1.50**	....	.....	.....	4
	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, handled:									
5	¼-inch .....do..	**1**1/12	....	....	1.85	1.85	....	.....	**1.80**	5
6	⅜-inch .....do..	**1-12**	....	....	1.85	1.85	....	.....	**1.80**	6
7	½-inch .....do..	**2**7/12	....	....	2.10	2.10	....	.....	**2.03**	7
8	¾-inch .....do..	**7-12**	....	....	2.55	2.55	....	.....	**2.48**	8
9	1-inch .....do..	**1**7/12	....	....	2.75	2.75	....	.....	**2.70**	9
10	1½-inch .....do..	**2**8/12	....	....	3.25	3.25	....	.....	**3.15**	10
11	2-inch .....do..	**4**	....	....	3.75	3.75	....	.....	**3.60**	11
	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, handled:									
12	¼-inch .....do..	**6-12**	....	....	2.90	**2.76**	....	.....	2.98	12
13	⅜-inch .....do..	**1**6/12	....	....	2.90	**2.85**	....	.....	2.98	13
14	½-inch .....do..	**6-12**	....	....	2.90	**2.85**	....	.....	2.98	14
15	¾-inch .....do..	**6-12**	....	....	3.38	**3.30**	....	.....	3.94	15
16	1-inch .....do..	**2**8/12	....	....	3.80	**3.68**	....	.....	3.98	16
17	1½-inch .....do..	**6-12**	....	....	4.75	**4.60**	....	.....	4.98	17
18	2-inch .....do..	**2**8/12	....	....	5.70	**5.55**	....	.....	5.98	18
19	Clamps, carpenters', iron, to open 6 inches .....dozen.	**1**	....	....	4.25	6.15	....	.....	**4.50**	19
	Compasses, carpenters', cast-steel:									
20	6-inch .....do..	**2**	....	....	**1.25**	1.75	....	.....	1.65	20
21	8-inch .....do..	**2**1/12	....	....	**1.75**	2.70	....	.....	2.25	21
22	Crowbars, steel-pointed, assorted sizes, per pound .....number.	**13**	....	....	.04½	**.05**	....	.....	.06	22
	Dividers, c. s., wing:									
23	8 inches long.....dozen.	**1-12**	....	....	2.50	2.50	....	.....	**2.25**	23
24	10 inches long.....do..	**1-12**	....	....	3.00	3.30	....	.....	**3.00**	24
25	Drills, blacksmiths' .....number.	**4**	....	....	2.75	**2.25**	....	.....	3.00	25
	Faucets:									
26	Brass, racking, ½-inch, loose key.dozen.	**1**6/12	8.10	....	.....	**5.90**	....	.....	.....	26
27	Wood, cork-lined, No. 2.....do..	**1**	....	....	.....	**.30**	.75	.....	.30	27
	Files, flat:									
28	Bastard, 8-inch .....do..	**4**8/12	....	....	**1.07**	1.13	....	.....	1.23	28
29	Bastard, 12-inch .....do..	**4**7/12	....	....	**2.11**	2.23	....	.....	2.42	29
30	Bastard, 14-inch .....do..	**2**	....	....	**2.99**	3.17	....	.....	4.72	30
31	Wood, 12-inch .....do..	**1**1/12	....	....	**2.11**	4.10	....	.....	.....	31
32	Wood, 14-inch .....do..	**2**8/12	....	....	**2.99**	5.63	....	.....	.....	32
	Files:									
33	Gunsmiths', assorted.....do..	**2**	....	....	**1.25**	1.25	....	.....	.....	33
34	Half-round, bastard, 8-inch .....do..	**1**8/12	....	....	**1.35**	1.43	....	.....	1.55	34
35	Half-round, bastard, 10-inch .....do..	**1**8/12	....	....	**1.83**	1.93	....	.....	2.09	35

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity awarded.	L. M. Kellogg.	Charles Main.	George T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	James Carolan.	Number.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.					
	CLASS 17—Continued.							
	HARDWARE—continued.							
1	Files, half-round, bastard, 12-inch ..dozen.	**6-12**	.....	.....	**2.46**	2.60	2.81	1
	Files, mill-saw:							
2	6-inch .....do..	**2** 6/12	.....	.....	**.70**	.75	.81	2
3	8-inch .....do..	**10**	.....	.....	**.91**	.97	1.05	3
4	10-inch .....do..	**14**	.....	.....	**1.20**	1.27	1.37	4
5	12-inch .....do..	**10**	.....	.....	**1.70**	1.80	1.95	5
6	14-inch .....do..	**2**	.....	.....	**2.45**	2.60	2.80	6
	Files, round, bastard:							
7	8-inch .....do..	**1**	.....	.....	1.01	**.97**	1.05	7
8	12-inch .....do..	**1** 2/12	.....	.....	**1.70**	1.80	1.95	8
9	14-inch .....do..	**3-12**	.....	.....	**2.46**	2.60	2.81	9
10	Files, square, bastard, 12-inch.....do..	**4** 3/12	.....	.....	**2.10**	2.23	2.40	10
	Files, taper, saw:							
11	3-inch .....do..	**7** 4/12	.....	.....	.35	**.33**	.40	11
12	3½-inch .....do..	**4**	.....	.....	.35	**.33**	.40	12
13	4-inch .....do..	**9**	.....	.....	.38	**.36**	.44	13
14	4½-inch .....do..	**7**	.....	.....	.43	**.42**	.51	14
15	5-inch .....do..	**8**	.....	.....	.53	**.51**	.62	15
16	6-inch .....do..	**9**	.....	.....	.76	**.72**	.87	16
	Flat-irons, per pound:							
17	7 pounds .....pairs.	**6**	3 3/4	.....	.0370	**.034**	.03 3/4	17
18	8 pounds .....do..	**18**	3 3/4	.....	.0370	**.034**	.03 3/4	18
19	Gauges, mortise, screw-slide .....dozen.	**6-12**	.....	.....	.....	**1.44**	1.55	19
	Gimlets, metal heads, assorted, large:							
20	Nail .....do..	**1** 6/12	.....	.....	.....	**.25**	.20	20
21	Spike.....do..	**4**	.....	.....	.....	**.30**	.45	21
22	Glue-pots, No. 1, tinned .....number.	**4**	.....	.....	.....	**.37**	.....	22
	Grindstones, per pound:							
23	Weighing 50 pounds .....do..	**6**	.....	.....	.01 25/100	**.01** 43/100	.01 3/4	23
24	Weighing 75 pounds .....do..	**3**	.....	.....	.01 25/100	**.01** 43/100	.01 3/4	24
25	Weighing 100 pounds .....do..	**5**	.....	.....	.01 25/100	**.01** 43/100	.01 3/4	25
26	Grindstone fixtures, 17 inches, improved patent cap, extra heavy.....number.	**12**	.....	.....	.40	**.35**	.40	26
	Hammers:							
27	Claw, solid c. s., adze-eye, forged, No. 1½.....dozen.	**15**	.....	.....	**3.25**	2.50	3.25	27
28						4.20		28
29						4.40		29
30	Farriers', shoeing, c. s .....do..	**1** 4/12	.....	.....	2.45	**3.00**	2.40	30
31	Farriers', turning, 2½ pounds .....do..	**1** 6/12	.....	.....	18.00	**16.50**	.....	31
32	Riveting, solid c. s., 1¼-inch .....do..	**1**	.....	.....	3.25	**2.87**	.....	32
33	Shoe-makers', c. s., No. 1.....number.	**6-12**	.....	.....	.....	**3.30**	.....	33
34	Sledge, blacksmiths', solid c. s., 4 pounds .....number..	**2**	.....	.....	.....	**.60**	.....	34
35	Sledge, blacksmiths', solid c. s., 8 pounds .....number..	**9**	.....	.....	.....	**.12**	.....	35
36	Sledge, blacksmiths', solid c. s., 12 pounds .....number.	**1**	.....	.....	.....	**.12**	1.28	36
37	Tack, upholsterers' pattern ....dozen.	**2-12**	.....	**18.00**	.....	4.25	1.92	37

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Charles Main.	George T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	James Carolan.	Number.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.				
	CLASS 17.—Continued.						
	HARDWARE—continued.						
	Handles, awl:						
1	Ordinary peg ..... dozen.	2	.....	.20	.60	.....	1
2	Ordinary sewing ..... do..	22	.30	.20	.18	.....	2
	Hatchets, c. s.:						
3	Broad, 6-inch cut, handled ..... do..	3	.....	7.50	6.53	.....	3
4	Shingling, No. 2 ..... do..	12	.....	3.50	2.00	3.20	4
5					3.50		5
6					3.85		6
	Hinges, extra heavy, strap and T, per pound:						
7	8-inch ..... do..	16	.....	.046	.04½	.0467	7
8	10-inch ..... do..	2	.....	.043	.044	.0450	8
9	12-inch ..... do..	1	.....	.041	.043	.0433	9
	Hinges, heavy, strap, per pound:						
10	8-inch ..... do..	2	.....	.043	.044	.0450	10
11	10-inch ..... do..	5	.....	.041	.043	.0433	11
12	12-inch ..... do..	3	.....	.04	.042	.0416	12
	Hinges, light, strap, per dozen:						
13	6-inch ..... do..	9	.....	.27	.28	.57	13
14	8-inch ..... do..	4	.....	.39	.42	.84	14
15	10-inch ..... do..	6-12	.....	.55	.58	1.17	15
16	12-inch ..... do..	6-12	.....	.95	1.00	2.00	16
	Hinges, light, strap and T, per dozen:						
17	6-inch ..... do..	8	.....	.23	.25	.50	17
18	8-inch ..... do..	6-12	.....	.29	.30	.60	18
19				.16	.09	.10	19
20	Hooks, hat and coat, school-house pattern ..... do..	69	.....	.....	.23	.....	20
	Iron, band, per 100 pounds:						
21	⅜ x ¼ ..... pounds.	100	.....	.....	.....	3.58¾	21
22	⅜ x 1 ..... do..	100	.....	.....	.....	3.18¾	22
23	⅜ x 1¼ ..... do..	150	.....	.....	.....	3.18¾	23
24	⅜ x 1½ ..... do..	100	.....	.....	.....	3.18¾	24
25	⅜ x 1¾ ..... do..	100	.....	.....	.....	3.18¾	25
26	⅜ x 2 ..... do..	200	.....	.....	.....	2.98¾	26
27	⅜ x 3 ..... do..	100	.....	.....	.....	2.98¾	27
28	⅜ x 3½ ..... do..	150	.....	.....	.....	2.98¾	28
29	⅜ x 3 ..... do..	200	.....	.....	.....	2.98¾	29
	Iron, flat bar, per 100 pounds:						
30	¼ x ¾ ..... do..	170	.....	.....	.....	3.08¾	30
31	¼ x 1 ..... do..	300	.....	.....	.....	2.78¾	31
32	¼ x 1¼ ..... do..	220	.....	.....	.....	2.78¾	32
33	¼ x 1½ ..... do..	300	.....	.....	.....	2.78¾	33
34	¼ x 1¾ ..... do..	200	.....	.....	.....	2.78¾	34
35	¼ x 2 ..... do..	300	.....	.....	.....	2.78¾	35
36	¼ x 2½ ..... do..	200	.....	.....	.....	2.78¾	36
37	¼ x 2¾ ..... do..	200	.....	.....	.....	2.78¾	37
38	⅜ x 2 ..... do..	200	.....	.....	.....	2.78¾	38

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	James Carolan. All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.	Number.
	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.			
	Iron, flat-bar, per 100 pounds:			
1	5/16 x 2½ ..... pounds.	**200**	**2.78¾**	1
2	5/16 x 3½ ..... do..	**100**	**2.78¾**	2
3	⅜ x ½ ..... do..	100	(*)	3
4	⅜ x ⅝ ..... do..	100	(*)	4
5	⅜ x ¾ ..... do..	100	(*)	5
6	⅜ x 1 ..... do..	**400**	**2.58¾**	6
7	⅜ x 1½ ..... do..	**400**	**2.58¾**	7
8	⅜ x 1⅝ ..... do..	**325**	**2.58¾**	8
9	⅜ x 2 ..... do..	**300**	**2.58¾**	9
10	⅜ x 2½ ..... do..	**100**	**2.58¾**	10
11	⅜ x 3 ..... do..	**500**	**2.58¾**	11
12	⅜ x 3½ ..... do..	**400**	**2.58¾**	12
13	7/16 x ¾ ..... do..	100	(*)	13
14	7/16 x 1⅝ ..... do..	300	(*)	14
15	7/16 x 1¾ ..... do..	**300**	**2.58¾**	15
16	½ x 1 ..... do..	**500**	**2.58¾**	16
17	½ x 1½ ..... do..	**1,400**	**2.58¾**	17
18	½ x 1¾ ..... do..	**700**	**2.58¾**	18
19	½ x 2 ..... do..	**700**	**2.58¾**	19
20	½ x 2½ ..... do..	**700**	**2.58¾**	20
21	½ x 2¾ ..... do..	**325**	**2.58¾**	21
22	⅝ x 1¾ ..... do..	**1,200**	**2.58¾**	22
23	⅝ x 2 ..... do..	**700**	**2.58¾**	23
24	⅝ x 2½ ..... do..	**100**	**2.58¾**	24
	Iron, half-round, per 100 pounds:			
25	¼-inch ..... do..	60	(*)	25
26	⅜-inch ..... do..	**200**	**3.18¾**	26
27	1-inch ..... do..	50	(*)	27
	Iron, Juniata, per 100 pounds:			
28	1/16 x 2 ..... do..	100	(*)	28
29	⅛ x 2 ..... do..	100	(*)	29
30	¼ x 2 ..... do..	170	(*)	30
31	¼ x ⅜ ..... do..	200	(*)	31
32	¼ x 1 ..... do..	200	(*)	32
33	Sheet, galvanized, 28 inches, No. 24 ..... do..	150	(*)	33
34	Sheet, galvanized, 28 inches, No. 26 ..... do..	100	(*)	34
35	Iron, nail-rod, ⅜ x ⅜, per 100 pounds ..... do..	150	(*)	35

* No bids received.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Levi M. Kellogg.	James Carolan.	Number.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.		
	CLASS 17—Continued.				
	HARDWARE—continued.				
	Iron, Norway, per 100 pounds:				
1	⅜ x 1 inch.....pounds.	1,100	.....	3.60	1
2	1 inch square.....do..	*400	.....	.....	2
	Iron, round, per 100 pounds:				
3	¼-inch.....do..	200	.....	3.28½	3
4	5/16-inch.....do..	400	.....	3.18½	4
5	⅜-inch.....do..	650	.....	3.08½	5
6	7/16-inch.....do..	700	.....	2.98½	6
7	½-inch.....do..	1,490	.....	2.78½	7
8	9/16-inch.....do..	500	.....	2.78½	8
9	⅝-inch.....do..	1,450	.....	2.68½	9
10	¾-inch.....do..	1,150	.....	2.58½	10
11	⅞-inch.....do..	200	.....	2.58½	11
12	1-inch.....do..	790	.....	2.58½	12
13	1¼-inch.....do..	150	.....	2.58½	13
	Iron, sheet, per 100 pounds:				
14	1/16-inch thick.....do..	100	4.00	.....	14
15	No. 16.....do..	100	4.00	.....	15
16	No. 25.....do..	*100	.....	.....	16
17	No. 26.....do..	300	4.50	.....	17
	Iron, square, per 100 pounds:				
18	¼-inch.....do..	100	.....	3.28½	18
19	⅜-inch.....do..	100	.....	3.08½	19
20	½-inch.....do..	320	.....	2.78½	20
21	⅝-inch.....do..	750	.....	2.68½	21
22	¾-inch.....do..	175	.....	2.58½	22
23	1-inch.....do..	150	.....	2.58½	23
24	1½-inch.....do..	50	.....	2.58½	24
25	1½-inch.....do..	25	.....	2.58½	25
	Iron, Swede, per 100 pounds:				
26	⅛ x ¼ inch.....do..	*160	.....	.....	26
27	⅛ x ½-inch.....do..	*150	.....	.....	27
28	⅛ x 1-inch.....do..	*200	.....	.....	28
29	¼ x ½-inch.....do..	*170	.....	.....	29
30	¼ x 1 inch.....do..	*250	.....	.....	30
31	⅜ x 1½ inches.....do..	*400	.....	.....	31
32	½ x 2 inches.....do..	*450	.....	.....	32
33	¾ x 2½ inches.....do..	*225	.....	.....	33

* No bids received.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Maurice Block.	Levi M. Kellogg.	George T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	James Carolan.	Charles W. Armes.	John F. Harrison.	Number.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.							
	CLASS 17—Continued.									
	HARDWARE—continued.									
1	Knives and forks, per pair.....pairs.	**908**	.07	.....	**.06½**	.08	.07	.....	.....	1
2			.13							2
3			.15							3
	Knives:									
4	Butcher, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster.....dozen.	**14**	1.25	.....	1.08	**1.10**	.....	.....	.....	4
5	Carving, and forks, cocoa handles, per pair.....pairs.	**26**	.....	.....	.60	**.70**	.....	.....	.....	5
6	Chopping .....doz.	**2**	.....	.....	.....	1.25	.....	.90	.70	6
7							1.00	1.00	.75	7
8								2.00	**.68**	8
9	Drawing, 10 inch, c. s., carpenters'.....doz.	**5**	.....	.....	5.00	**4.60**	4.75	.....	.....	9
10	Drawing, 12-inch, c. s., carpenters'.....doz.	**1 9/12**	.....	.....	5.50	**5.10**	5.25	.....	.....	10
11	Horse-shoeing .....do..	**3**	.....	.....	2.90	**2.95**	3.25	.....	.....	11
12	Hunting, 6-inch, ebony handle, with bolster.....doz	**3**	.....	.....	3.40	**2.25**	.....	.....	.....	12
13	Shoemakers' square point, No. 3, ...doz.	**1 6/12**	.....	.....	.68	**.68**	.90	.....	.....	13
14	Skinning, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster .....doz	**4**	.....	.....	2.30	**2.00**	.....	.....	.....	14
15	Ladles, melting, 5-inch bowl .... do..	**7-12**	.....	4.50	.....	**3.50**	.....	.....	.....	15
16	Latches, thumb, Roggen pattern..do..	**10**	.....	.....	.40	**.44**	.....	.....	.....	16
17	Lead, in bars .....lbs.	**610**	.....	.05½	.05¾	**.05½**	.....	.....	.....	17
	Locks:									
18	Closet, 3½-inch, iron bolt, dead, 2 keys.....doz.	**2 6/12**	.....	.....	.....	**1.34**	.....	.....	.....	18
19	Drawer, 2½ x 2 inches, iron, 2 keys ..... doz.	*6/12	.....	.....	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	19
	Locks, mineral knob rim, iron bolt, 2 keys:									
20	4 inches .....doz.	**14**	.....	.....	**2.20**	2.20	.....	.....	.....	20
21	4½ inches .....do..	**6**	.....	.....	.....	**4.15**	.....	.....	.....	21
22	5 inches .....do..	**20**	.....	.....	6.50	**6.50**	.....	.....	.....	22
23	6 inches .....do..	**3**	.....	.....	**9.00**	10.00	.....	.....	.....	23
24	Locks, mineral knob, mortise, 3½ inches, iron bolt, 2 keys...doz.	**6-12**	.....	.....	2.60	**2.60**	.....	.....	.....	24
25	Locks, pad, iron or brass, 3-tumbler, 2 keys each, assorted combinations on each shipping order, ...doz.	**14**	.....	.....	1.50	1.20	.....	.....	.....	25
26						**1.62**				26

*No award.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	George T. Hawley. All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.	
	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.			
	Nails, casing, per 100 pounds:			
1	6d, steel* ..... pounds.	1,700	a3.75	b4.88
2	8d, steel* ..... do..	1,700	a3.60	b4.63
3	12d, steel* ..... do..	650	a3.35	b4.12
	Nails, per 100 pounds:			
4	6d, cut, steel* ..... do..	3,000	a3.25	b4.08
5	8d, cut, steel* ..... do..	4,500	a3.10	**b3.73**
6	10d, cut, steel* ..... do..	6,900	a2.96	**b3.53**
7	12d, cut, steel* ..... do..	4,100	a2.85	**b3.38**
8	20d, cut, steel* ..... do..	2,150	a2.85	**b3.38**
9	30d, cut, steel* ..... do..	1,800	a2.85	**b3.38**
10	40d, cut, steel* ..... do..	1,350	a2.85	**b3.38**
11	60d, cut, steel* ..... do..	800	a3.10	b3.73
12	Fence, 8d, steel* ..... do..	1,000	a3.10	**b3.73**
13	Fence, 10d, steel* ..... do..	1,550	ac2.95	**bc3.53**
14	Fence, 12d, steel* ..... do..	4,350	a2.85	**b3.38**
15	Finishing, 6d, steel* ..... do..	50	a4.00	b5.13
16	Finishing, 8d, steel* ..... do..	100	a3.85	b4.88
17	Horseshoe, No. 6 ..... do..	200	11.00	.....
18	Horseshoe, No. 7 ..... do..	350	10.00	.....
19	Horseshoe, No. 8 ..... do..	425	10.00	.....
20	Ox-shoe, No. 5 ..... do..	25	23.00	.....
21	Shingle, 4d, steel* ..... do..	2,100	a3.45	b4.38
22	Wrought, 6d, steel* ..... do..	200	4.00	.....
23	Wrought, 8d, steel* ..... do..	300	3.85	.....
	Nuts, iron, square:			
24	For ¼-inch bolt ..... do..	60	.10	.....
25	For $\frac{9}{32}$-inch bolt ..... do..	15	.10	.....
26	For ⅜-inch bolt ..... do..	110	**.06**	.....
27	For ½-inch bolt ..... do..	155	**.046**	.....
28	For $\frac{5}{8}$-inch bolt ..... do..	65	**.04½**	.....
29	For ¾-inch bolt ..... do..	110	**.039**	.....
30	For ⅞-inch bolt ..... do..	95	**.039**	.....
31	For 1-inch bolt ..... do..	125	**.039**	.....
32	Oilers, zinc, medium size ..... dozen.	4	.78	.....
33	Oil-stones, Washita ..... do..	$1\frac{10}{12}$	.....	.....
	Packing:			
34	Hemp ..... pounds.	25	.....	.....
35	Rubber, ⅛-inch ..... do..	†20	.....	.....
36	Rubber, $\frac{1}{16}$-inch ..... do..	†20	.....	.....
37	Rubber, ¼-inch ..... do..	†22	.....	.....
38	Yarn, cotton-waste ..... do..	5	.....	.....
	Paper, assorted:			
39	Emery ..... quires.	30	.....	.23
40	Sand ..... do..	40	.....	.15
41	Pencils, carpenters' ..... dozen.	67	.....	.....
42				
43				
44	Picks, mill, solid cast-steel, 2-pound ..... do..	$1\frac{6}{12}$	.....	**.18**
	Pipe, iron:			
45	¼-inch ..... feet.	50	.....	.....
46	1-inch ..... do..	500	.....	.....
47	1½-inch ..... do..	100	.....	.....
	Planes:			
48	Fore, double-iron, c. s ..... No.	15	.....	**.55**
49	Hollow and round, 1-inch, c. s ..... pairs.	2	.....	**.37**
50	Hollow and round, 1¼-inch, c. s ..... pair.	1	.....	**.37**
51	Hollow and round, 1½-inch, c. s ..... pairs.	13	.....	.45
52	Jack, double-iron, c. s ..... No.	24	.....	.39
53	Jointer, double-iron, c. s ..... No.	5	.....	**.60**
54	Match, ¾-inch, plated ..... pairs.	2	.....	**.75**
55	Match, 1-inch, plated ..... pair.	1	.....	**.75**
56	Plow, beech-wood, screw-arm, full set of irons, c. s ..... No.	1	.....	.....
57	Skew-rabbet, ½-inch ..... No.	1	.....	**.30**
58	Skew-rabbet, 1-inch ..... No.	2	.....	.30
59	Smooth, double-iron, c. s ..... No.	15	.....	**.35**

*Bids for plain wire nails will also be considered. † No bids received.

under advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

L. L. Baker.		James Carolan.	Levi M. Kellogg.	W. P. Fuller, jr.	Charles W. Armes.	John F. Harrison.	Number.
All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.							
a 3.75	*b* **4.55**	3.75					1
a 3.60	*b* **4.30**	3.60					2
a 3.35	*b* **4.10**	3.35					3
a 3.25	*b* **3.95**	3.25					4
a 3.10	*b* 3.80	3.10					5
a 2.95	*b* 3.70	2.95					6
a 2.85	*b* 3.65	2.85					7
a 2.85	*b* 3.60	2.85					8
a 2.85	*b* 3.50	2.85					9
a 2.85	*b* 3.50	2.85					10
a 3.10	*b* **3.30**	3.10					11
a 3.10	*b* 3.80	3.10					12
a 2.95	*b* 3.70	2.95					13
a 2.85	*b* 3.65	2.85					14
a 4.00	*b* **4.80**	4.00					15
a 3.85	*b* **4.55**	3.85					16
11.00							17
11.00							18
11.00							19
11.00							20
a 3.45	*b* **4.20**	3.45					21
3.25	**3.95**	4.00					22
3.10	**3.80**	3.85					23
.09½		**.09½**					24
.08							25
.06¾		.06¾					26
.05⅝		.05⅝					27
.05		.05					28
.04⅓		.04⅓					29
.04⅓		.04⅓					30
.05		.04½					31
.75		.80	.79				32
.15		.20					33
.14		.22					34
							35
							36
							37
.10							38
.20				.40			39
.11½		.17		.16			40
.18					.18	**.15**	41
						.19	42
						.20	43
.18							44
		.03½	**.03⅜**				45
		.06½	**.06**				46
		.10	.10½				47
.56		.67					48
.40		.45					49
.50		.45					50
.55		**.45**					51
.39		.45					52
.62		.81					53
		.90					54
		.90					55
2.25							56
.30		.36					57
.30		.36					58
.35		.41					59

a Cut nails. *b* Wire nails. *c* 10d cut nails, 60 to pound; wire, 76 to pound.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Levi M. Kellogg.	Charles Main.	George T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	James Carolan.	Number.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.					
	CLASS 17—Continued.							
	HARDWARE—continued.							
	Pliers:							
1	Flat-nose, 7-inch ..... dozen.	**6-12**	7.60	.....	3.35	**2.75**	4.00	1
2	Side-cutting, 7-inch ..... do..	**1**	.....	.....	7.50	**6.00**	7.00	2
	Punches:							
3	C. s., belt, to drive, assorted, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 ..... dozen.	**1** $\frac{7}{12}$	.....	.....	.80	**.68**	.....	3
4	Rotary spring, 4 tubes ..... do..	**8-12**	.....	18.00	6.25	**6.25**	6.00	4
5	Spring, harness, assorted, 6, 7, and 8 tubes ..... dozen.	**5-12**	.....	9.00	.....	**4.50**	.....	5
	Rasps, horse:							
6	14 inch ..... do..	**2**	.....	.....	4.15	**3.81**	4.58	6
7	16 inch ..... do..	**7**	.....	.....	5.70	**5.28**	6.34	7
	Rasps, wood:							
8	Flat, 12-inch ..... do..	**1** $\frac{3}{12}$	.....	.....	4.10	**4.10**	.....	8
9	Flat, 14-inch ..... do..	**1** $\frac{6}{12}$	.....	.....	**5.60**	5.63	.....	9
10	Half-round, 12-inch ..... do..	**1** $\frac{6}{12}$	.....	.....	4.10	**3.69**	4.43	10
11	Half-round, 14-inch ..... do..	**1** $\frac{9}{12}$	.....	.....	5.60	**5.07**	6.09	11
	Rivet sets:							
12	No. 2 ..... do..	**1-12**	6.00	.....	3.00	2.50	**2.40**	12
13	No. 3 ..... do..	**1-12**	4.75	.....	3.00	2.00	**2.00**	13
	Rivets and burs, copper, No. 8:							
14	$\frac{1}{4}$-inch ..... pound	**1**	.....	.....	**.24**	.24	.....	14
15	$\frac{3}{8}$-inch ..... pounds.	**4**	.....	.....	.24	**.24**	.25	15
16	$\frac{1}{2}$-inch ..... do..	**44**	.....	.....	**.24**	.24	.25	16
17	$\frac{3}{4}$-inch ..... do.	**39**	.....	.....	.24	**.24**	.25	17
18	1-inch ..... do..	**30**	.....	.....	**.24**	.24	.25	18
	Rivets and burs, iron, No. 8, flat-head:							
19	$\frac{3}{8}$-inch ..... do..	**15**	.....	.....	.....	**.24**	.....	19
20	$\frac{1}{2}$-inch ..... do..	**2**	.....	.....	.....	**.24**	.....	20
	Rivets, iron, No. 8, flat-head:							
21	$\frac{5}{16}$-inch ..... do..	**11**	.....	.....	.....	**.24**	.....	21
22	$\frac{3}{8}$-inch ..... do..	**10**	.....	.....	.....	**.24**	.....	22
23	$\frac{1}{2}$-inch ..... do..	**10**	.....	.....	.....	**.24**	.....	23
24	1-inch ..... do..	**6**	.....	.....	.....	**.24**	.....	24
	Rivets, iron, flat-head:							
25	$\frac{3}{16}$ x 2 inches ..... do..	*5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
26	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 2 inches ..... do..	*30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
27	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 2$\frac{1}{2}$ inches ..... do..	*25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
28	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 3$\frac{1}{4}$ inches ..... do..	*5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
29	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 4 inches ..... do..	*10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
30	Rules, boxwood, 2 foot, four-fold ..... dozen.	**2**	.....	.....	.....	**.70**	.75	30
31	Saw-blades, butcher's bow, 20-inch ..... do..	**1**	.....	.....	.....	**3.40**	.....	31
	Saw-sets:							
32	For cross-cut saws ..... do..	**2** $\frac{4}{12}$	.....	.....	3.75	**2.50**	2.75	32
33	For hand-saws ..... do..	**2** $\frac{7}{12}$	.....	.....	2.50	**1.25**	1.20	33
	Saws, circular:							
34	8-inch, rip ..... number.	**3**	.....	.....	**1.75**	1.31	.....	34
35	20-inch, cross-cut ..... do..	**3**	.....	.....	8.50	**5.38**	.....	35
36	20-inch, rip ..... do..	**3**	.....	.....	8.50	**5.38**	.....	36
37	24-inch, cross-cut ..... do..	**3**	.....	.....	12.00	**9.00**	.....	37

*No bids received.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	George T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	G. G. Wilson.	James Carolan.	Number.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.				
	CLASS 17—Continued.						
	HARDWARE—continued.						
	Saws:						
1	Cross-cut, 7 feet, tangs riveted on.....number.	**68**	1.89	**1.40**	.....	.....	1
2	Hand, 26-inch, 6 to 8 points to the inch..dozen	**6** 1/2	5.00	13.00	.....	.....	2
3			14.00	11.00			3
4				**10.00**			4
5	Hand, 26-inch, 7 to 9 points to the inch....do..	**2** 1/2	5.00	13.00	.....	.....	5
6			14.00	11.00			6
7				**10.00**			7
8	Hand, 26-inch, 8 to 10 points to the inch ...do	**2** 1/2	14.00	13.00	.....	.....	8
9				11.00			9
10				**10.00**			10
11	Key-hole, 12-inch compass.....do	**2** 1/2	3.15	**1.75**	.....	.....	11
12	Meat, butcher's bow, 20-inch .....do..	**1** 1/2	9.80	**13.20**	.....	.....	12
	Scales:						
13	Butchers', dial-face, spring balance, square dish, 30 pounds, by ounces.....number	**3**	3.00	**2.80**	.....	.....	13
14	Counter, 62 pounds.....do	**2**	7.00	**6.75**	.....	.....	14
15	Hay and cattle, 4 tons, platform, 8 x 14 feet .....number	**1**	62.50	120.00	80.00	.....	15
16			**90.00**				16
17	Platform, 1,000 pounds, drop-lever, on wheels .....number	**1**	28.50	**24.00**	.....	.....	17
18	Spring-balance, 24 pounds, heavy, with hook .....number	**4**	20.00	**17.00**	.....	.....	18
19	Scissors, lady's, 6-inch, c. s., full size, good quality .....dozen.	**11**	2.75	**2.16**	.....	.....	19
	Screw-drivers:						
20	6-inch blade.....do..	**2**	1.35	.95	.....	**1.05**	20
21	8-inch blade.....do..	**2-12**	1.80	1.19	.....	**1.42**	21
22	10-inch blade.....do..	**1**	2.70	1.62	.....	**1.80**	22
23	Screws, wrought-iron, bench, 1¼-inch.....number	**3**	.45	**.50**	.....	.50	23
24	Screws, wood, bench, 2½-inch .....do..	**14**	**2.75**	.35	.....	.33	24
	Screws, wood, iron:						
25	½-inch, No. 4.....gross	**9**	.10	**.09**	.....	.15	25
26	½-inch, No. 5.....do..	**7**	.11	**.10**	.....	.16½	26
27	⅝-inch, No. 5.....do..	**4**	.12	**.108**	.....	.18	27
28	⅝-inch, No. 6.....do..	**3**	.13	**.117**	.....	.19½	28
29	¾-inch, No. 7.....do..	**3**	.15	**.13½**	.....	.21½	29
30	¾-inch, No. 8.....do..	**8**	.16	**.14½**	.....	.24	30
31	⅞-inch, No. 8.....do..	**7**	.17	**.15¾**	.....	.26	31
32	⅞-inch, No. 9.....do..	**5**	.20	**.18**	.....	.29	32
33	1-inch, No. 9.....do..	**21**	.21	**.19**	.....	.31½	33
34	1-inch, No. 10.....do..	**14**	.23	**.207**	.....	.34½	34
35	1¼-inch, No. 10 .....do..	**12**	.25	**.22½**	.....	.37½	35
36	1¼-inch, No. 11.....do..	**17**	.28	**.252**	.....	.41½	36
37	1½-inch, No. 11.....do..	**14**	.32	**.288**	.....	.47½	37

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Levi M. Kellogg.	George T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	Charles W. Armes.	John F. Harrison.	James Carolan.	Number.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.						
	CLASS 17—Continued.								
	HARDWARE—continued.								
	Screws, wood, iron—Continued.								
1	1½-inch, No. 12 ..... gross	**1**	.....	.35	**.31½**	.....	.....	.52½	1
2	1¾-inch, No. 13 ..... do..	**4**	.....	.43	**.39**	.....	.....	.65	2
3	2-inch, No. 13 ..... do..	**5**	.....	.47	**.42 3/10**	.....	.....	.70	3
4	2-inch, No. 14 ..... do..	**6**	.....	.52	**.46¾**	.....	.....	.77½	4
5	2¼-inch, No. 14 ..... do..	**5**	.....	.55	**.50**	.....	.....	.82½	5
6	2¼-inch, No. 15 ..... do..	**7**	.....	.62	**.56**	.....	.....	.92½	6
7	2½-inch, No. 14 ..... do..	**5**	.....	.60	**.54**	.....	.....	.90	7
8	2½-inch, No. 15 ..... do..	**2**	.....	.67	**.61**	.....	.....	1.00	8
9	3-inch, No. 16 ..... do..	**1**	.....	.90	**.81**	.....	.....	1.35	9
10	3-inch, No. 18 ..... do..	**1**	.....	1.10	**.99**	.....	.....	1.62	10
	Shears:								
11	Sheep ..... doz	**1**	.....	10.00	**6.00**	.....	.....	.....	11
12	8-inch, c. s., trimmer's straight, full-size, good quality ..... doz.	**6-12**	.....	.....	**2.80**	.....	.....	.....	12
	Shoes, horse:								
13	No. 1 ..... lbs.	**1,200**	.....	.....	**4.12½**	.....	.....	4.20	13
14	No. 2 ..... do..	**1,700**	.....	.....	**4.12½**	.....	.....	4.20	14
15	No. 3 ..... do..	**1,300**	.....	.....	**4.12½**	.....	.....	4.20	15
16	No. 4 ..... do..	**800**	.....	.....	**4.12½**	.....	.....	4.20	16
17	No. 5 ..... do..	**100**	.....	.....	**4.12½**	.....	.....	4.20	17
	Shoes, mule:								
18	No. 2 ..... do..	**200**	.....	.....	**5.12½**	.....	.....	5.20	18
19	No. 3 ..... do..	**300**	.....	.....	**5.12½**	.....	.....	5.20	19
20	No. 4 ..... do..	**200**	.....	.....	**5.12½**	.....	.....	5.20	20
21	Sieves, iron wire, 18-mesh, tin frames ..... doz.	**3**	2.50	.....	**1.85**	2.25	2.10	.....	21
22	Spirit-levels, with plumb, 30-inch ... do..	**2 3/12**	.....	**4.50**	4.50	.....	.....	5.40	22
23	Springs, door, spiral ..... do..	**3**	.....	1.00	1.00	.....	.....	**.65**	23
	Squares:								
24	Bevel, sliding T, 10-inch ..... do..	**1 3/12**	.....	2.25	**2.15**	.....	.....	2.40	24
25	Framing, steel, 2 inches wide .. do..	**3 1/12**	.....	6.25	6.00	.....	.....	**5.50**	25
26	Try, 4½-inch ..... do..	**1 1/12**	.....	1.40	**1.25**	.....	.....	1.50	26
27	Try, 10-inch ..... do..	**2-12**	.....	2.75	**2.42**	.....	.....	3.00	27
28	Staples, wrought-iron, 3 inches long. do..	**29**	.....	.05	**.05**	.....	.....	.....	28
	Steel, cast, bar:								
29	½ x ½ inch ..... lbs.	*50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
30	¾ x ¾ inch ..... do..	*50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
31	¾ x 3 inches ..... do..	*50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
32	¾ x 1 inch ..... do..	*50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32

* No bids received.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	George T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	John F. Harrison.	James Carolan.	Number.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.				
	CLASS 17—Continued.						
	HARDWARE—continued.						
	Steel, cast, octagon:						
1	½-inch.....pounds.	25	.....	.....	.....	.08¼	1
2	⅝-inch.....do..	50	.....	.....	.....	.08¼	2
3	¾-inch.....do..	100	.....	.....	.....	.08¼	3
	Steel, cast, square:						
4	½-inch.....do..	50	.....	.....	.....	.08¼	4
5	⅝-inch.....do..	75	.....	.....	.....	.08¼	5
6	½-inch.....do..	100	.....	.....	.....	.08¼	6
7	⅝-inch.....do..	100	.....	.....	.....	.08¼	7
8	¾-inch.....do..	100	.....	.....	.....	.08¼	8
9	1-inch.....do..	50	.....	.....	.....	.08¼	9
10	1¼-inch.....do..	25	.....	.....	.....	.08¼	16
11	1½-inch.....do..	50	.....	.....	.....	.08¼	11
	Steel, plow:						
12	¼ x 3 inches.....do..	*100	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
13	¼ x 4 inches.....do..	*50	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
14	¼ x 4½ inches.....do..	*100	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
15	¼ x 5 inches.....do	*200	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
16	¼ x 5½ inches.....do.	*100	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
17	¼ x 6 inches.....do..	*250	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
	Steel, spring:						
18	¼ x 1 inch.....do..	*75	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
19	¼ x 1¼ inches.....do..	*25	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
20	¼ x 1½ inches.....do..	*75	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
21	¼ x 1¾ inches.....do..	*25	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
22	¼ x 2 inches.....do..	*50	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
23	Steels, butchers', 12-inch.....dozen.	1-12	9.00	6.00	.....	.....	23
24	Swage-blocks, blacksmiths', 100 pounds ....number.	2	.....	.05	.....	.....	24
25	Tacks, iron wire, brass heads, upholsterers', size No. 43, per M.....M.	5	.45	.45	.....	.45	25
	Tacks, cut, full half weight:						
26	4-ounce.....papers	51	.013	.013	.01½	.....	26
27	6-ounce.....do..	93	.014	.01½	.01¾	.....	27
28	8-ounce.....do..	133	.016	.016	.02	.....	28
29	10-ounce.....do..	109	.019	.02	.02¼	.....	29
30	12-ounce.....do..	105	.022	.02¼	.02½	.....	30
31	Tape-measures, 75 feet, leather case.....do..	7-12	.....	4.50	.....	7.87	31

* No bids received.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Levi M. Kellogg.	George T. Hawley.	Livingston L. Baker.	James Carolan.	Number.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.				
	CLASS 17—Continued.						
	HARDWARE—continued.						
	Taps, taper, right-hand:						
1	3/16-inch, 26 threads to the inch ....number.	2	.....	.....	.15	.....	1
2	1/4-inch, 18 threads to the inch.....do..	8	.....	.....	.15	.....	2
3	5/16-inch, 18 threads to the inch.....do..	10	.....	.....	.15	.....	3
4	3/8-inch, 16 threads to the inch .....do..	14	.....	.....	.17½	.....	4
5	7/16-inch, 16 threads to the inch.....do..	14	.....	.....	.20	.....	5
6	1/2-inch, 14 threads to the inch.....do..	14	.....	.....	.20	.....	6
7	9/16-inch, 14 threads to the inch.....do..	8	.....	.....	.25	.....	7
8	5/8-inch, 12 threads to the inch.....do..	14	.....	.....	.25	.....	8
9	3/4-inch, 12 threads to the inch.....do..	14	.....	.....	.32½	.....	9
10	Tire-benders .....do..	3	.....	18.00	.....	8.00	10
11						11.50	11
12	Tire-shrinkers .....do..	3	.....	20.50	.....	.....	12
	Toe-calks, steel:						
13	No. 1.....pounds.	160	.....	.06¾	.06½	.....	13
14	No. 2.....do..	275	.....	.06¾	.06½	.....	14
15	No. 3.....do..	250	.....	.06¾	.06½	.....	15
16	Tongs, fire, 20-inch .....pairs.	17	.....	.30	.....	.29	16
17	Trowels, plastering, 10½-inch.....dozen.	1	.....	9.00	7.00	9.18	17
18	Tuyeres (tweer), iron, duck's-nest pattern, single, No. 2, heavy.....number.	13	.....	.60	.75	.....	18
19	Valves, globe, 1-inch.....do..	2	.54	.....	.70	.....	19
	Vise, blacksmiths', solid box, per pound:						
20	6-inch jaw.....do..	1	.....	.....	.08¾	.10¼	20
21	40 pounds.....do..	1	.....	.....	.08¾	.10¼	21
22	Vises, carpenters', parallel, 4-inch jaw....do..	4	.....	.....	4.75	.....	22
	Washers, iron:						
23	For ¼-inch bolt.....pounds.	65	.....	.08½	.09	.09	23
24	For 5/16-inch bolt.....do..	50	.....	.07⅞	.08	.08	24
25	For ⅜-inch bolt.....do..	70	.....	.06¼	.07	.07	25
26	For ⅜-inch bolt.....do..	70	.....	.05	.05½	.05½	26
27	For ¾-inch bolt.....do..	110	.....	.04¼	.05	.05	27
28	For 1-inch bolt.....do..	60	.....	.04¼	.05	.05	28
	Wedges, wood-choppers', steel point, per pound:						
29	5 pounds .....number.	89	.....	.069	.07½	.09	29
30					.05½	.....	30
31	6 pounds.....do..	38	.....	.069	.07⅞	.09	31
32					.05¼	.....	32
33	7 pounds.....do..	78	.....	.069	.07⅞	.09	33
34					.05¼	.....	34
	Wire, annealed:						
35	No. 12 gauge.....pounds.	205	.05	.....	.03½	.....	35
36	No. 14 gauge.....do..	205	.05½	.....	.03¾	.....	36
37	No. 16 gauge.....do..	5	.05¾	.....	.10	.....	37
38	No. 18 gauge.....do..	10	.06	.....	.04½	.....	38
	Wire, brass:						
39	No. 6 gauge.....do..	5	.....	.....	.25	.....	39
40	No. 9 gauge.....do..	15	.....	.....	.25	.....	40
41	No. 15 gauge.....do..	25	.....	.....	.25	.....	41
	Wire, bright, iron:						
42	No. 3 gauge.....do..	20	.05	.....	.10	.....	42
43	No. 6 gauge.....do..	70	.05	.....	.10	.....	43
44	No. 7 gauge.....do..	20	.05	.....	.10	.....	44
45	No. 12 gauge.....do..	50	.05	.....	.10	.....	45
46	No. 18 gauge.....do..	20	.06	.....	.10	.....	46
47	Wire-cloth, for screens, painted...square feet.	500	.02	.02	.0185	.....	47
	Wire, copper:						
48	¼-inch.....pounds.	10	.....	.....	.25	.....	48
49	No. 4 gauge.....do..	5	.....	.....	.25	.....	49

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Levi M. Kellogg.	George T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	James Carolan.	Number.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.				
	CLASS 17—Continued.						
	HARDWARE—continued.						
	Wire, copper—Continued.						
1	No. 5 gauge.....pounds.	**20**	.....	.....	**.25**	.....	1
2	No. 12 gauge.....do..	**26**	.....	.....	**.25**	.....	2
3	No. 18 gauge.....do..	**15**	.....	.....	**.25**	.....	3
4	Wire, barbed, galvanized, for hog fence, to weigh not less than 16 ounces per rod; samples in one-rod lengths required.....pounds.	*a* **1,100**	.....	*a* **4.15**	4.15	*a* **4.15**	4
5	Wire, fence, barbed, galvanized, for cattle fence, to weigh not less than 18 ounces per rod; samples in one-rod lengths required..pounds.	**36,700**	.....	4.15	**4.15**	4.15	5
6	Wire-fence staples, steel, galvanized.....do..	**672**	.....	.04½	**.0440**	.....	6
7	Wire-fence stretchers.....number.	**15**	.....	.....	**.50**	.....	7
8				.45	.70	.60	8
9	Wrenches, crooked, 8-inch, malleable iron.....dozen.	**3**	.....	.....	**.07½**	.....	9
	Wrenches, screw, black:						
10	8-inch .....do..	**2** 3/5	.....	2.20	2.20	**2.09**	10
11	10-inch.....do..	**2** 4/5	.....	2.65	**2.50**	2.98	11
12	12-inch.....do..	**3** 1/5	.....	3.10	**3.00**	3.50	12
13	15-inch.....do..	**10-12**	.....	**5.30**	5.40	5.95	13

a { 600 pounds at $4.15 to James Carolan.
{ 500 pounds at $4.15 to George T. Hawley.

INDEX.

A.

Page.

Absentee Shawnees, in Indian Territory, allotment of land to, not completed 15
number of, at Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. T 201
(*See* Shawnees).
Addresses of agents, school superintendents, etc 547
Agencies, reduction in number of 46
Agency, Hoopa Valley, Cal., consolidated with Mission Agency 47
no provision made for pay of an agent at 46
Agent, United States Indian, should not be hampered with unnecessary laws 119
Agents, United States Indian, names and addresses of 548
Agriculture, development of, among Indians 11
area suitable for, at Tongue River reserve very small 236
Mescalero Reservation better adapted to stock raising than 254
the main support of the Indians at Pueblo Agency 264
(*See* "Crops and Farming.")
Albuquerque, N. Mex., report of superintendent of school at 361
Allotment act, opinion of Assistant Attorney-General on certain cases arising thereunder ... 181
general, provision contained in, regarding Indian police 28
Allotment of lands in severalty, a means to civilize the Indians 4
progress of 14
Indians can not improve in condition until they accept 194
to Absentee Shawnees, in Indian Territory, not completed 15
many Absentee Shawnees have taken 199
to citizen Pottawatomies and Absentee Shawnees in Indian Territory, progress of 15, 200
unsuccessful among citizen Pottawatomies of Kansas 20
not favorably regarded by Cherokees 204
generally favored by the Chickasaws 203
not looked upon favorably by Choctaws as a whole 204
opposed by Creeks 204
majority of Eastern Cherokees opposed to 268
Mexican Kickapoos are opposed to 200
majority of Indians on Oneida Reserve, Green Bay Agency, in favor of 297
Osages generally opposed to 192
no disposition among Pah Utes to take 250
to United Peorias and Miamis in Indian Territory, act providing for 16, 464
Poncas express no desire to take 195
to Round Valley Indians would make them self-supporting 126
opposed by Seminoles 204
at Blackfeet Agency, Indians willing to take 223
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Indians generally oppose 186
Cheyenne River Agency, none made 130
Flathead Agency, Indians opposed to 230
Fort Hall Agency, should be made at once 176
Fort Peck Agency, Montananone thus far made 233
Grand Ronde Agency, has had good effect on Indians 269
Hoopa Valley Agency 124
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, unanimously opposed by the Indians 192
Klamath Agency, Indians willing and anxious to take 273
Lower Brulé Agency, none made 136
Nez Percés Agency, progress of 15, 182
Pima Agency, none made 120
Pine Ridge Agency, none yet made 157
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, Kans., how regarded by Indians 217
Quapaw Agency, Indians in favor of 197
Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa, Indians opposed to 214
Santee Agency completed 240
Siletz Agency, Indians anxious to take 275
Tongue River Agency should be made at once 236
Tulalip Agency have been made to nearly all Indians 289
Western Shoshone Agency Indians anxious for 251
Yakama Agency, none yet made 292

Page.

Allotment of lands in severalty at Yankton Agency, progress of 15, 172
on Crow Reservation, Montana, not completed 14
Devil's Lake Reservation, suspended 15, 143
Fond du Lac Reservation, Minnesota, schedule of, submitted to Department with recommendation that it be not approved 16
Grand Ronde Reservation, Oregon, has been completed 14
Lake Traverse Reservation, Dakota, completed 16
Oneida Reservation, Wisconsin, suspended 16
Warm Springs Reservation, Oregon, not completed 15–278
Winnebago Reservation, Nebraska, has been completed 14
Indian lands, statistics relating to; table 516
Allotments, modification which should be made in law giving, to Indians 17
commission appointed to treat with Pottawatomies and Kickapoos, in Kansas, for sale of part of their lands and divisions of remainder into 20
(*See* Patents).
Anderson, W. W., agent at Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency, report of 135
Annuities, payment of, to Omaha Indians in Nebraska 53
New York Agency Indians 266
Quapaw Agency Indians 197
Sac and Fox Indians of Iowa 216
Uintahs 279
Utes at Ouray Agency 281
White River Utes 279
Apaches, Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Ind. T., number of 184
Jicarilla, are thrifty 128
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, number of 188
Mescalero, in New Mexico, statistics relating to and condition of 254, 506, 522
San Carlos, number of 121
White Mountain, number of, at San Carlos Agency 121
statistics relating to; table 496, 500, 516, 518
Appropriation for establishing a training school at Pierre, Dak 8
and erecting a training school at Carson, Nev 8
investigation of Indian depredation claims 42
increased, necessary to put courts of Indian Offenses in operation at all agencies 27
Appropriations, for Indian service, increase in 50
Indian schools, table 49, 110
contingent expenses of agents; table 49
general expenses of Indian Department; table 49
special, for training and other schools 10
required next year for Government and contract schools; table 110
(*See* Funds and Finances).
Arapahos, at Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, number of 184
Northern, at Shoshone Agency, number of 307
statistics relating to 500, 510, 518, 526
Area of Indian lands, statistics relating to; table 516
Arickarees, at Fort Berthold Agency, number of 147
statistics relating to 498, 516
Armstrong, S. C., principal of Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va., report of 367
Assinaboines, at Fort Belknap Agency, Mont 231
at Fort Peck Agency, Mont 233
in Montana, statistics relating to 504, 522
Ashley, C. F., United States Indian Agent at Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, report of 183
Assembly-rooms, lack of suitable, at reservation schools 333

B.

Backus, W. B., superintendent of school at Genoa, Nebr., report of 359
Bad River band of Chippewas of Lake Superior, patents issued to, for land 16
Baker, J. E., superintendent of Keam's Cañon school, report of 347
Bannacks and Shoshones, at Fort Hall Agency 174
Lemhi Agency 180
statistics relating to 500, 518
Bartholomew, C. A., agent at Southern Ute Agency, Col., annual report of 127
Bath-house greatly needed at Chilocco school, Ind. T 358
Beadle, W. H. H., superintendent Salem school, Chemawa, Oregon, report of 363
Beef, amount, furnished to Indians at Rosebud Agency, is largely in excess of requirements 160
deliveries at agencies, should be made as required 130
at Southern Ute should be made weekly 128
furnished Western Shoshone Agency, under contract, statements regarding 253
rations of, should be increased at Crow Agency 225
Bennett, J. F., United States Indian agent at Mescalero Agency, N. Mex., report of 254
Bennett, L. E., United States Indian agent at Union Agency, Ind. T., report of 201
Best, J. J., physician at Fort Berthold Agency, Dak., report of 162
Bitter Root Valley, Mont., appraisement and sale of lands in, belonging to Flathead Indians 24
Blackfeet Agency, Mont., report of United States Indian agent at 222
new buildings for boarding school at 9
Indians, condition of 222
statistics relating to 504, 522
Blair, John, agent at Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, Kans., report of 216
Bloods, statistics relating to 504, 522
Blythe, James, United States Indian agent, Eastern Cherokee Agency, report of 268
Board of Indian Commissioners, address of 547
Boundary, disputed, between Creek and Seminole Nations 211
of Warm Springs Reservation, Oregon 83
line between Navajo and Moqui Pueblo Reserves should be changed 262
Brenner, E. W., farmer in charge of Turtle Mountain Reserve, Dak., report of 144

Page.

Buildings, agency, number of should be increased ... 141
at Colorado River Agency, Ariz., comfortable and commodious ... 115
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Ind. T., generally in good condition ... 183
Colville Agency, in a poor condition ... 284
Crow Agency, Mont., need of ... 22g
Flandreau Agency, cost of ... 242
Fort Hall Agency, in a fair condition ... 178
Grand Ronde Agency ... 270
Hoopa Valley Agency, condition of ... 124
Jicarilla Agency, in bad condition ... 129
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, urgent need for new ... 191
Navajo Agency, inadequate ... 261
Omaha and Winnebago Agency, in good repair ... 239
Ouray Agency, except agent's house, are in a dilapidated condition ... 281
Ponca, etc., Agency ... 195
San Carlos Agency, in need of repairs ... 123
Sisseton Agency, number and location of ... 163
Tulalip Agency, are all old ... 289
Umatilla Agency, Oregon, condition of ... 276
Union Agency, certain, should be sold ... 209
Warm Springs Agency, Oregon, in bad repair ... 278
Western Shoshone Agency, condition of ... 252
White Earth Agency, Minn., in bad condition ... 221
(*See* Houses.)
school. (*See* School.)
Bullis, J. L., acting United States Indian agent at San Carlos Agency, Ariz., report of ... 12
Byrnes, T. A., United States Indian agent at Uintah and Ouray Agency, Utah, report of ... 27

C.

Caddos, number of, at Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency ... 188
statistics relating to ... 500, 518
Carlisle school, Pa., report of superintendent of ... 365
report of Superintendent of Indian Schools regarding ... 315
Indians at Mackinac Agency have been induced to send children to ... 49
Catlin, J. B., United States Indian agent at Blackfeet Agency, Mont., report of ... 222
Cattle, stock, distribution of, among Indians at Uintah Agency, has been of great benefit ... 279
Cayugas, amount of annuities paid to ... 266
statistics relating to ... 506, 526
Cayuses, number of, at Umatilla Agency ... 277, 508, 524
Census, a reliable, of Indian population, has never been made ... 106
of Indians at Crow Agency, Mont., now being taken ... 226
Rosebud Agency, Dak ... 161
Nez Percés Agency, is made up of estimates ... 182
Sisseton Agency, not reliable ... 163
White Earth Agency, Minn., now being taken ... 221
mixed bloods living outside of Turtle Mountain Reservation, Dak ... 145
Navajos very difficult to obtain ... 256
returns can not be accurate unless provision is made for defraying expense of taking ... 59
(*See* Population.)
Chemawa, Oregon, report of superintendent of industrial school at ... 363
Cherokee Nation, disputed citizenship in ... 79
legislation regarding freedmen, Delawares, and Shawnees ... 80
Cherokees, appropriation to pay expenses of commission to negotiate with, for sale of lands ... 462
negotiations for the sale of lands belonging to, in Indian Territory ... 22
number of, at Union Agency ... 202
will express no opinion regarding allotments ... 204
statistics relating to ... 502, 518
Western (Old Settlers') act authorizing Court of Claims to determine claims of ... 434
Eastern, are self-supporting ... 268
in North Carolina have a constitution and by-laws ... 268
statistics relating to ... 508, 524
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Ind. T., report of United States Indian agent at ... 183
River Agency, Dakota, annual report of United States Indian agent at ... 129
Cheyennes at Pine Ridge are desirous of moving to Tongue River Agency, Mont ... 152
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, number of ... 184
Northern, at Tongue River Agency ... 234
statistics relating to ... 500, 504, 518, 522
Choctaws, not more than 25 per cent. favor allotments ... 204
payment of "net proceeds" fund to ... 211
statistics relating to ... 500, 518
Chickasaw Nation, legislation regarding freedmen in ... 281
Chickasaws generally favor allotment of their lands in severalty ... 203
statistics relating to ... 502, 518
Chilocco school, Ind. T., method of obtaining pupils for, unsatisfactory ... 357
report of Superintendent G. W. Scott ... 355
report of Superintendent of Schools regarding ... 323
Chimehuevis, statistics relating to; table ... 496, 516
Chippewas and Munsees, statistics relating to ... 502, 520
at Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency ... 216
Turtle Mountain, census of, and statistics ... 144, 498, 516
White Earth Agency ... 220
commission appointed to treat with, for cession of part of their lands in Minnesota ... 19, 421
in Michigan, statistics relating to ... 502, 520
Minnesota, statistics relating to ... 502, 520
Wisconsin, statistics relating to ... 512, 526

Page.

Chiricahua Apaches, number of, at San Carlos Agency 121
Christian Indians, number of, at Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency 216
Citizens, adopted, Five Civilized Tribes, legislation regarding 204
Citizenship, disputed among Five Civilized tribes 79, 213
Indians at Mackinac Agency, Mich., should be allowed privileges of 49
Citrous Water Company, of California, act granting right of way to cross Papago Reservation .. 421
Civilization, Indians at Klamath Agency, making rapid advancement in 292
Claims of Utes, for damages sustained by them from whites 282
depredation. (*See* Depredation.)
Clarke, A. B., missionary at Rosebud Agency, Dak., report of 161
Co-education of the sexes necessary 96
(*See* Education.)
Cœur d'Aléne Reservation, appropriation for expenses in negotiating for sale of a portion of ... 460
commission appointed to negotiate for the sale of lands on 21
Indians far ahead of any other tribe at Colville Agency, in civilized pursuits ... 283
statistics relating to 524
Cole, Hal J., United States Indian agent at Colville Agency, Wash., report of 282
Colorado River Agency, Ariz., annual report of agent at 115
Columbias, Moses' band of, at Colville Agency, have large bands of horses and cattle 283
statistics relating to 524
Colville Agency, Wash., report of Agent Cole 282
Colvilles at Colville Agency, condition of 282
Comanches, number of, at Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency 188
statistics relating to 500, 518
Commission, act authorizing appointment of, to negotiate with Chippewas for sale of part of their lands in Minnesota 421
appointed to appraise improvements of settlers on Round Valley Reserve 64
appraise lands on Fort Hall Reserve known as "Pocatello town site" ... 19
negotiate with Cherokees for sale of their lands in Indian Territory . 22, 210
Cœur d' Aléne Indians, for sale of lands 21
Southern Ute Indians for cession of lands 76
Yankton Sioux for sale of Red Pipestone Reserve ... 22
treat with Chippewa Indians for the cession of lands in Minnesota .. 19
Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Indians in Kansas, for the sale and allotment of lands 20
Cherokee, negotiation of, with Cherokees for the sale of their lands 210
Northwest, ratification of agreement between, and Indians of Fort Berthold agency, Dakota, should be made at once 148
Sioux, successful in negotiating with Indians for sale of lands 20, 137
work of, at Pine Ridge Agency 156
Committee appointed by New York State Assembly to investigate Indian problem in that State, recommendations of 267
Contracts awarded and proposals received for supplies for the Indian service 551
Cook, Rev. J. W., missionary at Yankton Agency, report of 173
Court of Indian Offenses, an important factor in affairs at the Agency 242
Blackfeet Agency, does good work 222
Cheyenne River Agency, judges of, should receive more pay 134
Colville Agency, judges of, should be paid 284
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé funds not sufficient to maintain a, during whole year 136
Flathead, does not give satisfaction 231
Fort Hall Agency, do their work well 177
Grand Ronde Agency 270
Green Bay Agency, gives general satisfaction 299
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, well conducted, pay of judges too small 190
Klamath Agency, decisions of, usually correct 272
Mescalero Agency, exercises a healthy influence 255
Nevada Agency, well conducted, seldom necessary to convene 250
Pima Agency, all disputes settled by 121
Shoshone Agency, is doing good 308
Siletz Agency, is of material aid to agent 275
Standing Rock, doing good work, judges of, should receive more pay. 168
Tongue River Agency, a great benefit, judges of should receive more pay 235
Umatilla Agency, decisions of, usually accepted without complaint .. 277
Yakama Agency, performing valuable service 291
Yankton Agency, good work done by 171
Courts of Indian offenses, legislation, and recommendations in regard to 27
object of 26
have been of great benefit to the Indians 26
no fund prior to last fiscal year, for maintaining 26
pay of judges of, should be increased 27, 134, 168, 190, 235
Court, United States, at Muskogee, Ind. T., has been a decided success 202
should have greatly enlarged jurisdiction 203
has been established in Indian Territory 78, 442
United States Supreme, decides that Indian Crimes act is valid and constitutional 25
Courts, Indian, established on all reservations of Tulalip Agency, with fair success 289
local, a means to civilize the Indians 4
Cowen, D. O., United States Indian agent at Fort Peck Agency, Mont., report of 232
Coyotero Indians, number of, at San Carlos Agency 121
Cramsie, J. W., United States Indian Agent at Devil's Lake Agency, Dak., report of 140
Creager, W. B., superintendent of school at Albuquerque, N. Mex., report of 361
Creeks, act to ratify an agreement with 438
express no opinion regarding allotments 204
statistics relating to 202, 502, 518

	Page.
Crime, whisky the cause of, at Flathead Agency	230
rare at Fort Berthold Agency, Dak	150
the exception at Fort Hall Agency	177
none committed at Mescalero Agency during the year	254
rare among Mohaves	116
very little, at Omaha and Winnebago Agency	239
rare at Pottawatomie Agency	219
among Indians at Sisseton Agency, small	164
comparatively little, at Yakama Agency	291
Crimes, act, Indian, expense of prosecuting cases arising under, not to be borne by Territories	26
difficulty in punishing an Indian for, against another Indian	284
very rare at Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency	186
few, at Crow Creek Agency	138
no serious, have been committed during year, at Klamath Agency, Oregon	273
rare at Lower Brulé Agency	139
Criminals, large increase from the States, at Union Agency; demoralizing influence of	203
statistics of Indian tribes	496
Crops, Blackfeet Agency, Mont., a failure	222
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Ind. T., not good	185
Cœur d'Aléne Reservation, not good	282
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé, poor	136
Devil's Lake Agency, a total failure	140
Flandreau, will be small	241
Flathead Agency, a failure	229
Fort Belknap Agency, Mont., poor	231
Fort Berthold Agency, Dak., poor	147
Fort Hall Agency, poor	175
Fort Peck Agency, Mont., ruined	233
Hoopa Valley, abundant	124
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, fair	188
Klamath Agency, small	271
Menomonee Reserve, Green Bay Agency, Wis., are good	298
Navajo Agency, good indications for	256
Nez Percé Agency, poor	182
Omaha and Winnebago Agency, suffered from drought	238
Oneida Reserve, Green Bay Agency, Wis, much larger than ever before	297
Pima Agency, abundant	120
Pine Ridge Agency, Dak., generally poor; almost totally destroyed by stock	152–155
Ponca Agency, Nebr., good	242
Round Valley Agency, good	126
Sacs and Foxes of Iowa, some are excellent	214
San Carlos Agency, have been good	123
Shoshone Agency, promising	307
Sisseton Agency, a failure	161
Southern Ute Agency, abundant	128
Standing Rock Agency, a failure	166
Tongue River Agency, amount to nothing—can not be raised without irrigation	234–236
Tulalip Agency, prospects for on Swinomish Reserve	288
Turtle Mountain Reservation, poor	144
Umatilla Agency, estimated	276
Warm Springs Agency, almost a complete failure	278
Western Shoshone Agency, Nev., almost a failure	252
White Earth Agency, Minn., fair	221
Yakama Reservation, when irrigated produces good	290
Yankton Agency, generally good	171
raised by Indians, statistics relating to; table	516
(*See* Agriculture and Farming.)	
Crow Agency, Montana, report of United States Indian agent at	223
Reservation, Montana, work of alloting land not completed on	14
Crows, number and condition of, at Crow Agency, Mont	223–226
River, at Fort Belknap Agency, Mont	231
statistics relating to	504, 522
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency, Dak., report of Agent W. W. Anderson	135
should be an agent for each	137
Cultivation, Oneida Reserve, Green Bay Agency, susceptible of	297
of Indian lands, statistics relating to; table	516

D.

Dance, medicine, among Kiowas, steps taken to prevent	190
Sun, at Tongue River Agency, abolished	235
Dances, among Indians at Crow Creek and Lower Brulé, not encouraged	136
Dancing, barbarous, checked at Fort Belknap	232
Daniel, Z. T., physician at Cheyenne River Agency, report of	133
Deaths, only one in two years at Fort Lapwai	354
none at Hampton school during last year	376
much greater than births at Standing Rock Agency	168
double the number of births, during last year at Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency	137
number of, much greater than births at Fort Berthold Agency	151
number of, at Turtle Mountain Reservation much greater than births	145
(*See* Mortality.)	
Delawares, number of, at Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency	188
statistics relating to	500, 518
Depredation claims, statistics relating to	45
necessity for increased force to investigate	44

Page.

Depredation claims, opinion of Attorney-General as to what, are subject to investigation 43
appropriation for the investigation of 42
every effort being made to expedite investigation of 46
number disposed of since June 30, 1885; table 43
number on file and received since July 30, 1885; table 43
difficulties met in the work of investigating 46
employés engaged in investigating 46
appointment and compensation of special agents for the investigation of 42
must be presented within three years after occurrence of depredation, to be entitled to investigation 42
commission appointed to investigate, against Sisseton, etc., bands of Sioux 44
of J. M. Hogan, act providing for payment of 466
Derenthal, Father Odoric, missionary at Green Bay Agency, Wis., report of 301
Devil's Lake Agency, Dak., report of J. W. Cramsie, United States Indian agent at 140
large additions to school buildings at 8
Reservation, Dak., allotment of lands on, suspended 15
Disease, syphilis prevalent among Navajos 257
prevalent at Pueblo Agency 264
Diseases among children at Cheyenne River Agency, school work interrupted by 131
venereal, almost unknown among Indians at Klamath Agency 272
(*See* Sanitary.)
Dorchester, Rev. Daniel, Superintendent of Indian Schools, report of 4, 313
Mrs., appointed as special agent to inspect schools 4
special agent Indian school service, report of 342
Dougan, W. M., physician at Santee Agency, report of 247
Dougherty, W. E., acting agent at Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal., report of 123
Drunkenness, caused by the use of tiswin at San Carlos Agency 122
Indians at Puyallup Agency addicted to 286
none among Indians at Mescalero Agency since agent assumed charge 254
prevalent at Nez Percés Agency 182
very little among Indians at Tongue River Agency 235
very rare among Mohaves 117
(*See* Liquor and Whisky.)
Dwellings, statistics relating to 496

E.

Eastern Cherokee Agency, N. C., report of Agent Blythe 268
Eaves, D. W., superintendent of Fort Lapwai school, report of 354
Education, the hope of the Indian 118
of the Indians the only method of their preparation for American citizenship 113
Indian, work of, should be completely systematized 95
cost of carrying out a system of, for Indians; table 106
higher, more essential for Indian children than white children 96
a system of, for Indians—contemplates their absorption into the national life 93, 95
should conform as far as practicable to the common-school system of this country 95
compulsory, should be developed 4
higher, for Indians needed 8
of the Indians of Michigan, State should make provision for 49
facilities for, at Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency are excellent 185
receives great encouragement among Five Civilized Tribes 205
progress of, at Klamath Agency 271
the Oneidas at Green Bay Agency take great interest in 297
Pima and Papago Indians susceptible of 120
a growing idea in favor of, among Indians at Quapaw Agency 198
Sacs and Foxes of Iowa opposed to 214
good field for, at Western Shoshone Agency 253
progressing well at Yankton Agency 171
(*See* School.)
Educational system at Shoshone Agency, something wrong with 308
Eells, Edwin, United States Indian agent at Puyallup Agency, Wash., report of 286
Emery, Joseph, United States Indian agent at Klamath Agency, Oregon, report of 270
Employés, number of, at Cheyenne River Agency, Dak 134
at Colville Agency are competent 285
Crow Agency, Mont., efficient 226
Jicarilla, competent 129
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, conscientious and efficient 191
Navajo Agency, willing and efficient 261
La Pointe Agency, Wis., list of 302
Omaha and Winnebago, efficient 240
Pottawatomie Agency, duties of 219
Pueblo Agency, salary of clerk too small 263
Quapaw Agency, efficient 198
Southern Ute Agency, should be increased 128
Umatilla Agency, have given good satisfaction 277
school. (*See* School.)
English, earnest efforts of Indian pupils at Hampton school to acquire 369
Executive order, establishing Fort Du Chesne military reservation in Utah 479
restoring part of Malheur Reservation, Oregon, to public domain 479
establishing Quillehute Reservation, Wash 480

F.

Fairs, Indian, should be encouraged 212
Farmer, a competent, should travel constantly among Indians at Sisseton Agency 164
additional, needed in the San Juan country, Navajo Reserve 260
Farmers, work of, among Indians 11
compensation of 11

Page.

Farmers, no person to be employed as such, among Indians, unless engaged for five years previously in that occupation 11
circular addressed to agents in regard to 11
additional, at Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Ind. T., reports of 185
at Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, should be furnished with teams 184
at Crow Agency, Mont., difficult work of 226
(*See* Agriculture.)
Farming, Cheyenne River Agency, not successful 130
Colorado River Agency, can not be pursued profitably 116
Hampton students engage in 387
Jicarilla Agency, satisfactory progress in 128
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, Indians averse to 188
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Reservation, not more than 40 per cent. of, can be used for 187
Lemhi Agency, Indians have made some progress in 67
Navajo Reservation generally not suitable for 256
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Reservation, adapted to 218
Quapaw Agency, pursued by the Indians with advantage 197
San Carlos Agency, Ariz., progress of 122
Southern Ute Agency, only employment that can be successfully pursued 127
Standing Rock Agency, not successful owing to drought 165
stock-raising, and freighting, the principal source of subsistence for the Klamath Indians 272
Uintah and Ouray Agency, great progress made in 279
White Earth Agency, the main support of the Indians 221
Yakama Agency, nearly all Indians engaged in 290
Yankton Reservation, generally suitable for 170
(*See* Agriculture and Crops.)
school. (*See* School.)
Farm products, Indians at Mescalero have no market for 254
Finances of the Five Civilized Tribes, condition of 208
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency 216
(*See* Appropriations and Funds.)
Fisheries, at Tumwater, Yakama Agency, disputes regarding 295
Flathead Agency, Mont., report of United States Indian Agent Ronan 227
Flatheads, at Flathead Agency 228
appraisement and sale of lands belonging to, in Bitter Root Valley, Montana 24
in Montana, act providing for the sale of lands patented to certain 447
statistics relating to 504, 522
Fond du Lac Reservation, Minn., schedule of allotments of land on, submitted to Department with recommendation that they be not approved 16
Fort Belknap Agency, Mont., report of Agent Simons 231
Fort Berthold Agency, Dak., report of Agent Jones 146
Fort Du Chesne military reservation, establishment of 479
Fort Hall Agency, Idaho, report of Agent Gallagher 174
erection of new buildings for boarding school of 9
Reservation, Idaho, commissioner appointed to appraise "Pocatello town site" 19
agreement of Indians to cede portion of 432
Fort Lapwai school, Idaho, report of Superintendent Eaves 354
Fort Peck Agency, Mont., report of Agent Cowen 232
new school building at 8
Fort Smith and Choctaw Bridge Company, act authorizing construction of bridge across Poteau River, Choctaw Nation 448
Fort Stevenson school, Dakota, report of Superintendent Gerowe 350
Fort Yuma school, California, report of Superintendent O'Neil 348
Freedmen, among Five Civilized Tribes, how regarded 205
Cherokee, payment of "head-right" money to 211
appropriation for defraying expense of ascertaining who are entitled to certain payments 459
Delawares and Shawnees in Cherokee Nation, legislation regarding 80
in Chickasaw Nation, legislation regarding 81
Freighting, successfully carried on by Indians 149, 153, 170, 185, 190, 225, 234, 236, 250, 255, 260, 272, 279, 282, 308
Freight, amount of, transported by Indians 516
Fruit-growing, Indians should be encouraged in 120
Funds available, and expenditures made during fiscal year ended June 30, 1889; table 51
for fiscal year ending June 30, 1890; table 52
during fiscal years 1889 and 1890; table 49
permanent, unexpended balance of, available for fiscal years 1889 and 1890; table 51
trust, held at commencement of fiscal years 1889 and 1890; table 51
of the Five Civilized Tribes. Office has no control over the expenditure of; table 52
of other tribes; table 52
payment of to Kaskaskias, Peorias, and Piankeshaws 54
payment of, to Western Miamis 54
statement showing transactions in during year ending October 31, 1889; table 468
tribal, Sac and Fox Indians of Iowa, express dissatisfaction with pro rata division of 55
(*See* Appropriations and Finances.)

G.

Gafron, John, superintendent mission school at La Pointe Agency, report of 306
Gaither, Beal, United States Indian agent at Siletz Agency, Oregon, report of 273
Gallagher, H. D., United States Indian agent at Pine Ridge Agency, Dak., report of 151
Gallagher, P., United States Indian agent at Fort Hall Agency, Idaho, report of 174
Gambling, still indulged in by some Indians at Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency 191
prevalent at Lemhi Agency 181
among Mohaves 116

Page.

Gambling, Navajos fond of 260
prevalent at Nez Percé Agency 182
very prevalent at Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. T 201
impossible to suppress, at Western Shoshone Agency 252
Gascoigne, S., missionary at Yakama Agency, report of 290
Genoa, Nebr., report of superintendent of school at 359
George, Henry, United States Indian agent at Colorado River Agency, Ariz., report of 115
Gerowe, G. E., superintendent Fort Stevenson school, Dakota, report of 350
Gheen, Enos, United States Indian agent at Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa, report of 213
Goodnough, E. A., missionary at Green Bay Agency, Wis., report of 301
Grand Junction, Colo., report of superintendent of school at 249
Grand Ronde Agency, Oregon, report of Agent McClane 269
statistics relating to tribes at 508, 524
Reservation, Oregon, work of alloting land in, has been completed 14
Grazing, land on Yankton Reservation, suitable for 170
Yakama Reservation, excellent for 290
Standing Rock Agency better adapted to, than farming 165
land at Pine Ridge Agency, adapted to 152
the Osage Reservation fitted for nothing but 192
to be allowed on their lands by several tribes, at a stipulated price 30
urgent necessity of restriction to, on Indian lands 30
recommends legislation regulating, on Indian lands 32
of white people's cattle on Fort Berthold Reservation 149
tax, difficulty in collecting, at Uintah Agency 279
on Pottawatomie Reservation 218
Green Bay Agency, Wis., report of Agent Jennings 296
history of timber operations at 88
Gros Ventres, at Fort Berthold Agency, number of 147
at Fort Belknap Agency, Mont 231
statistics relating to 498, 504, 516, 522

H.

Hall, C. L., missionary at Fort Berthold Agency, report of 309
Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Va., report of S. C. Armstrong, principal of 367
school, system of placing pupils belonging to, among farmers, entirely successful 7
Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans., report of Superintendent of Schools regarding 320
High schools for Indians. (*See* Schools.) 97
Higher education, a number of Hampton students pursuing courses in 379
Hill, Charles, United States Indian agent at Santee Agency, Nebr., report of 240
Hogan, J. M., act for the relief of 466
Homesteads, Indians at Flandreau hold their lands as 241
Homestead law, what lands to be sold under, on Chippewa reserves in Minnesota 423
Home-life, efforts to inculcate love for, among Indian pupils at Hampton school 372
Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal., report of Agent Dougherty 123
Klamath River Indians at, subsist by fishing and lumbering 44
should be separated from Mission Agency (consolidated) 48
Hoopas, statistics relating to 123, 496, 516
Hospitals, urgent need for, in Indian service 13
Hospital, need of, at Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Ind. T 187
at Chilocco should be removed 324
needed at Colville Agency 285
Fort Belknap Agency, Mont 232
Fort Hall Agency 180
Fort Peck Agency, Mont 234
at Fort Yuma School, Cal., well conducted 349
Haskell Institute, changes needed 321
Keam's Cañon, should be constructed 347
Menomonee Reserve, Green Bay Agency, Wis, capacity of 299
Mission Agency, need of 125
needed at Navajo Agency 257
Rosebud Agency, Dak 159, 162
Shoshone Agency 308
Yankton Agency 172
urgently needed at Chilocco school, Ind. T 356
Houses, Indian, need repairing 141
Cheyenne River Agency, nearly all Indians have 129
for Indians at Crow Agency, Mont., to be constructed 224
Indian, at Fort Peck Agency, Mont., number of 233
Mescalero Agency, number of 254
for Indians at Round Valley, in process of erection 126
of the Sacs and Foxes in Iowa, how constructed 215
Indian, at Santee Agency, number and cost of 242
Shoshone Agency, have built 90 308
Sisseton Agency, material for on hand 164
statistics relating to 496
(*See* Buildings.)
Hualapais, statistics relating to 496

I.

Implements, farming, Indians at Crow Agency, Mont., fairly well supplied with 224
need of at Rosebud Agency 160
young Indians at Tulalip Agency given, instead of rations 289
and household, required by Navajos 259
Improvements at Flathead Agency 228
made and to be made at Fort Peck Agency 233

Page.

Improvements at Grand Ronde Agency 270
extensive, at Santee Agency 242
needed at Siletz Agency 274
Indian Agents, Special, addresses of 547
Indian Territory, acts granting right of way to railroads through 34
visit of Congressmen to, to ascertain legislation needed 213
Industries taught pupils at Albuquerque school, progress of 362
Carlisle, very beneficial 366
a number of, taught the pupils at Chilocco school 356
at Fort Stevenson school, Dakota, taught pupils 352
taught boys and girls at Genoa school, Nebraska 360
at Salem school, Oregon, prosper well 364
at Santee entirely in charge of Indians 242
dairy, at Klamath Agency, Oregon 272
Inspectors, Indian, list of 547
Instruction, course of, pursued at Carlisle school 366
Intemperance largely on the increase among the Poncas at Santee Agency 247
(*See* Drunkenness, Liquor and Whisky.)
Interpreters, qualifications and duties of 28
smallness of compensation of, leads to employment of those poorly qualified 29
to be gradually discontinued as Indians acquire the English language 29
Iowa and Sac and Fox Reservations, sale of 81
Iowas, number of, at Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. T 201
number of, at Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency 216
statistics relating to 502, 520
Irrigating ditches at Flathead Agency 230
a good system of, should be constructed on Navajo Reservation 257
needed at Uintah Agency 279
ditch to be constructed across the Papago Reservation, Arizona, by the Citrous Water Company of California 421
Irrigation at Pine Ridge Agency impracticable 152
at Southern Ute Agency necessary 127
a good system of, should make Colorado River reservation very fertile 115
essential at Flathead Agency 229
a system of should be established at Fort Berthold Agency, Dak 146
facilities for, very imperfect at Keam's Cañon 347
needed at Crow Agency, Mont 224
Lemhi Agency 67
Nevada Agency 250
Fort Hall Agency, before agriculture can be successfully carried on 175
Jicarilla Agency 128
on reservations under Mission Agency, Cal 125
should be established on Gila River Reservation, cost of 120
of the highest importance at Pima Agency 120
good crops can not be raised at Tongue River Agency, without 234
should be secured at Warm Springs Agency 278
greatly needed at Western Shoshone Agency, Nev 252

J.

Jail, should be built, at Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Ind. T 187
Jackson, T. W., United States Indian agent at New York Agency, report of 265
Jenkins, H. M., quotation from article written by, on "outing system" 7
Jennings, Thomas, United States Indian agent at Green Bay Agency, Wis., report of 298
Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex., report of agent at 128
Johnson, C. M., United States Indian agent at Pima Agency, Ariz., annual report of 119
Jones, T. H. B., United States Indian agent, Fort Berthold Agency, Dak., report of 146
Jones, T. M., United States Indian agent at Shoshone Agency, Wyo., report of 307
Jutz, Father, missionary at Pine Ridge Agency, report of 310

K.

Kalispels at Colville Agency should have their lands entered or be removed to a reservation 283
Lower, at Flathead Agency 228
statistics relating to 504, 522
Kansas Indians, statistics relating to 500, 518
Kaskaskias, Quapaw Agency 197
Peorias, and Piankeshaws, payment of trust funds to 54
Kaws, in Indian Territory, deterioration of 325
Keam's Cañon, Ariz., appropriation for purchase of buildings in, for school purposes 459
school, report of Superintendent Baker 347
Keechies, number of, at Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency 188
Kickapoos, number of at Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency 216
in Kansas, statistics relating to 502, 520
Mexican, number of, at Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. T 201
are opposed to allotments and schools 200
statistics relating to 502, 520
Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita Agency, Ind. T., report of United States Indian agent at 187
Kiowas, number of, at Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency 188
statistics relating to 500, 518
Klamath Agency, Oregon, report of Agent Emery 270
River Indians, number of, at Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal 124
at Hoopa Valley, Cal., depend on fishing and lumbering for support 47
Klamaths, statistics relating to 496, 508, 516, 524
Klickitats at Yakama Agency 290
Kootenais at Flathead Agency are very improvident 227–228
statistics relating to 504, 522

L.

	Page.
Lake Traverse Reservation, Dakota, allotment of land on, completed	16
Lac du Flambeau band of Chippewas of Lake Superior, patents for land issued to	16
Land, amount of, cultivated by Indians at Fort Berthold Agency, Dak	147
Fort Peck Agency, Mont	233
Grand Ronde Agency	269
Klamath Agency	271
Mescalero Agency	254
Navajo Agency	256
at Hoopa Valley cultivated by Indians	124
tillable, scarce at Nevada Agency	250
disputed titles to, on Pueblo Reserve	264
on Puyallup Reservation immensely valuable	286
amount of, cultivated by Indians at Rosebud Agency	161
Round Valley, cultivated by Indians	126
at San Carlos Agency cultivated by Indians	122
amount cultivated by Indians at Santee Agency	241
Southern Ute Agency, cultivated by Indians	127
at Siletz Agency, rich and fertile	274
amount of, cultivated by Indians at Standing Rock Agency	170
at Umatilla Agency very productive	275
amount of, cultivated by Indians at Yankton Agency, Dak	171
Lands, on Indian reservations, occupied by religious societies; table	337
trust, statement showing transactions in, during year ending October 31, 1889; table	468
Indian, receipts from sale of; table	473
Indian, statistics relating to area, cultivation and allotment of; table	516
(*See* Farming.)	
Lang, T. S., deputy special Indian agent, report of, on fisheries at Yakama Reserve	295
La Pointe Agency, Wis., report of Agent Leahy	302
history of timber operations at	83
Leahy, M. A., United States Indian agent at Green Bay Agency, Wis., report of	302
Leavy, S. T., United States Indian agent at Yankton Agency, Dak., report of	170
Legislation regarding Freedmen, Delawares, and Shawnees, in Cherokee Nation	80
in Chickasaw Nation	81
the removal of the Lemhi Indians to the Fort Hall Reservation	175
needed in regard to Round Valley Reservation	60
Lemhi Agency, Idaho, report of United States Indian agent at	18
Indians, their proposed removal to the Fort Hall Reservation	78, 175
Liabilities, present, of the United States to Indian tribes; table	474
Lincoln Institute, Philadelphia, report of Superintendent of Indian Schools regarding	317
Liquor, sale of, to Indians at Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, but one case	186
Flathead Indians, the source of all crime	230
Indians at Lemhi Agency, a great evil	181
procured by Santee Indians at neighboring towns	243
(*See* Drunkeness and Whisky.)	
Logging. (*See* Timber.)	
Lower Spokane Indians, statistics relating to	510, 524
Luckey, J. C., United States Indian agent at Warm Springs Agency, Oregon, report of	277
Lumber should be purchased for those Indians at Fort Hall Agency, who take up allotments	179
proceeds from sale of, by Menomonees, devoted to good uses	90, 298
amount sawed at Fort Peck Agency mill	234
sawed by Indians	516
Lumbering, an important industry to the Indians at La Pointe Agency, Wis.	87, 303
Lummi Indians, number of, at Tulalip Agency	288
statistics relating to	510, 526

M.

Mackinac Agency, Mich., discontinuance of, will not seriously embarrass Indian service	49
discontinued, no provision for salary of agent at, having been made	48
Indians at, are fairly advanced in civilization, and should be allowed privilege of citizenship	49
Madison Indians, number of, at Tulalip Agency	288
statistics relating to	510, 526
Makahs at Neah Bay Agency subsist by fishing	285
statistics relating to	510, 526
Malheur Reserve, Oregon, Executive order restoring part of, to public domain	479
Mandans at Fort Berthold Agency, number of	147
statistics relating to	498, 516
Maricopas, number of, at Pima Agency	119
statistics relating to	396, 516
Marriage, an increasing respect for, among Indians at Pine Ridge Agency	154
a healthier sentiment regarding, at Omaha and Winnebago Agency	239
and divorce in Indian Territory, need of legislation regulating	212
relation held lightly by Indians at Ponca Agency	194
(*See* Polygamy.)	
McClure, W. P., United States Indian agent at Pueblo Agency, N. Mex., report of	262
McChesney, C. E., United States Indian agent at Cheyenne River Agency, Dak., report of	129
McClane, J. B., United States Indian agent at Grand Ronde Agency, Oregon, report of	269
McKusick, William, United States Indian agent at Sisseton Agency, Dak., report of	163
McLaughlin, James, United States Indian agent at Standing Rock Agency, Dak., report of	165
Medical statistics of the United States Indian service for fiscal year 1889; table	528
Medicine men, decrease of influence of, at Rosebud Agency	162
Mennonite missions at Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, report of superintendent of	310
Menomonees, Green Bay Agency, Wis., number of	297
statistics relating to	510, 526
Mescalero Agency, N. Mex., report of Agent Bennett	254
new school building at	8

Page.
M'Garry, Camp, survey of and legislation in regard to 82
Miamis, Western, number of, at Quapaw Agency 197
payment of trust funds to 54
statistics relating to 502, 512, 520
Miles, Gen. N. A., letter from, regarding proposed removal of Tongue River Indians 237
Miles, L. J., United States Indian agent at Osage Agency, Ind. T., report of 192
Military should remain at Hoopa Valley to prevent whites from taking possession of reserve .. 124
Mill, grist at San Carlos, capacity of, etc 123
Siletz Agency should be removed and repaired 274
Umatilla Agency, out of repair 276
Warm Springs Agency, out of repair 278
Yakama, old and decayed 292
needed by Moqui Pueblos 261
saw and grist, Menomonee Reserve, Wis., of great benefit to Indians 299
saw, at Navajo, in successful operation 259
Rosebud Agency, Dak., need of better 160
Round Valley, doing good work 126
San Carlos, site is good 123
Siletz Agency in condition to saw lumber for first time in four years 274
Uintah Agency in complete running order 279
Umatilla Agency expensive to operate 276
Yakama Agency run entirely by Indians 292
portable, purchase of, for White Earth Agency, under consideration 221
Mineral lands on Uintah Reserve, sale of 280
ore exists on Navajo Reservation but not in paying quantities 260
Miller, W. W., physician at Fort Hall Agency, Idaho, report of 180
Missionary, at Fort Berthold Agency, report of 309
Pine Ridge Agency, report of 310
Rosebud Agency, Dak., A. B. Clarke, report of 161
Santee Agency, report of 248
Yakama Agency, report of 290
work among Indians necessary 97
among Indians of New York State 268
among Menomonees, progress of 297, 300, 301
at Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Ind. T 186
Cheyenne River Agency productive of much good 133
Colville Agency under supervision of Jesuits 283
Crow Creek Agency, character of 138
Flathead Agency, progress of 229
Grand Ronde Agency, Oregon 270
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, progress of 189
Klamath Agency, Oregon, little done, except by employés 272
Lower Brulé Agency 140
Mescalero Agency, N. Mex., progress of 255
Omaha and Winnebago Agency, progress of 240
Pine Ridge Agency, Dak., progress of 158
Quapaw Agency, Ind. T., progress of 197
Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa, progress of 215
Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. T., progress of 200
Santee Agency, progress of 248
Shoshone Agency is being properly done 309
Siletz Agency, progress of 274
Sisseton Agency 164
Standing Rock Agency, progress of 198
Yakama Agency, progress of 291
Yankton, progress of 172
no donation for among Mohaves 117
none done among Navajos 261
none at Blackfeet Agency, Mont 222
societies, addresses of secretaries of 547
(*See* Religious.)
Mission Agency Cal., annual report of United States Indian agent at 124
duties of agent too burdensome 47
Indians, condition, and treatment of 59
statistics relating to 496, 516
Reserve, California, executive order establishing 479
schools at La Pointe Agency, Wis., reports of superintendents of 306
Modocs at Klamath Agency 270
at Quapaw Agency are thrifty and progressive 197
statistics relating to 502, 508, 520, 524
Mohave Indians, little progress made by 116
statistics relating to 115, 496, 516
Monteith, C. E., United States Indian agent at Nez Percé Agency, Idaho, report of 182
Moorehouse, Lee, United States Indian agent at Umatilla Agency, report of 275
Mortality among children at Osage Agency very large 163
Navajos is light 257
high, at Rosebud Agency, Dak 159
(*See* Deaths.)
Moqui Pueblos, an industrious people 261
buildings at Keam's Cañon, Ariz., purchased as a school for 9
statistics relating to 506, 522
Morality at Ponca Agency, Ind. T., low state of 328
Muck-apecwak-kenzah, act granting pension to widow of 467
Muckleshoots, number of, at Tulalip Agency 288
statistics relating to 510, 526
Myers, W. D., Indian agent at Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, Ind. T., report of 187

N.

	Page.
Navajo Agency, N. Mex., report of Agent Vandever	255
erection of new buildings for boarding school at	9
Navajos, statistics relating to	255, 506, 522
Neah Bay Agency, Wash., report of Agent Powell	285
statistics relating to Indians at	510, 526
Neal, Moses, United States Indian agent at Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. T., report of	199
Needham, J. M., United States Indian agent at Lemhi Agency, Idaho, report of	180
Nevada Agency, Nev., report of Agent Sears	249
Nevada, Carson, appropriation for training school in	8
New York Agency, N. Y., report of Agent Jackson	265
Nez Percés Agency, Idaho, report of United States Indian agent at	182
Reservation, Idaho, allotment of lands on	15
Joseph's band of, at Colville Agency	282
statistics relating to	500, 518, 524

O.

Oklahoma, cession of, to the United States, dispute regarding	209
Ind. T.; lands forming and legislation regarding	79
Okanagans at Colville Agency depend on their herds for support	283
statistics relating to	510, 524
Old Settlers (Western Cherokees), act authorizing Court of Claims to determine claims of	434
Old Town Indians in Maine, statistics relating to	512
Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebr., report of Agent Warner	238
Omahas at Omaha and Winnebago Agency doing well	238
in Nebraska, payment of annuities to	53
large additions to school building for	8
statistics relating to	504, 522
Oneidas in New York do not receive annuities	266
number of, Green Bay Agency, Wis., are well advanced in civilization	297
statistics relating to	506, 512, 524, 526
work of allotting lands to, suspended	16
O'Neil, Mary, superintendent Fort Yuma school, California, report of	348
Onondagas, amount of annuities paid to	266
statistics relating to	506, 524
Osage Agency, Ind. T., report of United States Indian agent at	192
authority granted for erection of addition to school buildings at	9
Osages, annuity paid to last year	55
are almost independent of labor	55
a bad element growing up among the	55
statistics relating to	500, 518
Osborne, E. C., Indian agent at Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland Agency, report by	193
Otoe Agency, Ind T., new school building at	8
Otoes, the children are especially good subjects for education	195
free from constitutional diseases	196
and Missourias, statistics relating to	500, 520
Ottawas, number of, at Quapaw Agency	197
statistics relating to	502, 520
"Outing system," in successful operation at Carlisle and Hampton schools	6, 366
should be extended	96
Ouray Reservation, though a barren desert, is rich in minerals	281
Outlaws, Creek, depredations of	209

P.

Pah Utes at Nevada Agency	249
condition and progress of	249
and Pi-Utes, statistics relating to	504, 506, 508, 522, 524
Papago Indians are industrious and are anxious to better their condition	120
sustain themselves by stock-raising	120
statistics relating to	496, 516
Patents issued to forty-eight members of Bad River Band of Chippewas of Lake Superior	16
thirteen of Lac du Flambeau band of Chippewas of Lake Superior	16
(*See* Allotment.)	
Pawnees, a few progressive men among	196
greatly reduced in numbers by disease	196
nearly all children of school age attending school	327
statistics relating to	500, 520
Payment, annuity, to Uintahs	279
White River Utes	279
Delaware Indians	212
Omaha Indians in Nebraska	54
Pottawatomie Indians of Huron	54
of trust funds to the Western Miamis, Kaskaskias, Peorias, and Piankeshaws	54
"net proceeds" fund to the Choctaws	211
"head right" money to Cherokee freedmen	211
to Seminoles, on account of Oklahoma cession	211
settlers on Navajo Reservation, N. Mex	83
Payments, annuity to Sacs and Foxes of Iowa	216
Utes at Ouray Agency	281
cash, to Indians	53
Pend d'Oreilles, at Flathead Agency	228
statistics relating to	504, 522

Page.
Peorias and Miamis of Indian Territory, act providing for allotment of land to ... 16, 464
and consolidated tribes, of Indian Territory, act appropriating funds for fulfilling treaties with ... 459
number of, at Quapaw Agency ... 197
statistics relating to ... 502, 520
Physicians, qualifications and duties of ... 12
blank sent to applicants for position as ... 12
Physician, Cheyenne River Agency, report of ... 133
Devils Lake Agency, report of ... 143
Fort Berthold Agency, Dak., report of ... 151
Fort Hall Agency, Idaho, report of ... 180
Grande Ronde Agency should be retained ... 270
Rosebud Agency should have a team ... 162
Dak., report of ... 162
Santee Agency, report of ... 247
Sisseton Agency, Dak., report of ... 164
for L'Anse and Vieux Desert band of Chippewas, designated as special disbursing agent, to close up affairs of Mackinac Agency ... 49
Piankeshaws at Quapaw Agency ... 197
Piegans, statistics relating to ... 504, 522
(*See* Blackfeet.)
Pierre, Dak., appropriation for training school at ... 8
Pike, R. G., missionary at Green Bay Agency, Wis., report of ... 300
Pima Agency, Ariz., authority granted for the erection of new buildings for boarding-school at ... 9
soil of reserve unfit for cultivation ... 119
annual report of agent at ... 119
Pimas, statistics relating to ... 496, 516
Pinal Indians at San Carlos Agency ... 121
Pine Ridge Agency, Dak., report of agent at ... 151
Pi-Utes at Nevada Agency ... 249
at Western Shoshone Agency ... 251
number of, at Warm Springs Agency ... 278
statistics relating to ... 504, 506, 508, 522, 524
Pocatello townsite, Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho, commission appointed to appraise lands on ... 19
Police, Indian, a means to civilize the Indians ... 4
provision in general allotment act of February 8, 1887, regarding ... 28
a better system of, should be inaugurated at Osage Agency ... 193
compensation too low ... 27, 136, 168, 190, 210, 292, 308
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, generally efficient ... 186
Colville Agency, are efficient ... 284
Crow Agency, Mont., efficient ... 226
Fort Berthold Agency, number of ... 150
Fort Hall Agency, doing moderately well ... 178
Flathead Agency ... 231
Fort Peck Agency, Mont., not reliable ... 233
Grande Ronde Agency, well trained ... 270
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, efficient, but poorly paid ... 190
Klamath Agency, Oregon, faithful in the performance of duty ... 272
Lemhi Agency, efficient, though they have little to do ... 181
Mescalero Agency, N. Mex., proud of their positions and efficient ... 255
Navajo Agency, efficient ... 260
Nevada Agency, seldom put to test ... 250
Ouray Agency, take a pride in their calling ... 281
Pine Ridge Agency, efficient ... 153
Quapaw Agency, are trusty ... 197
Rosebud Agency, marked improvement in ... 159
Round Valley, have done good work ... 126
Santee Agency, efficient ... 242
Sisseton Agency, indispensable ... 163
Standing Rock, should be increased ... 168
Tongue River Agency, improving ... 235
Uintah Agency, have done remarkably good service ... 280
Umatilla Agency, indispensable ... 277
Yankton Agency, should be increased ... 171
Polygamy, abandoned at Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency ... 136
a case of, has not occurred for a year at Omaha and Winnebago Agency ... 239
less inclination to, than formerly, at Fort Peck Agency, Mont ... 233
little, if any, among Mohaves ... 117
no longer practised at Western Shoshone Agency, Nev ... 252
practised among Indians at Fort Hall Agency, Idaho ... 177
practised to a limited extent by Navajos ... 260
still adhered to by Indians at Blackfeet Agency ... 222
(*See* Marriage.)
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland Agency, report of Indian agent at ... 193
Poncas, at Santee Agency, Nebr ... 243
express no desire to avail themselves of the benefits of the allotment law ... 195
statistics relating to ... 500, 504, 520, 522
Ponies, the only item of revenue to the Sacs and Foxes, of Iowa ... 214
Population, Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency ... 184
Cheyenne River Agency ... 130
Crow Agency, Mont ... 226
Crow Creek Agency, Dak ... 137
Devil's Lake Agency, Dak ... 140
Flandreau sub-Agency, Dak ... 243
Flathead Agency, Mont ... 228
Fort Berthold Agency, Dak ... 147
Fort Hall Agency, Idaho ... 177

	Page.
Population, Fort Peck Reservation, Montana	233
Grand Ronde Agency, Oregon	269
Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal	123
Kiowa, Comanche, and Witchita Agency, Ind. T	188
Klamath Agency, Oregon	270
La Pointe Agency, Wis., reservations under	302
Lemhi Reservation, Idaho	181
Lower Brulé Agency, Dak	139
Mescalero Agency, N. Mex	254
Moqui Pueblos	261
Neah Bay Agency, Wash	285
Nevada Agency, Nev	249
New York Agency	265
Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebr	238-240
Ouray Agency, Utah	281
Pine Ridge Agency, Dak	152
Ponca, etc., Agency, Ind. T	195
Ponca sub-Agency, Dak	243
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, Kans	216
Pueblo Agency, N. Mex	262
Quapaw Agency, Ind. T	197
Rosebud Agency, Dak., steadily increasing	163
Round Valley Agency, Cal	126
Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa	215
Ind. T	201
Santee Agency, Nebr	243
Shoshone Agency, Wyo	307
Siletz Agency, Oregon	273
Standing Rock Agency, Dak	166
Tulalip Agency, Wash	288
Turtle Mountain Reservation, Dakota	141
Uintah Reservation, Utah	279
Umatilla Agency, Oregon	277
Union Agency, Ind. T	202
Warm Springs Agency, Oregon	278
Western Shoshone Agency, Nev	251
White Earth Agency, Minn	221
Yakama Agency, Wash	290
Yankton Agency, Dak	170
school, of Indian tribes, and number attending schools; table	106
the Indians less than that of Rhode Island	94
Indian tribes, number provided for and unprovided for; table	393
of Indian tribes, statistics relating to; table	496
(*See* Census.)	
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, Kans, report of United States Indian agent at	216
Kickapoo Indians in Kansas, commission appointed to treat with	20
Indians of Huron, payment of annuity to	54
Pottawatomies, Prairie band of, at Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, number of	216
statistics relating to	502, 520
Citizen, number of, under Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. T	201
mostly poor, have no school	199
allotment of lands to, in Ind. T., not completed	15
statistics relating to	502, 520
Powell, W. L., United States Indian agent at Neah Bay Agency, Wash., report of	285
Pratt, R. H., superintendent of school at Carlisle, Pa, report of	365
Priestley, Thomas, United States Indian agent at Yakama Agency, Wash., report of	290
Products, value of, sold by Indians of Fort Berthold Agency, Dak	149
Proposals received and contracts awarded for supplies for the Indian service	551
Pueblo Agency, N. Mex., report of Agent McClure	262
Pueblos, statistics relating to	506, 522
Purcell Internal Improvement Company, outrages by	212
Purchases, when made from Indians; table	55
Puyallup Agency, Wash., new school building at	8
report of Agent Eells	286
statistics relating to Indians at	510, 526

Q.

Quapaw Agency, Ind. T., report of United States Indian agent at	197
Quapaws have shown decided signs of improvement	198
statistics relating to	502, 520
Quillehute Reservation, Washington, executive order establishing	480
Quillehutes at Neah Bay Agency subsist by fishing	285
statistics relating to	510, 526
Quinaielt Indians subsist by hunting and fishing	286
statistics relating to	510, 526

R.

Railroads, acts, granting right of way to, through Indian reservations	32, 425
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, runs through Cherokee Nation	208
Big Horn Southern, act granting right of way to, through Crow Reservation, Montana	32, 429
act granting right of way to through Fort Custer Military Reservation, Montana	434
Billings, Clark's Fork and Cooke City, act granting right of way to, through Crow Reserve, Montana, nullified by refusal of Indians to give their consent	37
Carson and Colorado, bill to ratify agreement with Indians for right of way through Walker River Reservation, not yet acted upon by Congress	41

Page.

Railroads, Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls and Northwestern right of way through Red Pipestone Reservation, Minnesota 41
Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska, board of referrees appointed to determine compensation to be paid for right of way through Indian Territory 39
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, runs through Sac and Fox Reservation in Iowa 214
act granting right of way to, through Sioux Reservation, Dakota 33
no action taken by Congress on a bill to ratify agreement with Sisseton and Wahpeton band of Sioux for right of way through Lake Traverse Reservation, Dak 41
Choctaw Coal and Railway Company, act granting right of way to, through Indian Territory 34, 429
Dakota Central, act granting right of way to, through Sioux Reservation, Dakota 33
Dennison and Washita, has not made full payment to Indians for right of way through Indian Territory 38
Duluth, Rainy Lake River and Southwestern, right of way refused to, by Indians, through Boisé Forte Reserve, Minnesota 37
Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic, is built through the Bad River Reserve 305
Duluth, Superior and Michigan, no settlement made with Indians regarding right of way through Bad River Reserve, Wisconsin 37
Duluth and Winnipeg, act granting right of way to through White Earth and Leech Lake Reservations, Minnesota 36, 462
is being constructed across Fond du Lac Reserve 305
Forest City and Watertown, act granting right of way to, through Sioux Reservation, Dakota 34, 446
Fort Smith and El Paso, has not availed itself of the right of way granted it through the Indian Territory 38
Fort Smith, Paris and Dardanelle, act granting right of way to, through Indian Territory 35, 435
Jamestown and Northern, has not yet compensated the Indians for right of way through Devil's Lake Reservation, Dakota 41, 146
Kansas and Arkansas Valley, compensation paid by for right of way through Indian Territory 38
Kansas City and Pacific, has not availed itself of right of way granted to it through Indian Territory 38
Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western, has been graded across the Lac du Flambeau Reserve, compensation paid for right of way 40, 305
Missouri, Kansas and Texas, operates a line through Union Agency 208
Moorhead, Leech Lake, Duluth and Northern, act granting right of way to, through White Earth Reservation, Minnesota 36, 425
Newport and King's Valley, no steps taken to avail itself of grant of right of way through Siletz Reserve, Oregon 40
Northern Pacific, agreement with Indians of Yakama Reservation for the relinquishment of certain lands, not acted on by Congress 41
Northern Pacific, damages paid by, for Indians at Yakama Agency 293
Northwestern, runs through the Sac and Fox Reservation in Iowa 214
Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, no steps taken to avail itself of grant of right of way through Nez Percés Reservation, Idaho 40
Paris, Choctaw and Little Rock, has not availed itself of grant of right of way through Indian Territory 38
Puyallup Valley, act granting right of way through Puyallup Reservation, nullified by refusal of Indians to give their consent 40
Southern Kansas, action taken on maps filed by, of tracts selected as station grounds, etc 39
St. Louis and San Francisco, runs through Choctaw, Cherokee, and Creek Nations 208
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, act granting right of way to, through White Earth Reservation, Minnesota 37, 435
The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé, runs through Chickasaw Nation 208
Utah Midland, has not yet filed maps of definite location through the Uintah Reservation, Utah 40
Utah and Northern, compensation paid and to be paid by, for right of way through Fort Hall Reserve, Idaho 38
Washington and Idaho, compensation to Indians of Cœur d'Aléne Reserve, Idaho, for right of way 37
Yankton and Missouri Valley, act granting right of way to, through Yanktown Reservation, Dakota 37, 430
Rations, issued weekly to Indians at Uintah and Ouray Agency 281
Ration-system, a great impediment to the progress of the Indians 312
should be abolished at Crow Creek and Lower Brulé agencies 135
Red Pipestone Reservation in Minnesota, commission to negotiate for sale of lands in 22, 463
Religion, progress of, among five civilized tribes 206
how regarded by Indians at Pottawatomie Agency 219
how observed by the Osages 194
statistics relating to 496
Religious belief of Mohaves 117
instructions at Chilocco school, Indian Territory, how conducted 358
training at Hampton, how conducted 375
exercises at Haskell Institute, how conducted 321
societies, lands on Indian reservations occupied by; table 337
secretaries of, addresses 547
(*See* Missionary.)
Returned students from Hampton, good influence of, on other Indians 377
should be prevented from relapsing into former habits 334
polygamy a bar to the progress of 335
Riggs, A. L., missionary at Santee agency, report of 248

Page.

Reservations, names of, agencies on, tribes occupying or belonging to, area of, and reference to treaty, law or other authority establishing 484
Indian, Executive orders issued since September 1, 1887, relating to 479
influence of life at, detrimental to progress of Indian youth 8
Ronan, Peter, United States Indian agent at Flathead Agency, Mont 227
Robertson, W. M., catechist of Episcopal Church at Pine Ridge Agency, Dak., report of 158
Rosebud Agency, Dak., report of United States Indian agent 158
Round Valley Agency, Cal., annual report of agent at 126
Reservation, legislation needed in regard to 60
history of failure of Government to remove settlers from 60
commission appointed to appraise improvements of settlers on 64
Rust, H. N., United States Indian agent at Mission Agency, Cal., annual report of 124

S.

Sac and Fox Agency, in Iowa, report of United States Indian agent at 213
Ind. T., report of United States Indian agent 199
Indians of, are steadily progressing 201
rely principally on their annuity for support 199
Indians, of Iowa, express dissatisfaction with pro rata division of tribal funds 55
progress made by, very slow 214
of the Missouri, number of, at Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency 216
statistics relating to 502, 520
Salem Training School, Chemawa, Oregon, report of superintendent of 363
San Carlos Agency, Ariz., report of acting agent at 121
Sanitary condition at Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency good 186
of Indians Colville Agency, greatly improved 284
Fort Belknap Agency, fair 232
Hall Agency, good 180
Fort Peck Agency, Mont., fairly good 234
Jicarilla Agency, good 129
Klamath Agency, usually good 273
Lehmi Agency, good 181
Mescalero Agency, N. Mex., good 255
Navajo Agency, is good 257
New York Agency, generally good 267
Sac and Fox Agency, good 201
Southern Ute Agency, good 128
Standing Rock Agency, generally good 168
Tongue River Agency, good 234
Umatilla Agency has been good until recently 277
Western Shoshone Agency, generally good 253
White Earth Agency, Minn., good 220
Yakima Agency, generally good 292
Carlisle school, good 367
Chilocco school, Ind. T., is bad 357
Fort Stevenson school, is generally good 353
School at Genoa, Nebr., greatly improved 361
School at Grand Junction, Colo., is good 350
Kaw school, bad 325
Crows, improved 227
Nez Percés, is good 183
Pah Utes, poor 250
Sacs and Foxes in Iowa, good 215
Santees, poor 247
(*See* Diseases.)
San Puells, Colville Agency, raise stock, have no settled religion 283
Santa Fé, N. Mex., school building at, in course of erection, capacity, appropriation for 9
Santee Agency, Nebr., report of Agent Hill 240
new school building at 8
School population of Indian tribes, number provided for and unprovided for; table 393
School at Blackfeet Agency, Mont., in a fair condition 222
Fort Lapwai, Idaho, report of Superintendent Eaves 454
Fort Yuma, Cal., report of Superintendent O'Neill 348
Kaw Sub-agency, Ind. T., report of Superintendent of Schools regarding 325
Keam's Cañon, Ariz., report of Superintendent Baker 347
Nevada Agency, improvements at 251
Otoe Agency, report of Superintendent of Schools regarding 327
Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa, a complete failure 214
Siletz Agency, fair progress has been made in 274
Western Shoshone Agency, progress of 253
Winnebago agency, report of Superintendent of Schools regarding 331
Arapaho boarding, Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency 185, 328
Cheyenne boarding, report of Superintendent of Schools 329
Menomonee boarding, condition of 299
Omaha boarding, report of Superintendent of Schools 331
Pawnee boarding, report of Superintendent of Schools regarding 327
Ponca boarding, report of Superintendent of Schools regarding 328
Santee boarding, in successful operation 243
boarding, Colorado River Agency, efforts to increase attendance at 118
Crow Creek Agency, in successful operation 138
boys' industrial, Devils Lake Agency, report of principal of 142
should be established at Fort Belknap Agency, Mont 232
Fort Berthold Agency, progress and condition of 309
Fort Hall Agency, Idaho, progress of 177
Fort Peck Agency, Mont., progress of 233

	Page.
School, boarding, should be established at Hoopa Valley	124
needed at Jicarilla Agency	129
Lemhi Agency, a failure, and discontinued	181
Mescalero Agency, closed in May	254
Navajo Agency, improvement in	258
Pine Ridge Agency, in a flourishing condition	154
Rosebud Agency, Dak., should be established	159
Tulalip Agency, condition and progress of	289
Turtle Mountain Reservation, Dak., in successful operation	144
Umatilla Agency, condition and progress of	276
Yakima Agency, in a prosperous condition	293
needed for girls at Yankton	172
building, boarding, Blackfeet Agency, Mont., authority granted for the erection of	9
should be erected at Lower Brulé Agency	139
a new should be erected at Devils Lake	142
Navajo Agency, N. Mex., authority granted for the erection of	9
Fort Hall Agency, Idaho, authority granted for the erection of	9
Pima Agency, Ariz., authority granted for the erection of	9
Yankton Agency, Dak., authority granted for the erection of	9
Catholic mission, now being erected at Fort Berthold Agency, Dak	148
Cheyenne boarding, sadly in need of repairs	330
Devils Lake Agency, Dak., large additions to	8
erection of, at Santee Agency, Nebr	244
in course of erection at Tongue River	236
Kiowa, at Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, a disgrace to the agency	181
Navajo Agency, addition to, needed	258
Otoe Agency, Ind. T.	8
Puyallup Agency, Wash	8
Santee Agency, Nebr	8
Warm Springs Agency, Oregon	8
Omaha Agency, large additions made to	8, 239
Osage Agency, Ind. T., authority granted for erection of addition to	9
Otoe, is excellent	196
Santa Fé., N. Mex., in course of erection, appropriation for, capacity	9
Siletz Agency, Oregon, authority granted for erection of addition to	9
Southern Ute Agency, too small	127
Standing Rock Agency, Dak., authority granted for erection of addition to	9
Uintah Agency, scarcely habitable	280
Umatilla Agency, need of new	276
buildings, new, in process of erection	8
Fort Peck Agency, Mont	8
Mescalero Agency, capacity of	8, 255
Ponca, etc., Agency	195
at Chilocco, barns, etc., need repairing	324, 356
Colorado River Agency, Ariz., commodious and comfortable	115
Flathead, new	228
Fort Stevenson school, Dakota, unsuitable	353
Genoa, Nebr., additions needed to	330
Grand Junction, Colo., in bad state of repair	350
Kaw school, Ind. T., in bad condition	325
Keam's Cañon are unsuitable	347
La Pointe Agency, Wis., generally in a bad condition	305
Mission Agency in bad condition	125
Osage Agency in poor condition	325
Pawnee should be repaired and enlarged	327
Shawnee, Sac and Fox Agency in good repair	200
Tulalip Agency in good condition	289
Warm Springs Agency need repairing	278
Wichita Agency authority granted for erection of additions to	9
day, Flandreau, condition and progress of	245
Fort Belknap Agency, Mont., making fair progress	232
Hoopa Valley Agency, attendance at	124
Ponca sub-Agency, Nebr., progress of	245
Stockbridge, Wis., is not a success	300
employés, salaries, terms of service, etc., table	396
good character of, essential	4
should have stable tenure of office	95
at Blackfeet Agency, Mont., number and salary of, should be increased	222
Cheyenne River Agency, list of	131
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency, competent and faithful	137
Hoopa Valley Agency	124
Hope boarding school, Santee Agency, list of	245
Indian at Fort Lapwai, Idaho, not a success	354
Otoe Agency, very efficient	327
Pottawatomie Agency	219
Santee boarding school, list at	243
Santee Normal Training School, Santee Agency	246
Sisseton Agency, list of	165
Standing Rock Agency, number of, etc	167
White Earth Agency, Minn., list of	220
Yakama boarding school, list of	294
(*See* Teachers.)	
facilities at Yankton are inadequate	172
farm at Albuquerque, N. Mex., has been neglected	361
Chilocco, Ind. T., large and well conducted	356
Fort Stevenson, Dak., products and extent of	351
Genoa, Nebr., in excellent condition	360

	Page.
School, farm, at Grand Junction, Colo., has not been well attended to	349
Pine Ridge Agency, products of	154
Shawnee, Sac and Fox Agency	200
Yankton well cultivated	171
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency produces good crops	189
Klamath Agency, yield of	271
for Moquis Pueblos, buildings at Keam's Cañon purchased as	9
Holy Rosary Mission, Pine Ridge Agency, report of missionary at	310
Hope boarding, Santee Agency, doing excellent work	245
report of principal	248
improvements in, at Nevada Agency	251
industrial, Devil's Lake, report of superintendent	141
should be established at Navajo Agency	258
Mennonite Mission, at Halstead, Kans., condition of	312
mission, located at Pawhuska, Ind. T	326
at Pine Ridge, doing good work	155
Moqui Pueblo, attendance at	262
none at Ouray Agency, should be established at once	281
Santee Normal Training, doing excellent work	245
service, blank to be used by applicants for position in	4
at Nez Percés Agency a farce	182
shops at Fort Stevenson, Dak., work done in	352
Hampton, progress of work in	370
Haskell Institute, too small	321
Genoa, Nebr., in excellent condition	330
should be established at Keam's Cañon	347
Osage Agency, none carried on	326
should be at once established for Lower Spokanes at Colville Agency	283
established at San Juan River, Navajo Reserve	259
statistics of New York Agency; table	265
St. Mary's Industrial Training, Turtle Mountain Reserve, progress of	142
St. Stephen's Mission, Shoshone Agency, a complete success	308
system, advantages of establishing	112
training, Albuquerque, N. Mex., report of Superintendent Creager	361
Carlisle, Pa., report of Superintendent Pratt	365
Carson, Ormesby County, Nev., appropriation for	8
Chemawa, Oregon, report of superintendent of	363
Chilocco, Ind. T., report of Superintendent G. W. Scott	355
Fort Stevenson, Dak., report of Superintendent Gerowe	350
Genoa, Nebr., report of Superintendent Backus	359
Genoa, Nebr., report of Superintendent of Schools regarding	330
Grand Junction, Colo., report of Superintendent Wheeler	349
Pierre, Dak., appropriation for	8
Schools, Indian, number, capacity, attendance, cost of, and employés at, during last fiscal year	9
appropriations made by the Government since 1876 for the support of; table	112
support of pupils in; table	109
appropriations for; table	49
attendance at during past years; table	11
no language but English should be spoken in	95
statistics relating to; table	380
boarding, Cheyenne River Agency, are doing good work	131
off of reservations, in successful operation	6
Cherokee, condition of	205
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency	185
Chickasaw, number and condition of	206
Choctaw, number and condition of	205
Citizen band of Pottawatomies, have no	199
Colville Agency, number and condition of	283
contract, appropriations required for	110
statistics relating to; table	390
Creek, number and condition of	205
Crow Agency, Mont., number and condition of	225
day, at Devil's Lake Agency	142
Pine Ridge Agency, number of, and attendance at	154–155
Turtle Mountain Reservation	145
Pueblo Agency, progress of	263
Eastern Cherokee Agency, condition and progress of	268
for freedmen, Chickasaws refuse to provide	206
Government, amount required to put and support all Indian children in; table	111
apropriations required for; table	110
for Indians, accommodations provided in, cost of; table	107–108
grammar, cost of maintaining	102
number needed	102
pains should be taken to make them as efficient as possible	100
patriotism should be awakened in the minds of pupils in	101
plant required for	102
high, cost of maintaining	100
for Indians, course of study in, should extend over a period of five years	99
should be located in a farming community	100
number of children available for, not large	100
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, progress of	188
Klamath Agency, number, condition, and progress of	271
Mexican Kickapoos will not send their children to	200
mission, Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, in a flourishing condition	183
Mission Agency, should be increased	125
Neah Bay Agency, have done good service	285

Page.

Schools, New York Agency, supported by the State, progress of 265
Nez Percés Agency, exist only on paper 182
number and condition of, at Flathead Agency, Mont 228
reservation, are the most important 332
lack of suitable assembly rooms at 333
qualification of teachers for 332
off reservations, Navajos refuse to send their children to 259
Omaha and Winnebago Agency, condition and progress of 239
Oneida Reservation, Green Bay Agency, Wis., number of 297
Osage Agency, report of Superintendent of Schools regarding 325
Ponca, etc., Agency, condition and progress of 196
Pottawatomie Agency, how conducted 219
Puyallup Agency, number, condition and progress of 287
primary, children should become pupils in, as early as possible 103
proposed number and location of 103
the foundation of Indian education 103
Quapaw Agency, condition of 198
Rosebud Agency prosperously carried on 159
Round Valley, attendance at 127
Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. T., condition and progress of 200
Sisseton Agency, progress of 164
Standing Rock Agency, progress of 166
ten, at Cheyenne River Agency 131
Tongue River Agency, number, condition, and progress of 236
training and other, special appropriations for 10
instructions in nursing should be given in 14
statistics relating to attendance at, cost of, etc 10
twelve, connected with La Pointe Agency 304
two new day, needed at Yankton 172
White Earth Agency, Minn., number of 220
(*See* Education.)
Scott, G. W., superintendent of schools at Chilocco, Ind. T., report of 355
Scott, J. B., United States Indian agent at Western Shoshone Agency, Nev., report of 251
Sears, S. S., United States Indian agent at Nevada Agency, Nev., report of 249
Self-supporting, Eastern Cherokees are 268
Indians at Hoopa Valley practically are 47, 124
Round Valley would be, if allotted land 126
Lummi and Muckleshoot Indians are 288
many Indians at Puyallup Agency are 286
nearly all Indians at Yakama Agency are 290
some of the Sisseton Indians are 165
Seminoles, efforts to settle them in Florida 77
express no opinion regarding allotments 204
payment to, on account of cession of Oklahoma lands 211
statistics relating to 502, 518
the most peaceful and law-abiding of the Five Nations 202
Seminole lands, appropriation for the purchase of 461
Senecas, number of, at Quapaw Agency, Ind. T 197
of New York, amount of annuities paid to 266
suit by, against one Christy, to recover possession of farm 266
statistics relating to 502, 506, 520, 524
Settlers on San Juan River, Navajo Reservation, N. Mex., payment to 83
in Wind River Valley, appropriation for paying 459
Shawnees, Absentee, are thrifty, industrious Indians, many have taken allotments 199
number of, at Quapaw Agency 197
Black Bob's band, act providing for the settlement of titles to lands claimed by 441
statistics relating to 502, 520
Shops, school. (*See* School.)
Shoshone Agency, Wyo., report of Agent Jones 307
Shoshones and Bannacks, Fort Hall Agency 174
Lemhi Agency 180
at Western Shoshone Agency 251
number of, at Shoshone Agency 307
statistics relating to 500, 506, 512, 518, 522, 526
Bannacks, and Sheepeaters, Fort Hall and Lemhi Reservations, in Idaho, agreement to cede part of their lands 432
Shuler, B. P., United States Indian agent at White Earth Agency, Minn., report of 220
Siletz Agency, Oregon, report of Agent Gaither 273
authority granted for erection of addition to school building at 9
Simons, A. O., United States Indian agent at Fort Belknap Agency, Mont., report of 231
Sioux, at Cheyenne River Agency, number of 130
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agencies, have made rapid progress 135
Devil's Lake, are situated on individual claims 140
Fort Peck Agency, number and condition of 233
Pine Ridge Agency, number and condition of 152
Rosebud Agency, number and condition of 158
Santee Agency, Nebr., number and condition of 243
Sisseton Agency, number and condition of 163
Standing Rock Agency, number and condition of 166
Yankton Agency, number and condition of 170
statistics relating to 498, 500, 516, 518
Reservation, act to divide a portion of, into separate reservations 449
appropriation for expenses in negotiating for sale of 460
commission appointed to negotiate for cession of part of the lands on 20
Sisseton Agency, Dak., report of Wm. McKusick, United States Indian agent at 163
Reservation, Dak., adapted to farming and stock raising 163
Smith, J. E, teacher at Ponca subagency, report of 247
Snakes, statistics relating to 508, 524

Page.

Southern Ute Agency, Colo., report of agent at 127
Special agent to inspect schools, Mrs. Daniel Dorchester, appointed as 4
Special agents, Indian service, list of 147
Spencer, L. T., United States Indian agent at Rosebud Agency, Dak., report of 158
Spokanes, Lower, at Colville Agency, are doing as well as could be expected 283
Upper, at Colville Agency, should be placed on a reservation 283
Squaw men, at Yakama Agency, should not be allowed to reside on reservation 295
Standing Rock Agency, Dak., report of United States Indian agent at 165
authority granted for erection of addition to school building at .. 9
Statistics, criminal, of Indian tribes 496
medical, of the United States Indian service for the fiscal year 1889; table 528
religious, of Indian tribes 496
vital, of Indian tribes 496
relating to area, cultivation and allotment of Indian lands, crops raised, and stock owned by Indians; table 516
Indian reservations 484
Indian population, dress, dwellings, subsistence, etc 496
Sterling, G. C., missionary at Pine Ridge Agency, Dak., report of 157
Stock, at Southern Ute Agency, winter feed for, scarce, causing loss 128
at San Carlos Agency, Ariz., owned by Indians 122
cattle, should be issued to Crows 225
Chilocco school, Indian Territory, number and increase of 356
furnished Devil's Lake Agency 141
owned by Fort Stevenson school 351
Indian, killed by railroads in Indian Territory, action regarding 208
is the principal wealth of the Navajos 256
need of, for farming Indians at Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Ind. T 185
owned by Indians on Pottawatomie Reservation 218
Mohaves 116
Indians, statistics relating to 516
raising, an increasing interest in, taken by Indians at Standing Rock Agency 166
Cheyenne River Agency, adapted for 130
followed by Papago Indians 120
Fort Berthold Reservation more adapted to, than any other pursuit 146
Mescalero Reservation better adapted to, than agriculture 254
more attention paid to, by Indians at Siletz Agency, than heretofore 274
nearly all Indians at Yakama Agency, engaged in 290
Sisseton Reservation well adapted for 163
the most remunerative industry for the Indians at Klamath Agency 271
Tongue River Reservation adapted to 234
Stockbridges and Munsees, number at Green Bay Agency 300
statistics relating to 512, 526
Store-house should be built for the Moqui Pueblos 262
St. Regis Indians, amount of annuities paid to 266
statistics relating to 506, 524
Subsistence, law requiring witnesses to issue of, should be repealed 56
Suffering will occur among Nez Percés unless aided by the Government 182
Summers, J. V., United States Indian agent at Quapaw Agency, Ind. T., report of 197
Superintendent of Indian Schools, act authorizing appointment of 460
changes in legislation regarding duties of 313
Daniel Dorchester, D. D., appointed as 4
report of 313
should have five assistants in work of supervising schools ... 106
Suppais, statistics relating to 496, 516
Supplies and transportation for the Indian service, proposals received and contracts awarded for 551
Surveying lands for allotments at Fort Hall should be begun 176
Survey of Mission Agency, should be made of each reservation under 125
Standing Rock Reservation should be made 169
Surveys of allotments have been made at Crow Creek and Lower Brulé 136
reservation lines at Pine Ridge should be made at once 154
Swinomish Indians, number of, at Tulalip Agency 288
System, water, has been established at Pima Agency 121

T.

Talbott, W. H., United States Indian agent at Tulalip Agency, Wash., report of 288
Teachers in Indian schools, qualifications of 105
industrial, should be of good habits, etc 9
have a delicate and difficult task 9
school, those preferred who can exercise religious influence over their pupils 6
at Osage schools of very moderate ability 326
(*See* School.)
Timber, contracts for cutting, on reservations in Wisconsin 83
depredations at Union Agency decreasing 212
little fit for building purposes on Cheyenne and Arapaho reserve, Ind. T 183
operations on reservations in Wisconsin, history of 83
dead and fallen, on Indian lands, disposal of 429
Tiswin. (*See* Drunkenness.
Tongue River Agency, Mont., report of United States Indian agent at 234
Tonkawas, number of, drawing rations 195, 196
statistics relating to 500, 520
Tontos, number of, at San Carlos Agency 121
Towaconies, number of, at Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency 188
Traders, Indian, close inspection of, ordered 30
at Navajo Agency, should be held to a strict account for their dealings with Indians. 260
Transportation for the Indian service, proposals received and contracts awarded for 590
Trespass of Duluth and Winnipeg Railway on Fond du Lac Reservation, Minnesota 33

Page.

Trespassers on Eastern Cherokee Reserve, suits against 268
Osage Reservation should be excluded 193
Ouray Reservation driven out 281
Pueblo Agency 264
reserves of five civilized tribes 211
Trespasses on lands of non-reservation Indians 18
Trespassing of cattle on Fort Berthold Reservation, Dakota 150
on Jicarilla Agency 128
Klamath River Indians at Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal., suffer from, on their fishing grounds 47
of cattle on Mescalero Reservation 254
by cattle men on Omaha and Winnebago Agency 228
on Klamath Reserve unless suppressed serious trouble will result 273
cattle, at Ouray Agency give much trouble 282
on Round Valley Reservation, California 60, 126
on Uintah Reserve, suppression of 279
by whites on Yakama Reserve leads often to trouble 293
of white settlers on reservations under Mission Agency, Cal 47–125
Tulalip Agency, Wash., report of Agent Talbott 288
statistics relating to Indians at 510, 526
Tulalips, number of, at Tulalip Agency 288
Turtle Mountain Reservation, report of G. W. Brenner, farmer in charge 144
Tuscaroras do not receive annuities 266
statistics relating to 506, 524

U.

Uintah and Ouray Agency, Utah, report of Agent Byrnes 278
Umatilla Agency, Oregon, report of Agent Moorhouse 275
statistics relating to tribes at 508, 524
Umatillas, number of, at Umatilla Agency 277
Utes, at Uintah and Ouray Agency 278
Southern, have made great progress towards civilization 127
statistics relating to 498, 510, 516, 524
Union Agency, Ind. T., report of United States Indian agent at 201
Upshaw, R. L., United States Indian agent at Tongue River Agency, Mont., report of 234

V.

Vandever, C. E., United States Indian agent at Navajo Agency, N Mex., report of 255
Verwyst, C., superintendent St. Mary's boarding school, La Pointe Agency, Wis., report of 306
Vital statistics of Indian tribes 496
Voth, H. B., superintendent Mennonite Missions, Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, report of 310

W.

Wacos, number of, at Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency 188
statistics relating to 500, 518
Walla Wallas at Umatilla Agency, number of 277
statistics relating to 508, 524
Warm Springs Agency, Oregon, report of Agent Luckey 277
new school building at 8
statistics relating to tribes at 508, 524
Reservation, Oregon, work of allotting land not completed on 15
disputed boundary of 83
Warner, J. F., United States Indian agent at Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebr., report of 238
Wascos, number of, at Warm Springs Agency 278
at Yakama Agency 290
Water supply at Fort Lapwai school, Idaho, incomplete 355
Fort Yuma school should be increased 348
Haskell Institute inadequate 322
Well, artesian, should be sunk at Fort Hall Agency 178
Western Shoshone Agency, Nev., report of Agent Scott 251
Wheeler, Geo., superintendent of school at Grand Junction, Colo 349
Whisky, sale of, continues at Colville Agency 284
to Indians at Pottawatomie Reservation 218
Rosebud a crying evil 159
Tulalip Agency, prosecutions for 289
at Union Agency, efforts to suppress 210
a great deal of, brought into the Quapaw Reservation 198
little, sold on Sac and Fox Reservation 201
drinking thoroughly eradicated at Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency 191
on Osage Reservation not difficult to suppress 193
(*See* Drunkenness and Liquor.)
White Earth Agency, Minn., report of United States Indian agent at 220
Wichitas, number of, at Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency 188
statistics relating to 500, 518
Wichita Agency, Ind. T., authority granted for erection of addition to school building at 9
Wicks, W. J., principal of Hope boarding school, Santee Agency, report of 248
Wild West Exhibitions, influence of, pernicious 153
Williams, J. P., missionary at Yankton, report of 173
Winnebagos, at Omaha and Winnebago Agency 238
Big Hawk's band of, in Wisconsin, until recently have refused their share of money appropriated by act of January 18, 1881 55
statistics relating to 504, 512, 522

Page.
Winnebago Reservation, Nebraska, work of allotting land on, has been completed 14
Wind River Valley, appropriation for paying settlers in 459
Witnesses to issue of subsistence should be no longer required 56
Woodburn, J. M., jr., physician at Rosebud Agency, report of 162
Woqui, pernicious effects of, among Indians at Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency 191
Wyandottes, number of, at Quapaw Agency 197
statistics relating to 502, 520
Wyman, M. P., United States Indian agent at Crow Agency, Mont 223

Y.

Yakama Agency, Wash., report of Agent Priestley 290
statistics relating to 512, 526
Yakamas at Yakama Agency 290
Yankton Agency, Dak., authority for the erection of new buildings for boarding school at 9
report of United States Indian agent at 170
Yankton Reservation, Dak., allotting of lands on, will probably be completed this year 13
suitable for grazing and agriculture 170
Yates, C. H., United States Indian agent at Round Valley Agency, Cal 126
Yumas, at Colorado River Agency 115
Mission Agency 124

Z.

Zunis at Pueblo Agency 263

O